nd thus continue to keep the bowels open; and
wo may be taken where the patient is very cos-
One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of
may be given to an infant in the following doses
spoon full every two hours till it operates; for
from one to five years of age, half a pill—and
we to ten, one pill.
E PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because
ossess the power of restoring the expiring embers
lth, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitu-
s the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from
hes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters
rely vegetable, composed of roots found only in
parts of the western country, which will infal-
ure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never
radicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-
sooner than the most powerful preparations of
rsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determina-
f Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness
ut to young females; and will be found a certain
ly in all cases of nervous debility and weakness
most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for
ic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of
hœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of
le bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine
full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be
two or three times a day, about half an hour be-
meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times.
se who are afflicted with indigestion after meals,
Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly
se the action of the principal viscera, help them
form their functions, and enable the stomach to
rge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus
stion is easily and speedily removed, appetite
ed, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being
sed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body
nergy of mind are the happy results. For further
ulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒ
BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546
dway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained
5 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters
1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of
nderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.
some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic
flammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
d Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from
of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long
ing, it may be found necessary to take both the
Pills and the Phœnix Pills, in the doses before
mended.
☞ These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
out of the system infinitely faster than the best
arations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy
e rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent
ches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are
posed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be
out the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in
will save life. They equalize the circulation or
od, draw all pressure from the head, restore per-
tion, and throw of every impurity by the pores of
kin.
e Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix
rs, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has
stantly for sale at his office, and will receive and
ute immediately all orders for this town and vicin-
JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
uincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

T. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an
effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing
se of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305
dington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in
ter, where he is in constant attendance to adapt
Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All
viduals can see him alone, at any time, at the above
e. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged
the manufacture and making use of these instru-
ts, and has applied six hundred to persons within
years.
aving worn the different kinds of Trusses more or
that have been offered to the public for the twen-
ears past, from different patent manufactories, he
s able to decide, after examining the rupture, what
of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases
ccur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and
furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had
where. Any person that purchases a Truss at this
blishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until
are well suited, without extra charge.
T. manufactures as many as twenty different
s of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic
g Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel
gs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and
large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be
day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;
ical Spring Trusses made in four different ways;
Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for
ptosis Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with
ent of the rectum can ride on horseback with per-
ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the
ptosis Uteri which have answered in cases where
ers have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,
Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a mat-
convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep
nd the following kinds from other manufactories,
h they can have; if his do not suit them after a
ial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's
roved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Sal-
's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent,
ch Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory
ed Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made
Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Truss-
r Children, of all sizes.
e makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked
deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for
ren and infants in and out of the city. Specimens
s workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.
sses repaired at the shortest notice.
☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will
ited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of
dence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

ston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to ob-
e that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suf-
much from the want of a skilful workman in ac-
modating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases,
ve taken pains to inform myself of the competency
r. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned
he death of Mr. Beath. After some months of ob-
ation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is
acquainted with the manufacture of these instru-
s, and ingenious in accommodating them to the
y of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore
d on to recommend him to my professional breth-
and to the public as a person well fitted to supply
wants in regard to these important articles.
ston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

HESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy ope-
ration and good effects as a mild, safe, and sove-
remedy for bilious complaints, in removing ob-
tions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging
d matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appe-
and a sure relief for costive habits. They are
ently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head,
ach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheu-
m, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, erup-
on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizzi-
n the head, etc, etc.
om the numerous certificates which might be used
proprietors will make use of one only, from an emi-
physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.
Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of
mport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as
as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are
safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I
ever used."
Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham,
ector. For sale at this office.
incy, Jan 7. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
incy, Jan. 7. tf

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANY.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts of the other Congressional Districts.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The seventh resolution passed by the Convention at Quincy, on the 23d of August, will apprize you of our appointment, and the object of this address.

Emergencies demand extraordinary measures. The circumstances of the case therefore, we think, more than justify our procedure. The affairs of our country have come to a crisis; and it behooves all, who would maintain our liberties, to act now with promptness and decision. Be not offended, fellow-citizens, because we may intimate that you need to be aroused to your duty. We are all in the same condemnation. Peace and prosperity have lulled the people of this land into an ominious security. It may be that it is a judicial blindness, that has come over us. Fearful encroachments have been made upon our fundamental rights, and yet the people see it not. The very citadel of our freedom is beseiged, and few are at their posts to repel the assault. We ourselves arrogate nothing, in thus summoning you to be up and doing. To others belong the praise of having descried the public danger, and given the alarm. We are but reiterating their cry of impending evil.

Especial thanks are due, we think, to the venerable representative of this Congressional District. We commend to your attentive perusal Mr. ADAMS's Speech at the late Convention in Quincy,* and also the Letters he addressed to his constituents upon the same subject. From them you will learn the astounding fact, that the Legislature of this nation have laid violent hands upon the very ark of our republican institutions—have done once and again what the Constitution peremptorily forbids them ever to do. 'Congress shall make no law,' says the Constitution, 'abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.' Yet have resolutions been passed by large majorities of the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of this solemn prohibition; and a course of conduct pursued, through two sessions of Congress, by which the right of petition and the liberty of speech have been virtually trampled under foot. To Mr. Adams belongs the honor of having, almost alone, stood up in their defence. The stand he took, and so courageously maintained, will be referred to by the future historian as the great crisis in the affairs of this Republic, unless, which God forbid, the friends of liberty are yet to be overborne, the institutions, which our fathers framed, supplanted by a despotic form of government, or the Union dissolved, and the country deluged by a civil war. If our present Constitution is to be preserved, and transmitted inviolate, it must be by sustaining Mr. Adams in the position he has taken. For if the right of petition and the freedom of speech are not secured, then all is lost. We would therefore rally around him, and do all that in us lies, to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart. And we call upon you, fellow citizens, to come up with us to his support. You are as much indebted to him as ourselves. He has defended your rights as well as ours. Acquaint yourselves with what he has done, and the trying situation in which he was placed. Let it be known that you appreciate his conduct—that you value those things for which he has contended.—Summon your representatives to his side, whenever the contest shall be renewed in Congress. Let the country and the world see the people of Massachusetts, at least, united and resolute in the defence of rights which God gave, and which the Constitution solemnly guaranties.

Some of you, as well as some of his constituents, may heartily disapprove of sentiments expressed by Mr. Adams on other subjects, and of the course pursued by him in reference to them. But this should not induce you to withhold from him the high commendation that is his due, for his unyielding and fearless defence of what are incomparably more precious than any party purposes, or pecuniary interests. We may differ about the currency, and banks, and the causes of our late mercantile disasters. We may differ about the administration of our government, and in the choice of our State and national officers. But let us not differ about the fundamental rights of man; nor see these rights in peril without flying to their protection. Let no one be so recreant as to refuse to follow to the rescue, because the one who leads may not not be the man of his choice. In such a case as this, party feelings and personal dislikes should be given to the winds. When the good of all is at hazard, oh! let not private nor partial considerations deter you from a hearty co-operation.

We cannot suppress the suspicion, fellow-citizens, that the acquiescence of many, in the violence done by the House of Representatives to our most sacred rights, is owing to their own feelings of hostility to the anti-slavery cause, or their disapprobation of the measures pursued by the Abolitionists. It is because the insulted petitions prayed for what they think ought not to be granted, that they are silent in view of the outrage committed upon our Constitution. This is not the place for an expression of our own opinion of the endeavor to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Whether the petitions to that effect were discreet or not, alters not the case. They were petitions, respectful petitions, and as such were entitled to respectful treatment. That was all Mr. Adams claimed for them; and for this he was assailed with gross abuse, threatened with the highest punishment the House could inflict, and even with an indictment from the Grand Jury of the District. Fellow citizens, who cannot foresee, that if we silently consent to this high-handed aggression upon the Right of Petition, and the freedom of speech, in this instance, a fearful precedent will be established—a precedent of which all of us must stand in awe! Whose opinions, on any subject, will hereafter be secure from insult? Whose supplications, for the redress of any grievance, will get a hearing? No one will be safe! No subject will be sacred!

We would commend the procedure of Mr. Adams especially to the consideration of such as think it expedient to be quiet in the present case, because the insulted petitions asked what they suppose it would have been unwise, imprudent or even unconstitutional for Congress to grant. Mr. Adams is not an Abolitionist. He did not approve the prayer for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He even declared that he should oppose it, if it were brought up for the consideration of Congress. Nevertheless, when he saw the sacred *right* invaded, he exerted himself, with rare fidelity, and signal adroitness to procure for those petitions, which he disapproved, that respectful treatment, to which *as petitions* they were entitled. The furious defenders of slavery were not willing that a prayer for its abolition should be even breathed within the walls of the American capitol. Nay, they insisted that all petitions on the subject should be rejected with contempt, spurned by the House, thrown under the table, trampled under foot. But in all this, to which their fury hurried them, Mr. Adams saw a fearful wrong, a dangerous example. His clear and practised eye discovered, in the Resolution of the 18th of January, the subversion of the primal rights of man—yes, the virtual excision of the last resort of suffering humanity. With an impartiality and courage, which cannot be too much admired, he espoused the cause of the insulted petitions. In every way he could devise, under the restrictions imposed by the House, he endeavored to expose the unconstitutionality, inconsistency, perplexity and danger of the course adopted. He renewed this attempt, whenever an occasion offered, urging the claim with an importunity that would have wearied his opposers into right doing, if they had not been madly bent on wrong.

We are aware some object to the mode of Mr. Adams's defence of the Right of Petition. One of the only three New-England representatives who said a word in his support, took exception to his manner, thus we fear giving some countenance to the violence of his assailants. Now to us it appears that his whole procedure was wise, well-considered and expert, evincing the tact no less than the courage of generalship. For it is obvious the defence was needed just where the attack was made; and it was necessary in the manner of the defence to have regard to the manner of attack. The best justification of the course he pursued is his own simple statement of the rise and progress of the conflict.

Fellow citizens, permit us to repeat, for we are persuaded, that, if we would preserve and transmit the free institutions of our country unimpaired, we must sustain Mr. Adams. He has, for the present, repelled the most daring assault ever made upon our liberties. But the attack will doubtless be renewed; and he may yet be overborne, unless the representatives of the non-slaveholding states can be brought to his side. Let the representatives of Massachusetts, at least, be seen in the breach, giving all their support to this veteran champion of the Constitution. They will be there, if *the people* of this ancient commonwealth will show themselves worthy of their sires; as jealous for their liberties as their fathers were, and as determined to maintain their rights.

Whatever ye do, fellow citizens, be entreated to do quickly. There is no time to be lost. There is at the present time a momentous occasion for the exercise of our right of petition and remonstrance. A proposal is pending to annex to our Republic a revolted province of a neighboring government. The only cause of the revolt of Texas is the prohibition of slavery by the Mexican Government. For this we are invoked, before the nations of the earth, to take the rebels under our protection, and incorporate them with our own body politic, that they may run riot upon the Rights of Man. Their proposal is eagerly seconded by the southern and north-western parts of this confederacy, because the annexation of Texas would open to them a large, fertile territory for the profitable employment of their slaves; and because it would soon add to the number of the slave-holding States, and thus ensure the ascendency of their influence in our Union. To these sectional and selfish views, we are bound to oppose considerations of the essential iniquity of the slave system, which therefore, if it cannot be abolished, should not be extended an inch beyond its present limits; considerations, too, of the procedure of the Texians, which has been in gross violation of their expressed, as well as implied obligations to the government of Mexico; and considerations of the amicable relations in which this nation stands to that; none of which can be disregarded without bringing condemnation, disgrace and ruin upon ourselves. Fellow citizens, we are bound to oppose the admission of Texas, not only through our representatives, but by direct and strong expressions of our high disapprobation. Yet if the Resolution of the 18th of January shall be renewed, all our petitions, all our remonstrances will be treated by Congress with silent contempt.

We entreat you, citizens of Massachusetts, to rouse yourselves. Let meetings be called in all your towns as soon as may be. There let the necessary information, on this momentous subject, be communicated to the people; and there let delegates be appointed to meet in a Convention of each of your Congressional Districts, to be held at a convenient place, some time in the month of October or early in November, for the purpose of expressing advisedly your high approbation of Mr. Adams's course, and your determination to maintain the Right of Petition, and the Freedom of Speech.

God save the Commonwealth!

Respectfully yours,

GERSHOM B. WESTON,
SAMUEL J. MAY,
JOHN B. TURNER,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
MINOT THAYER,
EDWARD P. LITTLE,
ICHABOD MORTON,
} *Committee of the Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District.*

* The Speech of Mr. Adams it was expected would have been furnished before the publication of the above Address, but we confidently expect it within a few weeks.—*Ed. Pat.*

FIRST AND LAST MEETINGS.

It was a fine sunny day in autumn, when a pale and melancholy man wandered among the glades and valleys of Lynmouth, a spot of which it has been truly said that nowhere else is to be found so much picturesque beauty of water, foliage, stones and banks within so small a space. From the point where the water separates, the stream glides smoothly and clearly over a very gently declining bed, to the termination of an insular mass, where it suddenly descends, leaving a darker edge that curves inward toward reaching the foot of a bank; the whole length of this curve the water falls over in all the richness of bright jewelry, partaking the colors of the stone and variegated moss beneath it. It is like the flowing of liquid topaz and emerald, here blended, and here separated slightly by hands of gold, transparently enbrowned. About half a foot from the edge, the descent is broken by the hollowness, or rather the inward retiring, of the rock, and forms under the surface a fringe as of the brightest silver, running entirely across; this ever moving fringe, as of frosted silver, is here and there connected by the light threadiness that rises within the dark water above the edge. In this scene of beauty and poetry, the sad Sir Alfred wandered, as in a fine school, wherein the mind may learn nobility, cast off with shame every littleness of pursuit or fancy, and from humility learn to be great. Nature's poet may here worship and have his reward, and praise, too, Nature's God that he has made her so beautiful, and given us capacity to perceive and to enjoy it. Sir Alfred had retired from the world, sated and tired of its false delights. He was not above five and twenty, but he had had much experience. He had been left an orphan in his childhood, and came into the possession of an extensive property when he had attained the age of twenty-one. The sharps with which the metropolis abounds marked him for their prey, and he, being unacquainted with the tricks of the knaves in high life, became an easy victim. He discovered his error, however, in time to save himself from absolute ruin, but not until he had lost enough to embitter him almost against society.

Sir Alfred was not naturally misanthropic, nor had his misfortunes destroyed all the fine social traits of his character, nor deadened his generous feelings, though they might have obscured them. In the retirement and solitude of the far west he was but little observed, and it was a kind of melancholy pleasure to him to wander through glade and valley, on hill-top and by the river's bank, and enjoy in imagination pleasures which he did not expect in reality.

Where is the cultivated mind, associated if it be with generous feelings, that can be said to be unhappy? There is perhaps, no greater happiness than the imagination affords. But a truce to reflection. Sir Alfred was not doomed to wander alone, unseeing and unseen. He had one day extended his ramble, and suddenly emerging from a close thicket into an open meadow, beheld three ladies and an elderly gentleman immediately before him. They were seated upon the grass and scarcely expecting any intruder. A Blenheim spaniel which the ladies had been fondling, suddenly ran towards Sir Alfred and jumped about him, and evidently recognizing him, and being pleased to see him. Sir Alfred, to his surprise, found it was one which he had lost while in London many months before. He did not wish to occasion any embarrassment to the party, and he was therefore passing on, but the dog continued to jump about him, and evinced a disposition to follow him. The calls of the elderly gentleman, and those of the young ladies were unheeded—the spaniel continued to bound on before his old master, and Sir Alfred then thought it best to return and explain the circumstance. This was done in a few words, and the elderly gentleman was disposed to waive his claim to the animal; the ladies also acquiesced; but Sir Alfred saw that it was with great reluctance, and he refused to accept it. The father was pleased with the manner of the young stranger, and invited him to accompany them to their residence at a short distance. The offer was accepted, and the arm of Julia Willoughby, for the first time, reposed upon that of Sir Alfred Perceval.

For the first time since his self expatiation from the world, Sir Alfred felt a regard for his fellow creatures—for the first time for many months, he deemed it possible for human voices to speak consolation to his wounded spirit. They walked together to the mansion of Sir Bernard Willoughby, Julia and Sir Alfred Perceval, and neither of them dreamed of the sequel of that first meeting.

Sir Alfred passed the day at Willoughby Hall. Sir Bernard recollected having met him once in London at the soiree of a fashionable Countess, and recalled the circumstances to Sir Alfred's recollection, by mentioning a droll occurrence at ecarte. Sir Alfred felt more at ease, and when the hospitable old Baronet pressed him to repeat his visit he did not decline the invitation; the soft blue eyes of Julia Willoughby met his, and he promised to return on the following day.

The seeds of love were already implanted in his heart, and he was sad until he again stood in the presence of her who was to influence all the future actions of his life. It were idle to describe the growth of love—how insensibly it steals upon the heart, making its presence known only when it has established itself there too firmly to be expelled. Julia and Alfred loved. They each entered upon a new existence, and for a few brief moments they were happy.

Sir Alfred became a different being, he no longer shunned society and the companionship of the world; the clouds passed away from his sun of happiness, and the afterpart of his life it seemed would be unchequered by care or sorrow.

They came to London, Alfred and his much loved Julia, and neither of them dreamed that aught could interrupt their affection. But Julia did not understand her own character; she fancied that she could not love but once—that the object of her first affections could never be superseded. But she deceived herself. Sir Alfred was different from the scented fops who throng the halls of fashion; he was grave and sentimental. Julia was gay and vivacious—she was easily pleased and believed all those honest who seemed to be so. Sir Alfred was not a man for the town, he abominated the impertinences of the fops who hover round pretty women, pouring a jargon of nonsense into their ears, and are remarkably officious by way of showing their regard for the fair. Julia, however, was caught by the appearance and attentions of one of those 'airy nothings,' which in 'the catalogue do go for men.' Sir Alfred did not perceive that the hold which he had upon the affections of Julia was relaxing—he could not think that she would prove unfaithful—and had the dearest friend he possessed breathed a word to her discredit, he would have indignantly resented what he would have considered but base calumny.

Sir Alfred was not fond of gaiety—he was more happy in the retirement of his home—and the companionship of the few he loved—than in halls of fashion, among a number of smiling and deceitful faces, who talk of friendship and still mean nothing. He was not disposed, however, to check the vivacious disposition of Julia, or to deprive her of any enjoyments; he did not always accompany her to the various entertainments of the season, and consequently did not have the opportunity of witnessing the constant attentions of Oswald Mowbray, a man who bore a bitter animosity to Sir Alfred, in consequence of the latter having some years previous exposed some artifices which Oswald Mowbray had resorted to at the card table, and compelled him to restore his winnings to the defrauded party. Mowbray was no admirer of Julia Willoughby, but he knew that she was beloved by Sir Alfred, and he saw that there was an opportunity of being revenged, and he laid his plan so artfully that Julia soon became his victim.

The character of Julia Willoughby had not been understood by Sir Alfred—her loveliness had blinded him to many faults which he might otherwise have observed—and in the country there was no occurrences to elicit the characteristic levity of her disposition. Eventually, Sir Alfred fancied that she grew cool in her behavior to him, and suddenly the whole truth was revealed to him in a letter, which it afterwards appeared Oswald Mowbray had himself written, when he found that the idol of Sir Alfred had surrendered her affections to himself.

It were a painful task to describe the emotions of the lover, when the infidelity of his beloved one was made apparent to him. We will pass over his sufferings. Let it suffice—Julia Willoughby became the wife of Mowbray.

Three years afterwards, Sir Alfred Perceval was returning to England from a long and dreary tour upon the continent, when he was detained at Paris a few days, having been disappointed in receiving a remittance from his banker. He was one evening passing through one of the narrow streets of the French metropolis, gloomy and abstracted, when his attention was riveted by the voice of one supplicating charity. He could not be mistaken in that voice, and he stood fixed to the spot, while cold drops stood upon his brow. He spoke not, he turned not his head towards the supplicant, but again the petition was addressed to him in a tone more pitiful, and he turned his head to behold his once—and still—loved Julia.

The miserable woman recognised him, and with a piercing shriek fell senseless to the ground. Sir Alfred accompanied those who carried her; he ascended the top of a high and wretched building, where, in a miserable apartment, almost destitute of furniture, sitting before a grate, in which appeared a flickering light, was Oswald Mowbray, now reduced to beggary and starvation.

The tale of Julia is soon told. She married the gamester Mowbray against the wishes of her father, who in a fit of rage erased her name from his will, and died before he had time for cool reflection. The other friends of Julia, incensed at her marriage with a man whom they disliked, turned their backs upon her. For the remainder of the season, however, a run of good luck enabled Mowbray to preserve appearances, and they lived in the highest fashion. The next season was not so auspicious; Mowbray was detected in an act of villainy at the card table, in a large company, and indignantly expelled. The news spread, Mowbray was shunned and despised, and Julia found the friends to whom she flew for consolation were more embittered than ever against her. Poverty came on with rapid strides; they were obliged to leave London—and they went to Paris—where Mowbray was unsuccessful, and he was reduced step by step to the condition in which Sir Alfred Perceval found him.

At the entrance of the group, bearing the senseless Julia, the villain started up in amazement; his eye caught Sir Alfred, and he moved in a strange manner towards him. He attempted to speak, but he could not, and pointing to a small phial which laid on the table, he fell at Sir Alfred's feet. He had taken poison.

Sir Alfred was moved to tears at the sight of her to whom his heart clung with all the ardor of its first affection. But he knew that a barrier now separated him from her forever. He gazed for a few moments upon the neck of the once beautiful girl; he passed his hand over her marble brow, and as if the spirit of the wretched one knew whose hand it was, a deep sigh responded to the touch, the evelids moved, and the pale lips quivered. Sir Alfred hastily quitted the scene and saw the victim of her own error no more.

In a small neat village, in a retired but pleasant part of France, lives Julia, the heroine of our tale; the means of her subsistence are remitted from London, but her benefactor has not seen her since that dark hour when she supplicated alms of him in the streets of Paris. He resides upon his estate in the country, and, conscious that he has seen his much loved Julia for the last time on earth, looks forward anxiously to the hour when they shall meet in the brightness, and purity, and bliss of another and better world.

A BROTHER'S LOVE.

There is something transcendantly virtuous in the affections of a high-hearted brother towards his gentle and amiable sister. He can feel unbounded admiration for her beauty—he can appreciate and applaud the kindness which she bestows upon himself. He can press her bright lips and fair forehead, and still she is unpolluted—he can watch the blush steal over her features when he tells her of her innocent follies, and he can clasp her to his bosom in consolation when the tears gush from her overloaded heart. With woman there is a feeling of pride mingled with the regard which she has for her brother. She looks upon him as one fitted to brave the tempest of the world; as one to whose arm of protection she can fly for shelter when she is stricken by sorrow, wronged or oppressed; as one whose honor is connected with her own; and who durst not see her insulted with impunity. He is to her as the oak is to the vine—and though she may fear all others of mankind, she is secure and confident in the love and protection of her brother. Nothing affords man such satisfaction, and nothing entwines a sister so affectionately among his sympathies and interests as profound reliance on her virtue, and strong convictions of her diffidence and delicacy. As these two latter are far the most delightful qualities of a beautiful female, so are they the strongest spells for enticing away the affections of the other sex. A female without delicacy is a woman without principle; and as innate and shrinking perception of virtue is a true characteristic of a pure-hearted creature, so it is the most infallible union between hearts that truly beat in response to each other. There is more tenderness in the disposition of woman than man; but the affection of a brother is full of the purest and most generous impulses; it cannot be quenched by aught on earth, and will outlive all selfish and sordid attachments. A deep rooted regard for a gentle creature born of the same parents with ourselves, is certainly one of the noblest feelings of our nature, and were every other feeling of human nature dead save this, there would still a bright hope remain that the fountain of virtue and principle was not yet sealed.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Tuesday 26th, a resolution was adopted to close the present session on Monday, 9th day of October.

Mr. Wright's resolution that a National bank was inexpedient, was taken up. Mr. Clay proposed an amendment, and contended that when the voice of the people, fairly expressed, demanded a National bank, it ought to be established—and he moved the insertion of a clause to this effect.

An animated debate ensued on the resolution and the motion to amend. Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length, against a National bank, and in vindication of his political consistency; and concluded his speech as follows:—'I am neither a Van Buren man, nor an anti-Van Buren man—neither a Jackson man, nor an anti-Jackson man; *but I am a plain and honest nullifier.*'

Mr. Preston commented rather severely on the measures of the administration, and all the experiments it had concocted. He regretted his inability to act with Mr. Calhoun, whom he had always loved for his goodness of heart, and admired for his talents. Mr. Preston proceeded to review the position of affairs as they at present stand, and expressed his belief that it was not improbable that a National bank would have to be chartered as a last resort.

Mr. Smith of Conn. and Mr. Roane of Va. expressed their decided opposition to the bank of the United States, on the grounds of expediency and constitutionality. Mr. Benton was speaking against the bank when the express left. 'Black lines' should be drawn around his name, and the words written upon his forehead, '*expunged by order of the Senate.*'

In the HOUSE, some hundreds of petitions were presented against the annexation of Texas, and for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—one hundred of which were presented by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Cambreleng's resolution that it was inexpedient to have a National bank, was discussed. Mr. Reed of Mass. moved a postponement to the first Monday in December. Mr. Sargeant of Penn. followed, and made some able remarks respecting the currency of the country, and the causes of its derangement. He was in favor of postponing until there was time for deliberation. No decision on the subject—laid on the table.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Sept. 27, memorials and petitions were received from different States, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union; and were laid upon the table.

Mr. Preston's resolution, instructing the library committee to inquire whether the purchase of the manuscripts of James Madison, has been made in conformity to the law of the last session, making appropriation for that purpose, and to report a plan and take steps for the publication of them, was taken up and adopted.

The sub-treasury scheme was introduced—and the bill imposing additional duties on public officers in certain cases, being under consideration, Mr. Walker rose and made a long, elaborate and declamatory defence of the measure, and the whole financial policy of the administration. Then came Mr. Crittenden, who spoke with great spirit, energy and effect against the measure.

In the HOUSE, memorials and petitions were presented, from different States, praying against the annexation of Texas, and on other subjects, which were laid on the table without being read or referred.

Mr. Biddle moved to suspend the rules of the House, in order to permit him to introduce a resolution for referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of paying the members of Congress in specie, to the committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire and report how far the discretionary power exercised by the Secretary, may, without detriment or inconvenience to the public service, be subjected to legislative regulation.

A resolution was offered and adopted, calling on the Postmaster General for information respecting the course of the express mails, and the expense attending the establishment.

Sub-treasury scheme taken up. Mr. Stanley of N. C. offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the details of this system—the number of sub-treasurers—officers—new buildings, &c. which would be required.

In SENATE, Thursday 28, the bill being under consideration to establish a sub-treasury system, Mr. Webster rose and delivered his sentiments at length on the bill, and the general financial policy of the country.

In the HOUSE, Sherrod Williams asked that a series of resolutions, which he intended to offer hereafter, be printed for the consideration of the members. It will be time enough for us to insert them when he is prepared to speak on the several points therein specified. They are in effect—that a National bank is not only expedient in policy, but absolutely necessary for the purpose of affording to the people of the United States a fixed, uniform and certain currency, and as forming a responsible fiscal agent for the government in the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the nation—that foreigners should be excluded from holding any amount of stock, and that the stockholders be held responsible and liable, out of their property, for the redemption of the notes issued, and debts and liabilities of the bank. The printing was ordered.

The House next resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits, and some remarks were made by Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Towne of Geo. and Mr. Graves of Kentucky. The question was put at half past 7 o'clock, and decided in the affirmative—yees 119, nays 117—being the largest vote ever taken in Congress.

In SENATE, Friday 29, Mr. Webster submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the amount of fees charged by District Attornies on the renewal of merchants bonds. Mr. Webster, on offering this resolution, stated that he had been led to do so, in consequence of complaints which had come to him from New York, of the exorbitant fees which had been charged in some cases. He mentioned a case of a bond of some six or eight thousand dollars, on which the fees charged were to the full amount of 12 1-2 per cent.

Mr. King of Alabama, said that he also had received information, which induced him to believe that an investigation of the subject was loudly called for. And on motion of Mr. Webster, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the HOUSE, a spirited debate ensued, on the motion of Mr. Pickens to re-consider the vote by which the bill postponing the fourth instalment was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Adams of Mass. made a most powerful speech, replete with logic, invective and sarcasm, in favor of Mr. Picken's motion.

In the evening session, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Picken's motion—and after some discussion, Mr. Clark called for the yeas and nays on the question itself; which being ordered, resulted—yeas 149, nays 81. So the motion to re-consider prevailed. Mr. Pickens then submitted his amendment, to strike out of the bill, 'until further provisions by law,' and insert 'until the first of January, 1839.' Several amendments offered, but rejected. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Pickens, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 130, nays 90.

The question was taken on passing the bill as it stood amended, to a third reading, and the result was—yeas 118, nays 106; and the main question having been considered, the bill was read a third time and passed.

In SENATE, Saturday, Sept. 30, several memorials were presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House of Representatives, to the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue. Mr. Wright moved that the Senate agree to the amendment in fixing the first day of January, 1839, instead of 'until whenever provided by law.'

The question was taken on the motion to agree, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 2.

Mr. Grundy reported a bill to regulate the fees on the extension of merchants' bonds. This bill limits the fee in every case, to five dollars. Ordered to a second reading.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed by fire. Referred.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole upon the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, Mr. Conner in the chair. Mr. Rhett offered an amendment to the bill, the effect of which was to strike off the interest, and make the notes payable in public dues.

A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

Whereas, through the good Providence of our Heavenly Father, we have been brought to that season of the year, when it is customary to set apart a day for Public Thanksgiving; I have, with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed *THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of November*, to be observed for that purpose; and the good People of the Commonwealth, of all religious denominations, are invited to assemble on that day in their usual places of worship, and unite in appropriate exercises to Almighty God, for the mercies they have enjoyed as individuals and as a community.

The year, which is now drawing towards a close, has been one, in some respects, of general embarrassment and distress; but it becomes us to be grateful that the substantial elements of our prosperity are unimpaired; and that the welfare and happiness of the people are the natural effects of the system under which we live; while the present suffering is produced only by its temporary derangement. We ought, therefore, with our prayers to Heaven for relief, to join our heartiest thanks for the numberless blessings, of which we remain in the undisturbed possession.

Let us especially render our acknowledgment to the Source of Good for the general prevalence of health; for the abundance with which the earth has yielded so many of its fruits; for the happy institutions of government and law, whose steady and quiet operation secures to us the enjoyment of inestimable social privileges, unknown to the greater part of mankind; for the increasing progress of improvement in the useful arts of life; for the growth of knowledge; for the general success, which has attended the numerous institutions among us for the promotion of the objects of Christian philanthropy; and above all, for the blessing which infinitely transcends all other blessings, the continued enjoyment of the light of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Let our thanksgivings for all these mercies be rendered still more earnest, by a sentiment of deep contrition for our unworthiness as individuals and as a people; and let our prayers for the continuance of our own blessings be accompanied with affectionate intercession for our fellow men, that the comforts we enjoy—liberty, law, knowledge and the means of improvement—may be every where extended to the benighted and oppressed; that the voice of Truth and Humanity may be uttered with increasing power; that a divine blessing may crown every good cause; and especially that selfishness and corruption may be more and more subdued by the generous spirit of our holy religion.

And the good people of the Commonwealth are earnestly invited to make the Annual Thanksgiving a matter not merely of customary observation, but of sincere feeling—a season for kind social sentiments—for the forgiveness of injuries—for acts of good neighborhood—and especially for the charitable remembrance of the poor, to whom every harvest is scanty, and every year unprosperous, and whose wants are designed by Providence to call forth the virtues of their more favored fellow-men.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Boston, October 2, 1837.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1837.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It may be recollected that the second resolution of the Mississippi Legislature was as follows:

'*Resolved*, That the annexation of Texas to this Republic is essential to the future safety and repose of the southern States of this Confederacy.'

The reasons why it is so essential, are given in the report of the Committee. They are briefly these:

1. 'The Southern States protect a species of domestic slavery by law.'

2. 'This system is of highly beneficial influence to them,' 'it is the palladium of their prosperity,' under 'its influence the rich forests of the South and West have given way to cultivated fields;' towns and cities have sprung up as if by magic,' and to it they owe 'more than can well be estimated of domestic comfort and social happiness, as well as the lofty spirit of liberty which distinguishes them.'

3. 'This inherent, venerated and cherished domestic system has been attacked by the incendiary spirit of abolition,' and must be protected.

4. 'The only permanent guarantee of protection that can be furnished is the annexation of Texas, thus affording an EQUIPOISE of influence in the halls of Congress.'

I have as much as possible, borrowed the very words of the report itself, dropping all of the abusive epithets applied to individuals and associations in this section of the country, as well as many of the stronger phrases marking the narrow and sectional spirit of the writer. These might be used by any person with great effect who wished merely to excite a flame—but as my object is rather to convince the judgment than rouse the passions, I put them out of the question.

Now what are we required to do in consenting to the proposition of annexing Texas thus made? Are we not required to support the system of slavery, to admit that it is all its friends maintain, the greatest of blessings, creating towns as if by magic, improving domestic comfort and social happiness, and promoting the lofty spirit of liberty?

But if all this is true, what have we been about here in Massachusetts? We have been trifling with Providence which showered down this blessing years ago upon us—and which we, like spoiled children, resolutely refused to enjoy! It is an absolute fact, attested by the best authority, that during the revolutionary war, 'several persons, who before had entertained sentiments opposed to the slavery of the blacks, did then take occasion publicly to remonstrate against the inconsistency of contending for our own liberty, and at the same time depriving other people of theirs;' and public opinion became so strong that in some of the country towns, votes were passed in town meetings that they would have no slaves among them.' The first article of the declaration of rights in Massachusetts was made to assert that 'all men are born free and equal,' not as a mere abstraction, but with a particular view to establish the liberation of the slaves then remaining among us.

Now if the Mississippi report is true, how absurd all this was, and how very right it would be in us to set to work and change it all back again. Then there would be no need of Texas at all as an equipoise to abolition in the halls of Congress, for we should be all slaveholders and having one interest in common. We would hang and burn a few incendiary abolitionists, not to speak of several refractory negroes, merely to show how 'lofty the spirit of liberty was with us,' and how eminently 'amplified the condition and comforts of the black man was.'

Fellow citizens, do you need any thing more to show the utter absurdity of this Mississippi report? And yet sensible men are to be found in the southern States ready to contaminate their lips with pronouncing such doctrines, and ready to base upon them action which would stain half the continent of America with disgrace. It is not until of late that these persons have assumed this extraordinary tone. Formerly they were content to think slavery was an evil—but they were unwilling to abolish it, and asked for nothing more than was their clear right under the instrument of Government assented to by all parties. They wished to hold their slaves—and they did hold them. They did not ask of us to think it right, nor did they deny us the right to show by every fair argument that it was wrong. They did not maintain an exclusive privilege on their part inquisitorially to examine Post Offices for letters, nor to hang without ceremony any individual found among them who might be presumed to censure their peculiar institutions. These things are reserved for the gentlemen of Mississippi of the present day.—Lynch law is the emanation of the lofty spirit of liberty which grows out of the establishment of slavery—and Lynch law is particularly productive of that domestic happiness and social comfort which is the boasted result of that same blessing. To utter a word of disgust at all this nonsense and absurdity is fanaticism, forsooth! To read the Declaration of Independence will soon become an incendiary effort, and to remember that before God there is no distinction of persons, will make one 'a canting hypocrite.'

This will never do. This is going back in the scale of creation too fast. John Randolph used to say that there were always dough-faces enough at the North to give them a majority, and upon the truth of this saying they have been presuming ever since. They have now got a doughface for President, who has been willing on the threshold of office, to sell his birthright of freedom for his mess of pottage. They have got doughfaces in both houses of Congress, who will sacrifice for party the best and dearest privileges of liberty. They have got doughfaces among the expectants of their favors in bestowing of office on all sides—but thank God, they have not yet got the people to be doughfaces, nor will, notwithstanding the efforts of pensioned presses by false security to lull them to sleep.

Let the people awake, and stand up for the right—or there is no limit to the burden which they themselves will have ultimately to bear.

I care nothing for the balance of power between North and South, as a question of mere expediency. Whether one side or the other has the majority is not material, provided there is any security for the real interests of the country. But a higher duty is now involved—the duty of maintaining inviolate the principles of freedom—the duty of resisting the most despotic doctrines, when dressed up in the mantle of democracy. The slave-owners of the South wish to render the whole Union subservient to the dissemination of their horrible perversion of propriety and truth. They hope to do it through recreant citizens of the free states, to whom either in the shape of money or official dignity, bribes may be held out with effect, to desert from their duty. It is for the people to put their stamp upon such men, to mark them wherever they go as the advocates of slavery and of national dishonor.

The democratic citizens of the Free States are not in danger of falling into the doctrines of their pseudo brethren of the South. Their danger consists in overconfidence in their leaders. Professions will no doubt abound, such as may appear most satisfactory. But let it be remembered that professions go very little way as opposed to practice. Who professed more than the last President—and who practised in a more opposite manner? General Jackson played a double game as it respects Mexico, of the most extraordinary description. And yet who among the opposition ever thought it worthwhile to censure that part of his conduct?

In the next paper, I propose to conclude this review of the Southern position upon this question, with an examination of the course of the Governmont since 1830. And I hope to show that upon this subject, as upon most others, watchfulness is the price we must pay for our liberties.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Norfolk County Temperance Convention met at Dedham, on Thursday 28th Sept. Eighteen towns were represented by one hundred and forty-four delegates. The Convention was organized by the choice of the Hon. Sherman Leland, *President*—Dr. J. Stimson, Mirot Thayer, Esq. Hon. George Hawes, and Rev. Daniel Kimball, *Vice Presidents*—J. J. Clarke and Ira Cleveland, Esqrs. *Secretaries*. The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the laws of this whole Commonwealth, which tend to suppress the sale of ardent spirits and other intoxicating liquors, are founded on sound moral principles, and are strictly within the Constitutional limits of the Legislative power of the General Court.

2. That while we rely chiefly on the diffusion of knowledge, and the influence of correct example for the extension of Temperance reform—we recognize our obligations as citizens, to prevent as far as may be an infringement of those laws which have been enacted for the protection of the community against the evils produced by the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

3. That the County Commissioners, in withholding all licences for the sale of ardent spirits within the County of Norfolk, deserve the commendation and support of all good citizens.

4. That the President of the Convention be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk.

5. That it is the duty of the friends of Temperance, to take effectual means to put an end to a traffic which the public good does not require.

6. That a Committee be appointed by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to see that the laws in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors are strictly enforced.

7. That the immense consumption of grain by distillation, at a period when the means of subsistence are expensive, may be justly considered as an oppression of the poor, demanding legislative interposition.

8. That the able Report of the Committee in the Legislature, on the Roxbury Petition, is entitled to the respectful acknowledgment of this Conventton.

9. That this Convention has learned with surprise and regret, that the Overseers of the Poor, in one or more towns in this county, furnish a certain class of their paupers with distilled spirit—a practice which should be universally abolished.

10. Whereas there are often witnessed at militia trainings gross violations of the laws in the sale of ardent spirit, occasioning in many instances scenes of tumult, profaneness and drunkenness, and presenting demoralizing examples to the young, therefore—

Resolved, That in adopting measures to sustain the laws, special reference should be had to the violation of them on such occasions.

11. That it be recommended to all the friends of Temperance, to adopt the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as drink.

12. That the several Committees which have been appointed to enforce the laws, have power to fill vacancies in their respective bodies.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. The annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society, for the choice of officers, was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening last, at which the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:—Charles A. Cummings, *President*; George Baxter, Albert Pratt, Joseph Brackett, Thomas Hardwick, *Vice Presidents*; George Newcomb, *Secretary*. Messrs Josiah Hutchins, Timothy W. Ricker, Samuel Rawson, Bryant B. Newcomb, and William Ellison were chosen for the Standing Committee, whose duty it is to make suitable exertions to obtain new members, and use their influence to promote the objects of the society.

☞ Those of the above named gentlemen, who were not present at the meeting, are hereby notified of their appointment, and will therefore enter upon their respective duties without further notice from the Secretary.

THE TREASURY SYSTEM. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, in a recent speech in the Senate, stated that there were one hundred thousand officers employed in the collection, custody, and disbursement of the public money, under the sub-treasury system in France. Well was it remarked by a certain French satirist, that the public money, in the manner of its collection in that country, was like a lump of butter passed from hand to hand, each of which was greased with a portion, until at last, when it reached its destination, (the Treasury,) there was scarcely any left. The idea of greasing so many fingers with the Treasury butter is very objectionable.

THE LEGISLATURE. The people of this commonwealth must bear in mind that the next session of the Legislature will be one of great and lasting importance. Questions of great moment will be discussed and decided. In the election of Senators and Representatives, select men of intelligence and stern integrity, who, forgetful of their own personal interests, and all minor considerations, especially political feelings, will legislate for the common good of the whole people.

GRANITE COLUMNS. During the past week, one of the granite columns for the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New-York, was carried to the wharf at Quincy Point, drawn by two yoke of oxen and fourteen horses. The weight of this massive block is supposed to be about twelve tons. It was taken from the valuable and excellent quarry of Solomon Willard, Esq.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS. The cause of temperance in this county seems to be making a happy progress. The friends of this measure are combining and strengthening their influence. At the late County Convention the county was divided into districts of three and four towns each, and a joint committee chosen from each district, a part of whom are from each of the several towns comprising such district, whose business it is to see that the laws of the State regulating the sale of ardent spirit are strictly enforced. The gentlemen composing this committee from this district, which consists of the towns of Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, and Cohasset, are, Elisha Marsh and George Veazie, of this town; Fisher A. Kingsbury, of Weymouth; Jonathan French, of Braintree; and Edward Doane, of Cohasset. It is expected that this committee will give every man whom they suspect, or whom they have evidence to believe violates these laws, that the laws will be sustained; that they have fair warning that if they violate them by unlawful traffic in this article, they must be answerable for it. Such persons cannot complain on the ground that those who inform against them are not made public. No reasonable charge can be brought against this committee that they are actuated by feelings of personal pique or animosity in the discharge of their duties, which they believe the public good requires. The work, it is presumed, will now be speedily and effectually accomplished. One thing seems evident, whether the present license law be a *good* or a *bad* one, so long as it is the law, it ought to be sustained. If the immediate representatives of the people are convinced of the *equal* manner it operates in different counties of the State, they will not alter it.

WHITNEY'S DISCOURSE. A copy of this address, delivered before the religious society at Jamaica Plains, by the Rev. GEORGE WHITNEY, has been favored us by the author. It is on the moral and religious uses of mechanical exhibitions, suggested by the late Fair in Boston. Since its receipt, we have had no time to examine it; but as the author is generally known as a powerful, chaste, and classic writer, we opine that he has done full justice to the subject embraced in his discourse. Some further remarks may possibly appear in our next number. It is for sale in this place, at the stores of Messrs. J. Brigham & Co. and J. Whitney.

ANCIENT DRUNKERIES. The temperance reformation of the present day, which is likely to be crowned with entire success, would have been ridiculed as a preposterous scheme two hundred years ago, when drunkenness was esteemed a virtue and an honor. When the subject was under discussion in both Houses of Parliament, about one hundred years ago, Lord Carteret said he had seen the people lying insensible in the gutters as he entered the House; Lord Cholmondely at times found it extremely difficult to find a clear passage to the House they were so thick; the Bishop of Salisbury stated that boards were put up, inscribed with the following—'you may here get drunk for one penny, dead drunk for two-pence, and have clean straw for nothing!' The proprietors of the houses accordingly provided cellars and places strewed with straw, to which they conveyed those wretches who were overwhelmed with intoxication; in these dismal caverns they lay until they had recovered some use of their faculties, and then they had recourse to the same mischievous potion. The price of gin, it is said, at that time was only sixpence per quart.

HOW TO MAKE ABOLITIONISTS. The carriage of the Rev. Mr. Root of Dover, a little while since, was hewed, sawed, and cut, in every part, wheels, body and shafts, by a mob, who took it from the house of the friend with whom Mr. Root lodged. He had lectured the preceding evening in Newport, N. H., *(where the honorable deed was performed.)* on the abolition of slavery. Probably there are now ten abolitionists in that town where there was one previous to this *heroic deed*. Brave for the Granite State to saw up a man's carriage because he plead the cause of the poor slave.

QUINCY STONE BANK. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Quincy Stone Bank, on Monday last: Lemuel Brackett, Adam Curtis, George W. Beale, Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Josiah Brigham, John Briesler, James Newcomb, Daniel Baxter, of Quincy—Apollas Randall, of Braintree—Caleb S. Holbrook, of Randolph. Lemuel Brackett, *President*—Ibrahim Bartlett, *Cashier*. Capital $100,000. Semi-annual dividend three per cent.

ADDRESS. The document upon our first page, addressed to the several Congressional Districts of this State, invoking their aid in behalf of the cause of human rights, and calling upon them to sustain those who have most nobly resisted the ruthless encroachments upon the spirit of liberty, deserves more than a passing notice. The praise which it bestows on the zeal and patriotism of Mr. ADAMS is richly merited—and notwithstanding he is now compelled to encounter rancorous opposition and abuse, this malignant spirit will pass away, and history will send down to future generations a plain record of facts.

ABORTION CASE. After a long and patient examination of the case of Dr. Graves before one of the Justices in Lowell, on the charge of murder by abortion, it has been decided from the conclusive evidence that bail cannot be given him, and he has accordingly been placed in jail to await his trial. He is an exceedingly corpulent man, and it is feared that his confinement will prove very deleterous to his health, and he has accordingly through his able counsels made application to the Judges of the Supreme Court, now holding a law term, for special bail or a writ of habeas corpus.

MUSIC. It is gratifying to observe so much effort made to furnish facilities for improvement in this noble accomplishment. In addition to the societies heretofore existing, two others have been established—one for the social amusement of ameteurs, to perform anthems, glees, etc—the other, entitled the 'Singing Association,' to impart a knowledge of the elements of the art. They will pass the winter evenings right merrily.

SQUABBLES. The Roxbury editor is out upon the '*little but spunky*,' in the shape of satirical poetry, rather *pot-ery*—and attempts to *Hoot-on* him the worst kind. But all this *Spear*-ing will only give the pretty boy additional *pop*-ularity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The favors of our esteemed friend, 'J. T.' will receive early attention. Numerous other articles are filed for insertion.

JUDICIAL DECISION In an action lately tried bef the Marine Court, in the city of New York, to reco from the Captain of a packet, the value of some goo which had been sold to an individual, and subsequent sent down to the packet, but which were deposited the wharf by the direction of some person on boar and never after any information could be obtained, t judge charged the jury, that if a tradesman order goo to be sent by a carrier, though he does not name a particular carrier, the moment the goods were delive ed to the carrier it operates as a delivery to the pu chaser; the whole property rests in him; he alone c bring an action for any injury done to the goods; a if any accident happen it is at his risk alone.

A SINGULAR CASE. In Washington City a trial r cently took place on account of a dog who, as was a leged and proved, barked furiously all night, to t sore disturbance of the neighbors, and from the co plainant's eye-lids sleep was thereby driven. The d fendant contended that the dog had nearly ceased h nightly serenades since the finding of the indictmen which was explained by a witness who stated that p regoric was regularly given him every night. T jury after due consideration returned a verdict for t plaintiff, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

PUMPKIN SUGAR. The new scheme of making s gar out of pumpkins is a most important discover The cultivators of cane as well as those who have go into the beet business, for the manufacture of this ar cle, will be compelled to cease operations. Maple w be of no more value hereafter than so much witch h zle. If pumpkins will really make good sugar, t world is revolutionized. New England, 'the land the sweet yellow pumpkin,' will be able to sweeten t globe, and the East and West Indies may as well tu their attention to the cultivation of crab apples.

A NATIONAL BANK. The amendment to a resol tion of the Finance Committee of Mr. Clay, 'that whe ever a majority of the people shall be in favor of a N tional Bank it shall be established,' was rejected by vote of 16 to 29; after which the report of the comm tee, in opposition to a National Bank, was adopted a vote of 31 to 15. Those who have flattered thes selves into the anticipation of a different result, may well know at once the extent of their disappointme

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MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. George W. Chamberlain to Miss Mary Jane Lynch.

In Dorchester, Mr. J. Francis McEwen, of Illinois, to Miss Jane H. L. Moore.

In Abington, William Grennells, Esq., merchant, of Providence, to Miss Abigail B. Whitman.

JUDICIAL DECISION In an action lately tried before the Marine Court, in the city of New York, to recover from the Captain of a packet, the value of some goods which had been sold to an individual, and subsequently sent down to the packet, but which were deposited on the wharf by the direction of some person on board, and never after any information could be obtained, the judge charged the jury, that if a tradesman order goods to be sent by a carrier, though he does not name any particular carrier, the moment the goods were delivered to the carrier it operates as a delivery to the purchaser; the whole property rests in him; he alone can bring an action for any injury done to the goods; and if any accident happen it is at his risk alone.

A SINGULAR CASE. In Washington City a trial recently took place on account of a dog who, as was alleged and proved, barked furiously all night, to the sore disturbance of the neighbors, and from the complainant's eye-lids sleep was thereby driven. The defendant contended that the dog had nearly ceased his nightly serenades since the finding of the indictment, which was explained by a witness who stated that paregoric was regularly given him every night. The jury after due consideration returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

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DIED.

In this town, Cyrus O., only child of Francis and Tabitha Brown, aged 6 months and 13 days.

In Needham, Calvin Kingsbury, aged 36.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Russel, wife of the Hon. Benjamin Russel, aged 61.

In Roxbury, Ephraim, son of Mr. Ephraim and Mrs. Sarah Downes, 5 years and 5 months.

NOTICES.

The friends of the National Administration, in the several towns in the County, are invited to send delegates equal in number to their Representatives in the General Court, to a Convention to be held at White's Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to make nominations for the Senate.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
Chairman Anti-Masonic County Committee.

The Whigs of the several towns in the County of Norfolk are requested to send the usual number of delegates to a Convention to be held at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on THURSDAY, nineteenth of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating three candidates as Senators for Norfolk County.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH,
Chairman Whig Central Committee.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Quincy and Milton Union Lyceum will be held at the Hall of the Railway House, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9th, at seven o'clock in the evening.

W. HOBART, *Secretary.*

Milton, Oct. 7. 1w

Cow Strayed.

LEFT the pasture of the subscriber, near Neponset Bridge, on Wednesday last, a red line-back COW, with white spots on her body and feet, and is ten years old. Whoever will return said Cow or give information of her, will be liberally rewarded.

ZATTU CUSHING, JR.

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE subscribers to the stock in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that the second assessment of Ten Dollars on each share has been laid by the Directors, payable on or before Monday the sixteenth day of October. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank, or to the Treasurer.

By order of the President and Directors.

FRANCIS ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. 2w

Asa Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ASA PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, *Administrator.*

Weymouth, Oct. 7. 3w*

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE following is an extract of the Warrant from the Assessors of Quincy to William B. Duggan, Collector of said Town, dated June 8th, 1837.

'You are to complete and collect the single poll taxes forthwith. And you are to complete and make up an account of the collection of the sum abovenamed ($5499,31) and transmit and pay over the same as follows, namely, the sum of six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents unto John Bullard, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Norfolk, or to his successor in office, on or before the last day of November next; and one-half of the remainder of said sum to Noah Curtis, Esq., Treasurer of the Town of Quincy, or to his successor in said office, on or before the first day of September next; and the remaining half on the first day of January next.'

Comformably with the above instruction, and for the faithful performance of which the undersigned has given satisfactory bonds to the said Town of Quincy, the bills of Taxes were seasonably distributed and demands made for the payment thereof. The Collector will again call upon every individual in town during the present month of October whose taxes remain unpaid as above, and they will please to govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. 4w

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register.*
The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Court of Probate, on FRIDAY, the third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, about Forty Acres of Pasture and Wood Land, situated in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, being a part of the Real Estate of CALEB FRENCH, late of Braintree, deceased; bounded easterly on Little Pond, northerly on land of Abel Holbrook and others, and westerly on land belonging to the Braintree School Fund, and southerly on land of said deceased. Conditains made known at sale.

ASA FRENCH, *Administrator.*

Braintree, Sept. 30. 3w

Peach Orchard Coal.

JUST received, per schooner Clarisa, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, the *Genuine Peach Orchard Coal*, at Boston price. 6w Quincy, Sept. 16.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleavelandt's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Anit. Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

BELA WHITON, *Agent.*

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. tf

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A STOUT and active Young Man from sixteen to eighteen years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Shipwright business. One who has some knowledge of the trade would be preferred. Application to be made to JOHN L. SOUTHER.

Quincy, Aug. 12. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, JR.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10. tf

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

I NEVER WEEP.

BY C. C. HILL.

I never weep for those who part
With life in early morn,
But sweetly teach the throbbing heart
That they anew are born!

I never weep for those who fall,
'Mid pleasure's gayest round,
And humbly trust there is for ALL
A Saviour kindly found!

I never weep for those who sink
To calm and dreamless rest,
But oft in hope I joyous think
They may not fall unblest!

I never weep for friends who die,
Though fibres rudely burst!
Hearts are left for the fount on high
Their holy beings nurst!

I never weep for souls set free,
All earthly ills forgot—
A voice whispers—they 'come to ME,'
And I 'forbid them not!'

OH! IT WERE A BRIGHT WORLD.

Oh! this were a bright world,
Most pleasant and gay;
Did love never languish
Nor friendship decay.
And pure rays of feeling
That gladden the heart
Like sunshine to Nature,
Did never depart.

To fair eyes no weeping,
To fond hearts no pain,
Did Hope's buds all blossom,
All blooming remain.
No sorrow to blighten,
No care to destroy,
Oh! then what a bright world
Of gladness and joy!

Did time never alter,
Nor distance remove
The friend that we cherish,
The fond one we love.
A sky never clouded,
Nor darken'd by wo,
Oh! then how serenely
Life's streamlet would flow!

Were pleasures less fleeting,
Nor brought in their train
The mem'ry of joys fled,
That come not again.
Oh! then what a bright world,
All gladness and gay,
Did love never languish
Nor friendship decay.

ANECDOTES.

THEY HAVE FOUND ME OUT. A gentleman who had the ill fate to have a son very weak in his intellects, was continually recommending silence as the best method of hiding his imperfections. It so happened that the father took his son to an entertainment, and for want of room to sit together, they were obliged to take separate seats. After dinner, two gentlemen opposite the son, differed in opinion upon a subject they were conversing about, and rather than have any serious dispute, they agreed to leave it to the gentleman opposite them—they then stated the case, and desired his opinion. The son was silent—they waited a little longer, and then desired him to decide—still he kept silent—the gentleman looking steadfastly at him exclaimed, 'Why the fellow's a fool!' upon which the son started up and called out, 'Father, father, they have found me out.'

CLERGYMAN AND JOCKEY. A clergyman, who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed, 'Parson, I had much rather hear you preach, than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way. 'Well,' replied the parson, 'if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me *preach*.' 'Where was that,' inquired the jockey, 'In the State Prison,' retorted the clergyman.

WHAT AN AVARICIOUS CREATURE. A lady was told the other day, by a travelling gentleman, that in a certain country, every lady who had a small mouth, was provided with a husband by government. 'Ith it pothible,' said the lady, making her mouth as small as she could. The gentleman added, that if a lady had a large mouth, she was provided with two husbands. 'My gracious!' exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to its full extent. The gentleman became alarmed, made his escape immediately, and has not been heard of since.

EMBARRASSMENT. Notwithstanding Lord Rochester was the most debauched and impudent nobleman of his time, and though he had even exhibited as a mountebank on Tower Hill, yet he had not confidence enough to speak in the house of Peers. One day making the attempt, he gave a true picture of this defect. My Lords, said he, 'I rise this time—My Lords I mean to divide this discourse into four branches—My Lords! if ever I attempt to branch in this house again, I'll give you leave to cut me off root and branch for ever.'

A GENUINE IRISH BULL. The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought up by his master on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. 'To whom did I *sell it?*' says Pat, 'why does he think I took it to *sell?*' 'Then, sir,' says the magistrate, 'what did you do with it?' 'Do with it?' rejoned the culprit, extremely offended with his worship, for persisting in his insulting suspicions; 'since you must know,' said he, 'we made *tea* of it!'

MATTHEW BYLES. During the American Revolution, Mr. Byles being under suspicion as tory, was confined to his own house, and a guard was placed over him for a few weeks. A short time after another guard was placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion, the doctor observed with his usual cheerfulness, that he was *guarded*, re-guarded, and *dis*-regarded.

FEMALE LOQUACITY. A Friar when preaching in a nunnery, observed to his female auditors, 'be not too proud, that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection; for it was done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner.'

VARIETY.

THE BENEVOLENT AND THE UNFORTUNATE.—The world is cried out upon for hardness of heart towards the unfortunate; the individals who do so forgetting that, if the world were as they say, *they* should not be saying so. Many, no doubt, are hard-hearted; but there is much benevolence also. There would be still more, if those in the way of calling for exemplifications of benevolence did not themselves, in many cases, preclude its being manifested. When many of the wretched cannot get a friend or a benefactor, we do not hear of the many disposed to be benefactors, who cannot get subjects upon which they may safely or credibly exercise their benevolence. We have known many good people, who, though it was not in their nature altogether to abstain from good-doing, yet were greatly cramped and chilled in their efforts, by the frequent evil issue of their endeavors. Pecuniary benefactions ill spent—situations, when with great difficulty obtained, dishonored and lost—recommendations abused—and tales of wo proved to be in a great measure false—such are a few of the more common circumstances which tend to check the generous hand, and make benevolent people resign their efforts in despair. Advantage is often taken of these circumstances by the selfish, to excuse habitual hardness towards the miserable. But this is of no importance whatever. The selfish would do nothing at any rate. It is as far as the really benevolent are prevented from following their disposition, that we have to lament the frequent ill-deserving of the unhappy, and their so often making it impossible to befriend them. The fact is here alluded to, without the hope of rendering the unfortunate more generally worthy of compassion, but simply for the purpose of giving our testimony to what we believe to be the truth.—*Chambers' Journal.*

SMOKING AND SNUFF. Tobacco belongs to that class of drugs called narcotics, and is possessed of their most noxious qualities. The excessive use of tobacco, in whatever shape it is taken, heats the blood, hurts digestion, wastes the fluids, and relaxes the nerves. Smoking is peculiarly injurious to the lean, hectic and hypochondrical persons; it creates an unusual thirst, leading to the use of spirituous liquors; it increases indolence, and confirms the lazy in the habit they have acquired; above all, it is pernicious to the young, laying the foundation of future misery. A patient, a young officer of dragoons, was an amateur smoker, and used to boast of the number of cigars he could smoke in a day, produced ptyalism by his folly; and had he not abandoned the practice, he would, in all probability, have lived but a short time. The use of tobacco in the form of snuffs, is still more objectionable than smoking. On account of its narcotic quality, snuff is improper in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, deafness and other diseases of the head. The use of snuff is likewise extremely dangerous to the consumptive, to those afflicted with internal ulcers, or who are subject to the spitting of blood. Snuff-taking is an uncleanly habit; its vitiates the organs of smell; taints the breath; ultimately weakens the faculty of sight, by withdrawing the humors from the eyes; it impairs the sense of hearing; renders breathing difficult; depraves the appetite; and, if taken too copiously, gets into and affects the stomach, injuring, in a high degree, the organs of digestion. —*Curtis on Health.*

TRUTHS. Many a truth is like a wolf which we hold by the ears—afraid to let it escape, and yet scarcely able to retain it. And why should we let it go, if it be likely to worry or annoy our neighbor? To promulgate truth with a malicious intent is worse than to infringe it with a benevolent one, inasmuch as a pleasant deception is often better than a painful reality. It was a saying of the selfish Fontenelle, that if he held the most important truth, like a bird in his hand, he would sooner crush it than let it go. Lessing, the German, on the contrary, found such a delight in the investigation of truth, that he professed his readiness to make over all claim as its discoverer, provided he might still be allowed to pursue it. Nor can we wonder at his holy ardor; for, to follow truth to its source is to stand at the footstool of GOD.

PRESERVING SEEDS. Sugar, salt and pepper have been used for the purpose of preserving seeds, but have proved insufficient; the following method will answer perfectly well:—Let the seeds which are to be preserved, be immersed in a strong solution of Gum Arabic; then let them be carefully dried, and without any further preparation, they will become perfectly secured against the injurious consequences of humid and varied atmospheres, and not subject to mildew, and therefore enabled to retain their vitality after the most protracted voyage.

FALLEN FRUIT. Be very careful to gather all punctured or decaying fruits, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your swine. If you do not, the worms which such fruit contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay, will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils, which wait on their visitations will increase on you another season.

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Rev. Mr. Brooks' Address.

JUST published and for sale at this office, the Address on Elementary Education, pronounced before the public schools and citizens of this town, on the late anniversary of our National Independence, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham.

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

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A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

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GEORGE SPEAR, *Travelling Agent.*

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HARD OF HEARING.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived down east, who professed to be deficient in hearing—but who was more captious, than deficient in hearing as the sequel will show.

It was a stormy night in the ides of March if I mistake not, when lightning met lightning and loud peals of thunder answered thunder that Jonathan sat by the old man's fire-side discussing with the old lady, (his intended mother-in-law,) on the expediency of asking the old man's permission to marry 'Sal.' Jonathan resolved to 'pop it' to the old man the next day—but, said he, as I think of the thing 'my heart begins to clatter.' To be brief, night passed, and by the dawn of day, the old man was to be found in his barn lot, feeding pigs. Jonathan rose from bed early in the morning, spied the old man feeding his pigs, and resolved to ask him for Sal.

Scarce had a minute elapsed, after Jonathan made his resolution, ere he bid the old man 'good morning.' Now Jonathan's heart beat now he scratched his head, and ever and anon gave birth to a bitter sigh. Jonathan declared that he had rather take thirty-nine stripes than to ask the old man; 'but,' said he, 'aloud to himself, 'however, here goes it. a faint heart never won a fair gal,' and addressed the old man thus:

'I say, old man, I want to marry your daughter?'

'You want to borrow my halter. I would lend it to you, Jonathan, but my son has taken it and gone off to mill.'

Jonathan put his mouth close to the old man's ear, and exclaimed in a deafening tone 'I've got five hundred pounds of money!'

Stepping back as if alarmed, the old man exclaimed in a voice of surprise, 'You've got five hundred pounds of honey! What in my chief can you do with so much honey, Jonathan? Why it is more than all the neighborhood have used for an age.'

Never despairing, Jonathan put his mouth to the old man's ear, bawled out, 'I've got gold.'

'So have I, Jonathan, and it's the worst coin I ever had in my life.'

By this time the old lady came up, and having observed Jonathan's unfortunate lucre clapped her mouth to the old man's ear, and screamed like a wounded Yahoo: 'Daddy! I say daddy! you don't understand; he want to marry our daughter.'

'I told him that our calf halter was gone.'

'Why daddy! you can't understand; he got gold—he's rich!'

'He's got a cold and the itch, eh! what's he doing here with the itch? So saying the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head with his cane; but happily for Jonathan, he dodged it. Nor did the rage of the man stop at this—but with angry countenance he made after Jonathan, who took to his heels—nor did his ill luck stop here, for he had not got out of the barn yard, nor far from the old man, who run him a close race, ere Jonathan stumped his toe and fell to the ground, and before the old man could 'take up,' he stumbled over Jonathan, and fell sprawling in a mud hole. Jonathan sprung to his heels, and with the speed of John Gilpin cleared himself. And poor Sal! she died a *nun.* Never had no husband.

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If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion, than offer a contradiction.

If you find no more books in a man's room, save some four or five, including the red-book and general almanac, you may set the individual down as a man of genius or a fool—there is no medium.

The eye is never to be mistaken. A person may discipline the muscles of the face, and he may control the voice, but there is something in the eye beyond the will, and we thus frequently find it giving the tongue the lie direct.

A fool has too high an opinion of his own dear self, and too little brains to appreciate the merits of woman, to make a good husband.

If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

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NUMBER 41. QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1837. VOLUME 1.

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ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

In view of the marked approbation by which the sentiments contained in Mr. Brooks's Address have been received, and in compliance with the request of numerous individuals, we are induced to lay before our readers the following copious extract:—

God has implanted in the youthful mind a principle, which is the moving stimulus to research. It is *curiosity*. Curiosity is the mind's appetite; and in its healthy hunger we see the great inlet of education. No system of instruction can long endure that makes little use of this attribute. A child's mind may be idle; but is never indolent. It is ready, at a moment's warning, with all its feelers out. Nature prompts it to ask questions, and thus it is ever putting itself into a position to learn; and therefore amid the thick-coming novelties around it, it is strengthening all unconsciously its powers of perception and judgment. In this process we see how education is the natural continuation of the process of creation, taking up that process just where the Deity left it.

Reading is one of the school means of *intellectual* culture. The child's mind in this exercise follows another mind. Reading books should be in a series, where one properly introduces the next, and where useful information is conveyed in an intelligible form. Nineteen out of twenty of our reading books are too difficult. To hear a child stammer and stumble through an 'elegant extract' is not very agreeable to an auditor; but, to the principle of curiosity in childhood, it is benumbing, it is fatal.

Arithmetic is an invaluable study for the young intellect. It imparts the power of *attention;* and Sir Isaac Newton used to say that 'if he differed from other men in any thing it was in the power of attention.' To give to a child the use of its own thoughts, to enable it to bring to bear upon a given point its whole intellect, is bestowing upon it its highest mental accomplishment. Concentrated thought deadens for the time every external intruding circumstance, presents to view an isolated fact, and the mind travels unshackled upon a line of light to its satisfactory conclusion. The time, I trust, will come when other studies will almost rival mathematics in this its pre-eminent excellence. Every teacher should aim at creating and sustaining in his pupil's this fixedness of attention. Drafts, Chinese puzzles, block-arithmetic, slate and pencil, are all good contrivances for beginners in this science, and might be used to occupy the time so often passed in semi-vacuity or sleep.

Geography may be taught orally or by maps. The teacher may hold up a section of a skeleton map and require its description. He may then direct each pupil to copy an outline of it on a slate, noting the rivers, mountains and cities in their proper places. This exercise brings mind, attention, memory and judgment into direct action, and calls upon the eye to fasten the decisions of the mind. This therefore is real progress.

Natural History should be taught in every school. The great book of Nature, where God has stereotyped his wisdom, stands ever open to invite and reward the student. Natural History may be easily taught by dissections; and, when once a taste is imbibed, no fears of its dying out. The attractions of this study are wonderful, illustrating that benignant law in our mental phenomena, that every acquisition stimulates to further research. This study, besides keeping the mind wide awake, is found at every step beautifully to connect itself with mathematics, philosophy and religion.

Anatomy should be taught in every high school. A Class Book has just been given to us for this purpose. It is easier to teach a child Anatomy than Grammar—a visible fact than an abstract science. How many have been cripples and invalids through life only from the want of the knowledge which this elementary treatise conveys. A work like Andrew Combe's on the 'Principles of Physiology applied to the preservation of health,' would deeply engage the thoughts of every young person, convey an immense amount of available information, and help to save the rising generation from some of the sorest ills which now afflict society. The most careless cannot use a book of this kind without being led to think; and I repeat, that to *learn to think* is one of the prime objects in elementary education.

Politics are a department of moral science intimately connected with the social duties and welfare of mankind. *As* such, and no otherwise, should they be taught in every high school. 'Sullivan's Political Class Book' is the idea. Every young person needs to know what is here well told. In a republic, every child should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the laws which govern society; should know the means of order and the claims of right; should be certain what authority belongs to statute law and what duties belong to every citizen. He should, as a trustee of liberty, know the constitution of his country and his state, that he may know when and by whom they are violated. He should, also, possess the details of this knowledge. He should well know the standing laws which regard his duties as town-officer, as juror, witness, committee-man, etc. Nor should he be ignorant of the legal nature of contracts, of a deed, mortgage, bill of exchange, will, etc. All these, with their kindred topics, are required in the class book above named; and who will say that any of them are useless?

Conversation. This should be introduced into every school, great or small. A debateable question should be given out by the master, and all the children should be invited to say what they think upon it. The master should preside over, but not lead the dialogue. In Prussia two hours of every day are spent in these logical colloquies. To keep curiosity vivid, to fix the mind upon natural discriminations and to prevent all numb passivity, is actual progress. This exercise awakens immediate mental vigilance, calls for patient analysis, summons to its aid all other acquisitions, teaches the accurate use of words and the true principles of grammar; and moreover acquaints children with each other, comparing their thoughts and correcting their errors. I have many times witnessed this exercise, and deem it of priceless value as a means of intellectual culture.

If I had dared so to trespass on your patience, I should have gone through a list of studies fitted to our town schools, and endeavored to show that no real intellectual advancement need be expected, except where the curiosity of the learner is kept alive, where attention is fixed, and where a passive state of the thoughts prevented. But these I must omit.

The *means* to be used, such as books, maps, apparatus, lectures, etc., I must also pass over; making this one remark, that the master should prepare lectures on all the sciences and arts which the child may need to know for his wise introduction into the duties of active life. The scholars should take notes as he lectures and afterwards write them out. A competent lecturer is a living book; yes, he is *all* books. He gives vitality to ideas as no book can. The value of this system of lecturing, for our town schools, has never been overstated.

I wished, also, to show that real education is not greatly promoted by the extraordinary part that *memory* is called to play in it. *To repeat* is one thing; *to think* is quite another. To crowd the memory with undigested facts is a sort of intellectual gluttony, which, as in other cases, often leads to paralysis. How common to find a memory the faculty chiefly cultivated! and what is the effect? It stands out the only fertile spot in a vast sterility. If we would cultivate this power we may best do it by training the mind to reason and reflect. I have never known a mind of true greatness and power which was deficient in memory. I doubt whether such a mind *can* exist.

Our schools may help to develope the whole nature of man by cultivating the *moral* faculties.

The affection of Love contains the great central principle of spiritual life and religious culture. *To love* is the first dictate of nature, and the first requirement of God. Man has a moral as evidently as a physical constitution. It is the implantation of divinity. It is infinite, because everlasting. It allies the soul to godlike perfection. As man is placed here only on his pilgrimage through matter, to take but the first steps of existence, to learn but the first lessons and acquire the first aptitudes, we must consider him as at school, schooling for eternity. How important that his instruction should be provident and whole! How important, that the first foundation-stones of that mighty edifice, the human character, should be laid as the Framer of our nature designed! Every thing is connected. Every attainment sheds collateral power somewhere. The estimate of *the beautiful*, the recognition of *the right*, the love of *the good*, are the most powerful auxiliaries to profound ratiocination. A mind in harmony with the moral attributes of God will best be able to comprehend the vast and complicated relationships of science, government and happiness. The order of nature is a moral order. See it in the mother. She begins with the heart, never with the head. She teaches her restless and inquisitive boy to think of the feeling of sympathy and trust, of justice and obedience long before she undertakes to explain to him the metaphysics of these emotions. She enters his head through his heart. This is God's order. In educating his family, all his dispensations, from Adam, Abraham and Christ, have begun with the heart. Parents! if you would most rapidly and successfully cultivate the intellects of your children, begin with their affections. Let nothing go into their heads which has not been first filtered through their hearts.

But you ask, How can religion be introduced into our schools? I answer, as it was into every town school in Holland, Germany, Prussia, and (as we shall soon be able to add) France and England. The technicalities of christian sects are not taught. By special statute they are prohibited. But those great and eternal principles of moral truth, which all sects allow to be indispensable in the grown-up Christian, are the principles which they carefully imbed in every youthful heart. We have books for this purpose, such as 'Sullivan's Moral Class Book,' 'Wayland's Moral Science;' books which exactly illustrate the idea; and I wish that every school committee could feel that they have a divine command to bring up every child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Words cannot tell the loss our community has sustained in expelling the spiritual nature from our school houses. It is my firm conviction that the omission of christian instruction in our schools accounts for half the crime and more than half the unhappiness of society. In Europe they have tried both modes, and what is now the testimony of their ablest minds? Cousin, a philosopher, who in these departments, as in some others, stands unrivalled—a man of the soundest judgment, of the deepest feeling and of the widest experience—says, 'I know something of Europe, and never have I seen good schools where the spirit of *christian love* was wanting.' Again he says in his 'Report' to the Secretary of Public Instruction at Paris, 'I am too well acquainted with human nature and human history, not to regard *religion* as an indistructable power and genuine Christianity as a means of civilization to the people. Popular education ought therefore to be religious, that is to say, *Christian*,—for, I repeat it, there is no such thing as *religion in general*. In Europe and in our day religion means *Christianity*. Let our popular schools then be Christian, let them be so entirely, and earnestly.'

What says Holland? I will give you the words of Mons. Van den Ende, who has for thirty years been attached to the national establishment, as teacher and inspector at Harlæm, and who is a first rate scholar. A few months ago he said, 'The primary schools should be Christian; but neither Protestant nor Catholic. They should not lean to any particular form of worship nor teach any positive dogmas; but, should be of that kind that Jews might attend them without inconvenience to their faith.'

All Germany attests to the introduction of the great christian principles as the provision which gives form, energy and success to every thing else in education.

And what says England now? for she too has just begun to wake up to a realizing sense of this new fact. The great 'British and Foreign School Society,' whose centre is London, whose circumference is India on the East and Canada on the West, says in its last report thus: 'The principles of the Society enable it to admit the children of parents of every religious denomination.' Their high aim is thus expressed:—'The first great and leading principle of the British system is, that it is the teacher's duty to pay more regard to the formation of the *character* of his scholars than to their success in any or *in all* of the branches of learning professedly taught. Mark that phrase, '*to form character*.' This *is* education's high office. Again, they sum up their views in these words: 'British schools are intended to unite with every other salutary influence, whether of a private or a public kind, in training up youth to be dutiful and affectionate in the family; sincere and generous in their dealings with each other; industrious, honest and contented in business; loyal and peaceable as citizens and subjects; and consistent and devout as professors of the Christian name.' Noble sentiments! Some of these nations have for thirty years rejoiced at their introduction of Christian culture into town schools. Do not think me extravagant if I ask for every one of our town schools the recognition of God, of Christ and of goodness. I do ask this, because the moral nature of man is, in the scale of creation, the *first* object, the primal source of happiness, the moving stimulant to prospective satisfaction. The soul tends to rest, and the rest of the spirit is moral. Nature has not its final home in the intellect, but in the affections; and heaven is not logic, but love. I would send fertility to every child's whole soul. I would call from the depths of every spirit *the divine, the true, the good.* I would bring out the infinite in the finite. I would send Christianity with its warnings and restraints, its comforts and its hopes into every hovel beyond the mountains, and to every fire-side at home, by enthroning it in the school house. Can we, fellow citizens, doubt that the moral element is emphatically *the* element which nature and society call for in all future school instruction? We shall not have *whole* men—true representatives of humanity—until the *whole* nature of man is recognized in our systems of public education.

Having thus considered the various departments, the next question arising is, How shall we bring into action these and other improved means of culture? There is a short and certain way; namely, by having purposely-prepared teachers. The experience of every country, which has tried it, testifies that little can be done by unprepared, incompetent teachers. The science and art of instruction embraces the whole complex apparatus of human passions, reason and conscience. The wisest man living is not too wise for this delicate, difficult, divine work. The Prussian maxim is, 'As is the master so is the school.' Is it not true here? Take the best school in Massachusetts and put into it a stupid and unfaithful master, and he will assuredly run it down. Take the poorest school and put into it a perfectly competent and christian master, and he will bring the school up to himself: for all streams flow level with their founts. Why not, then, make a profession of this high duty, and give it a corresponding support? Men are very willing to spend money for every thing else. They will require that a man serve seven years as apprenticeship before they allow him to shape a coat or a shoe for them, but how few the inquiries, how slight the solicitude about that teacher who comes into a village to shape their child's immortal soul! A faithful and ingenious workman is the cheapest, though you may give him higher wages. Of all dear things, that can be named, the dearest thing on earth is a cheap school master. I repeat, that the short and easy way of introducing all necessary improvements into our schools is, to demand competent and well-trained teachers.

Another mode of aiding the introduction of such improvements is, to institute a proper *governmental superintendence.* The organization might be a *school committee* in every town, with full powers as now. Then a *board of education* in every county, composed of the chairmen of the town committees. Then a *secretary of public instruction*, who should have the general supervision, and who might have a council composed of the chairmen of the several county boards. I have no time for giving the reasons for each part of this plan, though they confirm me in the belief that we shall not go on with the requisite efficiency until there be an acknowledged and systematic responsibility somewhere.

Such a full and enlarged system of elementary education, proved to be so beneficial elsewhere, should be maturely considered by you. It would give you a new interest in your schools and make them worthy of your *first* regard.

Might we not reasonably expect many good results, at which the patriot's heart would glow with rapture and the Christian's burn with gratitude? Yes. Allow me to mention some.

1. I think we might safely calculate that these improved systems of extended instruction, would help to introduce and sustain in the community *a Christian conscience*, a common standard of elevated moral sentiment. This at last would regulate the varied movements of society, somewhat as the pendulum does those of a clock.

2. The extended education now recommended would, also, help to *promote domestic peace and social fidelity.* We have but half learned to what a blessed extent our home-influences may reach. Were parents and children, brothers and sisters educated, as they might be, they would become as right and left hands to each other. There would be no want of interest in home; there would be topics enough for conversation, and heart would answer to heart in the happy response of confiding charity.

3. This extended education would, also, help *to lessen crime.* What are the records of our criminal courts but so many evidences of defective education? Who are they shut up in our prisons, but they who have done wanton and ignorant violence to the simple and holy principles of our nature? Educate a sagacious boy only in the intellect, and anon you find him "making speeches to riotous assemblies, a ringleader in an agrarian and atheistic club, the head of a mob, a strike, or a trade's union." If you would prevent a boy's becoming a felon, make him early a Christian; give him the love of moral law within, instead of the fear of executive punishments without. We spend millions of dollars, as well as many years of anxious toil, in legislating for full-grown crime, and then wonder we meet with no better success. The reason is clear; we begin at the wrong place. Prevention is worth more than cure. We let crime ripen to manly strength, and in our sight put on its tiger fierceness, and after that we attempt to measure swords with it. Unequal struggle! Plant truth and equity, kindness and love in the open confiding heart of childhood, and the next generations will not need the prison-bolts and bars so necessary now. Before Satan enters into the Eden of the youthful soul, let the angel of Christianity be seated there, and then legislatures will find in every bosom a strong and holy law enacted, and in the sanctuary of every child's affections a judge's just tribunal.

4. I have time to name but one more result to be expected from extended elementary instruction; I mean, *the preservation of our civil freedom.* Our frame of government supposes all to be equally interested in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It is a government making use of every individual while it consults the peace and welfare of every one. Every man is given into his own care. It is the first time that such a principle has been acknowledged in government. Neither in Egypt, Greece nor Rome *could* such an organization have existed. The United States are preaching to the nations from a new text, "honor *all* men;" and they hold that the practical application of it is, that every child shall be instructed in his inalienable rights, and have the moral courage to defend them to the last. The maxim here is, that *soul shall be free*, that cultivated intellect shall be common, that truth shall reign, and peace and goodness be the objects of society. We would seize on principles, and let go rules. Now, I ask, how can we expect that our political institutions will be understood by our own citizens and adapted to varying emergencies, with that safety which their pliancy allows, unless we secure the virtue of all and open sources of intelligent activity to all? Yes, fellow citizens, we must politically care for every child that is born, because each one is our brother. We must care for his happiness, and have the laws which govern him the public conscience. We must maintain that learning and goodness are the handmaids of liberty, and that education must bring out the *whole* man, putting him under the dominion of great principles in opposition to the tyranny of arbitrary rules. We must continually recognize the fact, that the property of the country is pledged for the education of the whole people. This is the *root and conservator of republicanism.* And we must further see to it that our civil institutions rest securely on the good wishes of all our citizens, by showing to the world the reason, viz. that all our citizens are self-governed and virtuous.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, Oct. 2, memorials were presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas. Laid on the table.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from Ohio, against the establishment of a national bank, praying for an entire separation between the government and the banks, and a return to metal as the currency medium. Ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE, petitions in abundance, remonstrating against the Texan annexation. Laid on the table.

The question as to the time of closing the present Congress, was taken up, and Mr. Haynes of Geo. moved to strike out 'Oct. 9th,' as resolved upon by the Senate, and insert Oct. 16th. Mr. Cambreleng and Pickens both expressed themselves in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Adams rose, he said, to protest against terminating this session within any time short of the usual length of the session. If the Government really intended to do nothing, he was willing to adjourn immediately.

We have done mischief enough, said he, already, in passing measures for the convenience of the government. The two measures they most wanted being carried, why not adjourn at once? It is not pretended that this early adjournment was intended to benefit the people—it is like the gold and silver paid here to us, while the people are paid in rags. We have served ourselves, and now we are going home to leave the people to take care of themselves.

Mr. Adams said there *was* one other measure which he supposed would be carried before the adjournment—the bill making appropriations for the Florida war. That was a tomahawk and scalping-knife bill, and would pass of course, by the aid of the previous question. He wondered why such a measure was pressed, when it had never been recommended by the President in his message.

The President had not told the House that two millions of money would be required. He contended that time would not be afforded between this and Monday ninth, to discuss and examine such a measure. He wished to know whether gentlemen had made up their minds to do nothing but the *king's business*—to pass none but money bills.

He added that every man, woman and child in the country would say that the members adjourned so early, for the purpose of securing their double mileage. He denounced this unnecessary extravagance, as without apology at such a season of distress.

Another reason for prolonging the session was to be found in the resolution for inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Florida war. He said that resolution had been most ingeniously cut out from the consideration of the House.

That resolution of inquiry has gone to the place where things lost on earth go—to the paradise of fools. Mr. Adams was proceeding to urge this topic, when Mr. Cambreleng rose and called Mr. Adams to order; Mr. C. said that Mr. Adams ought not to be allowed to discuss every question before the committee of the House.

Mr. Adams said he would try to hedge himself in, and he doubted not, if he transgressed, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, who knew his absolute power in the House would be ready to call him to order. That gentleman could stop him, or stop debate with equal ease, for when *he* thought they had talked enough, down went the screw of the previous question, and the thing was done.

Mr. Adams alluded to the measures which had been reported by the finance committees of both houses, and contended that they could not be discussed within the time fixed. Of the subtreasury bill, he said, many believed it would not be discussed at all.

He believed that the reason why the bill was brought forward with so bold a tone, was, that the authors knew it would not be passed. He said, too, that the Mississippi election case ought to be decided, because they now decided many important questions. 'Two votes,' he said, 'are a large majority now, sir.'

Mr. Adams concluded by deciding that Congress ought not to adjourn merely to suit their own convenience, while the people should be left to themselves, and he therefore moved that an amendment be made by striking out 'Monday, the 9th of October,' and insert 'the first day of April.'

Some further remarks were made by different gentlemen, but nothing worthy of record. Then the question was taken on the amendment, (to close the session on October 16th) and was carried in the affirmative—ayes 115, nays 103.

In SENATE, Tuesday 3, the divorce bill was taken up, and Mr. Calhoun delivered his sentiments upon banks, and his views of the policy of divorcing the country from all connection with moneyed institutions, either for the purpose of facilitating its financial operations, or as agents for deposite. He went into the history of banking, and said the first great institution of the kind was established at Amsterdam, and was conducted in a most equitable manner—but the Dutch discovered there was an immense uncontroled power, which it might wield dishonorably by withdrawing its specie for private investment, and issuing more certificates than the amount of deposites—and so they 'vetoed' it. He gave many interesting facts in regard to the currency, both of this and other countries, and alluded to the frequent embarrassments that have resulted from the fraud and mismanagement of banking institutions. He made no war upon them—he wished to check the growth of the system—not to overthrow the existing banks. They were under the protection of the law; and should any illegal assault be made upon them, he would be among the first to defend them. He was a conservative in the highest sense of the term. Mr. C. concluded by offering, as an additional amendment, that the notes of no banks shall be received, which shall not receive treasury notes at *par*.

Mr. Webster made a spirited reply to some ungenerous remarks of Mr. Calhoun, and commented with much severity upon some points of his speech, but fully coincided with him in the justice of his opinion, that government is bound to make the money which the people use, good money.

Members expressed themselves with a diversity of sentiment. Mr. Preston said he too had an amendment which he should offer, in favor of the State banks as fiscal agents. The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, and his amendment was carried in the affirmative—ayes 24, nays 23. But the motion of Mr. Preston to make the State banks depositories, was lost by a vote of 26 to 22.

In the HOUSE, the report of a committee on the contested right of membership by the Mississippi representatives, was announced, which declared Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne entitled to their seats, and was concurred in by a vote of 118 to 101.

In SENATE, Wednesday 4, Mr. M'Kean presented several memorials, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas—and also a number on other subjects.

Mr. Grundy offered a resolution requiring that the postage of letters by the express mail, shall be paid in advance when deposited for transportation—with a view to guard against loss to the department.

The bill to regulate the fees of district attorneys, for the renewal of revenue bonds, was taken up, and Mr. Webster offered an amendment to second section, providing that suits be commenced immediately, when security of the debt required it. Mr. Clayton offered as a substitute for the second section, instead of the clause proposed, a provision that no fee should accrue to the district attorney, unless the renewal of the bond had been neglected for more than twenty days after it became due. Mr. Webster accepted this substitution—and took occasion to state that he had received a letter from the district attorney of New York, saying that the statement of a case in which 12 per cent had been charged, was incorrect.

Mr. Clay said he had received information that under the operation of the bill—$5 for each renewal—if carried into effect, a single attorney may take in fees not less than $20,000—that there were lying in New York four thousand bonds unrenewed. He saw no reason why the bonds should be taken out of the custom house at all—the collector could do all that is necessary. In all the measures of the government, intended for the benefit of the merchants, he entirely concurred, and was opposed to enabling the officers of government to make their fortunes out of the necessities of the people.

Mr. Wright and others offered suggestions, in defence of the bill, and it was laid on the table.

In the HOUSE, the resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means, declaring the establishment of National bank to be inexpedient, was taken up for consideration—and after discussion, the subject was dropped.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the sub-treasury bill, and carried—ayes 26, nays 20.

In SENATE, Thursday, October 5, there was little done, and that body adjourned at an early hour until Monday.

In the HOUSE of Representatives, the resolution that it was inexpedient to establish a National bank, was acted upon. The previous question was moved by Mr. Cushman, and was carried by 81 to 80. The main question was then put and decided—ayes 101 nays 101. The Speaker then voted in the affirmative. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the resolution, and decided—yeas 122, nays 91—showing a majority of thirty-one in favor of the resolution.

The sub-treasury bill was referred to a committee of the whole House.

In the HOUSE, Friday, October 6, Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of delays, failures, and enormous expenditures, which have attended the war in Florida, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Wise urged the appointment of a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers—and read a number of documents to prove that gross frauds and corruption have attended the Florida war. Mr. Howard wished the whole subject might be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Adams made a pungent speech, in which he spoke of the materials of which the committee was constituted—viz. 'eight friends of power,' gentlemen from regions south and west of the Potomac, and only one member, (Mr. Trimble of New York,) from Maine to Virginia. Mr. A. wished to know upon what principle the committees in that House were constituted. His constituents had a deep interest in the question—a vast deal of money had been expended on the recommendation of that committee.

In the HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 7, there was a debate on Mr. Wise's resolution respecting the Florida war, but no decision was had on the subject.

In SENATE, Monday, October 9, the bill to regulate the fees for the renewal of merchant's bonds, was taken up, and having made several additional amendments, among which was the proposition of Mr. Clay, that the bonds should remain with the collector, who shall charge the same for the renewal, as at the first taking out of the instrument. The bill, as amended, was was ordered to be engrossed, and read third time.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Adams had his hands full of petitions—one of which was from the ladies of Va. praying government to provide all the female abolitionists of the north with husbands!

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1837.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In continuing our remarks on the Biblical Illustrations of W. in the paper of Aug. 5th, we would say, it was shown in the last number, that the the original design of the church, the seal of God's covenant, the organization of local churches, under the preaching of Christ and his apostles, the directions which they gave to those who were to become members of these churches, and the usual form of address in the Epistles, all proved that none but real christians—none but such as had been 'born of the spirit,' or had 'been renewed in the spirit and temper of their minds,' were proper subjects for membership in the visible church. These things, it is believed, have been plainly made to substantiate the point they were designed to prove.

It was said in the last paper that the great Head of the Church had thrown such barriers around that holy enclosure, that when men, who had been appointed to keep this vineyard, had removed every stone of the wall which enclosed it, and invited the world to enter in—the world of unrenewed men stood back; they were slow to enter, as though they heard the voice of God, saying to them, 'who hath required this at your hands?'

Has not such been the case? When all those bars, such as creeds and examinations, and relations of experience, and propoundings and votings; when all these, (which appear so frightful to W. and in which he seems to see the bulls of the Pope, and the chains and dungeons of the Inquisition, and to hear more than the thunders of the Vatican,) have been slowly and cautiously removed, and the world invited to come in—have they been ready to do it? Have they not needed urging and pressing before they would approach the sacred ordinance of the supper? How often have they been told that there is 'nothing in the sacred writings or in the conclusions of reason, that should lead us to suppose there is any more solemnity in this christian rite, or caution demanded of us in our attendance upon it,' than is required in visiting the sanctuary? That it is 'falible and assuming mortals only who have restricted the observance of this ordinance to a few select communicants,' and that not the semblance of authority can be found in the gospel for the narrow limits that have been set around the table of the Lord? And yet, is it not a fact, that when these 'narrow limits' have been so widened and extended, as to admit all to come in, that many have not entered, even then? Yea, is it not a fact, that comparatively *few* have come? Now, why is this? How is it to be accounted for upon any other principle, than that God has placed a monitor in the breast of unrenewed men, which tells them, that it is no place for them?—that the law and requirements of God, and the preparation necessary to approach the communion table, are so written by the finger of the Almighty upon their hearts, that they know better than to come there—all their religious teaching to the contrary notwithstanding? It is not surprising, in the least, that this should be the case, when men have the Bible in their hand and can read it, and sometimes do read such passages as the following: 'But unto the wicked, God saith, 'What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth. Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation (or judgment) to himself.' How is it possible, when they read these passages of the book of God, and multitudes of others of a similar import, that they should not be slow to believe themselves fit subjects for the communion table?

W. says the command, 'thus do in remembrance of me,' applies equally to every christian. We perfectly harmonize with him in this declaration. It is, undoubtedly, the duty of every christian to obey this last precious command of the Saviour. Indeed, it is difficult to see how a man can be a christian, if he continues to disobey this command—if we judge by the words of the Lord Jesus; for he has said, expressly, 'if a man love me, he will keep my sayings:' and if this is one of his commands, how can any man, reasonably, think himself a christian while he disobeys it?

But while we believe with W. that it is the duty of every *christian* to come to this ordinance, we shall probably differ widely from him, as to what constitutes a christian. My belief is that none can be properly called christians, but such as have the spirit of Christ; and it is founded on this declaration of holy writ, 'If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his.' The name *Christians*, was first used in Antioch, as may be seen by consulting Acts 11. 16. But to whom was it given? The text tells us, 'the disciples' were called christians, &c. The Lord Jesus himself shall answer: 'ye are my friends or disciples, if ye do whatsoever I command you. He that denyeth not himself, and taketh up his cross and followeth me, cannot be my disciple.' Here then, it is decided who are christians—they, and they only who obey the commands of Christ—who deny themselves—who take up their cross and follow him. Is it not evident then, that such, and such alone, as give evidence of these things, are the disciples of Christ; that such, and such alone, are christians, and consequently qualified for the table of the Lord. And when and where were such as gave credible evidence of being christians, such as had the spirit of Christ, and denied themselves and followed him, ever excluded from the ordinance of the supper?

But it seems to me that W's. idea of a christian is something like this—all that live in a nominally christian land, are real christians. Indeed, in seeing how he applies those texts of scripture to both believers and unbelievers, both to saints and sinners, which were spoken to christians only, I have sometimes been reminded of the declaration of one on heathen ground.

One of our missionaries was endeavoring to enlighten some of the heathen, and impressing upon them the present blessings to be derived from the gospel, and the morality which it carried with it. The heathen, pointing to an inebriated sailor, said, 'There is a *christian!* and if your religion makes such men, I do not want any of it. The missionary told him, that he was not a christian. 'He be a christian,' retorted the heathen, 'for he wears a hat!' If W's. idea of what constitutes a christian is not, simply, wearing a hat, it seems, from the most we can gather from his 'Illustrations,' something not very dissimilar. If we understand him, all are christians in his estimation, who live in nominally christian lands, irrespective of their belief or moral character.

PHILEMON.

THE WHIGS OF NORFOLK COUNTY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I perceive that notice is given in the papers that a Whig Convention will be held at Dedham on the nineteenth instant, for the nomination of Senators. Now, if there was ever a time, when every friend of his country was called upon to use his right of voting and expressing his opinions, that time has arrived. The greatest questions that ever agitated this Union are now at issue. Shall the slave influence absorb the whole power of the government? Shall our country take into its bosom a vast territory, for the mere sake of extending and establishing slavery? Shall the compromise act be abandoned, because southern slaveholders ask it? Shall our manufactures, hitherto cherished by an enlightened policy, be crushed by competition with the starving population of Europe? And, finally, shall the monstrous schemes of the government to break down the business of the country, and unite in one hand the purse and the sword, be consummated? These are the questions which are now put to every voter; and every man, who has the soul of a man, is bound to answer. The friends of the Administration, it is well known, are on the alert; they are like the weasel that is seldom caught napping; they will look out for their salaries, but let the Whigs look out for the country. Let them not fail to send their delegates to the convention at Dedham, and to take all other necessary steps to show the world what answer the citizens of Norfolk wish given to the preceding questions.

A VOTER.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In my examination of difficult passages in the epistle to the Ephesians, I have endeavored to give them a more clear and intelligible construction. It must be obvious to every one, who reads this epistle with due attention, that many passages are not easily to be understood from the imagery employed by the Apostle. The phraseology and figurative language which we find in the writings of St. Paul, though probably well understood by those to whom he wrote, are not now easily comprehended by the great body of christians, who are unacquainted with the customs and figurative modes of speaking and writing which prevailed among the Jews and other eastern nations. Still there is nothing taught in this or any other of the epistles, that has a necessary connection with our final salvation, which is not obvious to every well disposed and attentive mind. In arriving however to a just knowledge of the sacred writings, we cannot but be impressed with the necessity of employing the rational faculties which God has given us in the interpretation of Scripture. The same means of critical inquiry and close application, which are used in understanding books that are written upon other subject or science, must be employed also in our inquiries into the word of God. To pretend, as some have done, that reason and christianity are opposed to each other, or that it is treating the holy scriptures with disrespect to call in the aids of human learning in our endeavors to understand what God has revealed, must, upon a moment's reflection, appear a most absurd and fatal doctrine. It is this doctrine, taught and enforced upon its members, which has kept the church of Rome for ages in the same stationary and unprogressive state. And what was it but the claims of reason, vindicated and maintained, that led to the reformation from popery and opened to the protestant world a new era of thinking and judging for themselves, and of making continual advances in intellectual, moral, and religious improvement. Reason and christianity are both the gift of God, and must go hand in hand in our preparation for heaven.

In reading the scriptures then we should call in to our assistance all the aids of reason that are in our power, and reject every thing from our list of christian truths, which is at variance with the unperverted dictates of our minds. What God has seen fit clearly to reveal we should receive with all the thankfulness, which a subject of such infinite importance to us claims, remembering that 'secret things belong unto the Lord, but those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children forever.' In reading the epistle under consideration we shall immediately perceive that there are passages to which we can affix no clear and definite interpretation. But we shall also perceive that they have no relation to any doctrines essentially connected with our christian improvement, with our gratitude to God and the Savior for the inestimable disclosures of the gospel, and with our hope of final acceptance with our Maker. Thus, for instance, in the figurative passage that has been already adduced where the Apostle remarks concerning Christ, that God hath exalted him far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and above every name, that is named not only in this world but in that which is to come; admitting that we should never attain to the right understanding of this figurative language, whether we should think, as some suppose, that it refers to the exaltation of Christ above all celestial beings, or whether with others we should suppose that it relates only to his superiority above all the teachers and ministers of the Jewish and christian dispensations, or admitting that we reject both of these views of the subject, of what consequence can it be to our leading a christian life and thus securing an interest in the indescribable felicities of the heavenly world.

Notwithstanding the obscurity in which some passages in this epistle are involved, it is a most interesting part of the Apostle's writings. And if we apply to the reading of it with those dispositions of mind and with that desire of improvement with which we should ever read the scriptures, we shall find it rich in the stores of christian knowledge, unfolding to us truths of incomparably higher moment to our well being in time and eternity, than any that human wisdom can devise. The three last chapters of this epistle contain an almost complete epitome of the christian morals. Let us then read this epistle with seriousness and the love of truth, and our hearts will be filled with thankfulness to God for the light which the gospel has shed on our duties and hopes. Let us remember that the Bible is the word of God, and let us ever open its pages under the impression of its worth and of our accountableness to God for the use we make of this richest of his blessings. While other books occasionally occupy our attention, and we are delighted and improved by the perusal of them, let not this holy volume, which comes to us with authority from God, revealing to us his character and purposes, all that it is important for us to know as the moral and accountable subjects of his government, which carries our views into scenes that lie beyond the grave, teaching us what is to be our destiny when death has closed our connection with earth and all earthly pursuits, let not this holy volume be overlooked, or but seldom read. We shall discover new beauties in every repeated perusal, and as life advances to its close, it will open to our prospect a brighter and a better world. If we read it as we ought and live as it teaches us, our everlasting condition will be happy. 'Blessed are they who read and hear the word of God and obey his commands, for they shall have a right to the tree of life, and shall enter into the heavenly city.'

COUNTY CONVENTIONS. Both of the political parties assemble, by delegates, in convention at Dedham the ensuing week, for the purpose of selecting three persons as candidates for State Senators from this County. Those friendly to the measures of the National Administration meet on Wednesday, and will select, no doubt, their candidates from among the following gentlemen—Benjamin P. Williams and Alexander H. Everett, of Roxbury; Abel Cushing, of Dorchester; Col. Edward Glover, of Quincy; Benjamin V. French, of Braintree. The Whigs assemble on the following day—Thursday. Several gentlemen have been named as worthy of support, among whom are the following—Thomas French, of Canton; Samuel G. Goodrich, of Roxbury; Harvey Field, of Quincy; Joseph Richards, of Braintree.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO WHEAT GROWERS. A farmer in Springfield this season, raised on five acres of new land, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, being twenty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used for seed, and most of it has been sold for this purpose at two and a half dollars per bushel. At this rate, the whole value of the crop amounts to $312,50, which is $62,50 for each acre. The expense in raising, gathering, and threshing the wheat and the seed, may be estimated at fourteen dollars per acre. This deducted from the above $62,50 leaves a clear profit per acre of $48,50, and on the whole crop a profit of $242,50. These facts we gather from the Springfield Gazette.

NOVEL PETITION. A memorial has been presented to Congress from Virginia, praying that husbands may be provided, at the public expense, for those 'ladies of the North who busy themselves in fanatical hostilities against the rights of the South.' Ex-President Adams moved that it be printed, together with a petition signed by three thousand women, against the admission of Texas, which was agreed to.

ANOTHER ROAD. We perceive that David Holbrook and one hundred and sixty-three other persons have petitioned for a new road, commencing near the residence of Caleb Thayer in Braintree, and terminating at the new road lately laid out and built in the westerly part of this town. An order of notice has been served upon the Town, and a meeting of the citizens will be called by the Selectmen to act on the subject.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. The general government has promptly rejected the overtures from the Texan Minister, relative to the annexation of Texas to this country. To have acted otherwise would be adverse to the principles of honor, which should influence governments as well as individuals; and what may by some be deemed of still greater importance, would have tended more to the injury and disgrace than the benefit of the country. This one act reflects much credit on the policy of the present national administration.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. An editor wisely recommends to those who watch over the interests of the country, the policy of contracting with some neighboring State for the extermination of the remnant of Florida Indians, which has already cost millions of money and myriads of men. If this plan be not feasible, perhaps the business can be put up in a lottery, as did the Georgians with the golden soil of the Cherokees.

GREAT TURNIP. There has been raised in Springfield a Turnip, which measures two feet and five inches in circumference, and weighs thirteen pounds. On the banks of the Connecticut, as we learn from the Springfield Gazette, besides large pumpkins and turnips, corn has attained the extraordinary height of thirteen feet and seven inches. This year seems to be distinguished by great curiosities of nature.

HINGHAM BANK. The following gentlemen were elected the officers of this Bank at their annual meeting: Ebenezer Gay, *President;* Ebenezer Gay, David Whiton, Francis G. Ford, Edward Thaxter, Thomas Loring, David Fearing, Luther J. Barnes, Nathaniel Richards, George Lincoln, Hingham—James C. Doane, Cohasset—John Beal, E. T. Fogg, Scituate—*Directors.*

GOLD COINS. From statements presented to the Senate, it appears that the gold coined at the United States Mint, during the first eight months of the present year, amounted to $853,825; specie imported within the year ending the nineteenth day of last September, $10,288,876; exported during same period, $6,164,882.

RANDOLPH BANK. The following gentlemen were elected the Directors of this Bank the ensuing year—Jonathan Wales, Seth Mann, Royal Turner, James Littlefield, Elisha N. Holbrook, Jonathan White, Horatio B. Alden, Joshua Spear, Jr., Jacob Niles, David Cobb, Jr., James Tucker, Abiel Howard.

EXTRAORDINARY FIELD. A farmer in the village of Schoharie (N. Y.) has procured from one kernel of oats—growing in a field of the same—thirty heads, which averaged two hundred and fifty grains per head, making in all seven thousand five hundred kernels from one! One head contained three hundred and sixty-one kernels.

'BRIGHT YELLOW PUMPKINS.' The editor of the Claremont (N. H.) Eagle has had presented to him by a generous farmer of that place, three large pumpkins, selected from twenty-seven large ox-loads, the produce of one and three quarter acres of land, with which he intends to celebrate the coming annual Thanksgiving.

NOVEL FEAT. A shoemaker in England, lately undertook, for a wager, to harness himself to a gig and drag the same forty miles in fifteen hours, which he accomplished with great ease in less than thirteen hours. He performed the first fifteen miles in three hours.

MAMMOTH OX. This monster, whose weight is upwards of *three thousand five hundred pounds*, has been purchased for exhibition by some gentlemen of New-York. It was raised in Claremont, (N. H.) and is said to be the largest ever seen in New England.

A LARGE BEET. It is stated in the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, that a Beet raised in that place this season, weighed seven pounds, and measured twenty-six inches in length and nineteen inches in circumference!

ECLIPSE. An almost total eclipse of the moon was observed about dark last evening, which continued for several hours. A lurid light was emitted, though its disc was quite obscured by the intervening object—and the coldness of the atmosphere at the time may be attributed in some degree to this cause.

SNOW. A slight fall of snow occured in this town yesterday about ten o'clock. It looked like the beginning of a long spell of weather—and if one may be allowed to judge by the general complexion of things, we should say—'winter 's coming!'

SINGING ASSOCIATION. This Association has commenced its first term of instruction at the Town Hall, under the superintendance of Mr. DANIEL SAWYER, a gentleman well qualified for the duties of teacher.

POPULAR WORKS. It is agreeable all round, to give an occasional notice of the productions of authors of acknowledged genius. The Lady's Book, conducted by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, for October, is full of the useful and entertaining—this work has an established reputation.

The American Magazine is a capital thing in its way, with scarcely an objectionable feature. The above works may be seen at this office.

DEMOCRATIC. Hon. William Foster has declined the nomination of the Democratic Convention, held at Worcester, for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

NEW CHURCH. A site has been purchased, nearly opposite the residence of the Rev. Peter Whitney, for the purpose of erecting a house of public worship, for the use of the Methodist denomination.

USE OF TOBACCO. This article has become one of the most important commodities of commerce. The tobacco exported from this country during one year, exceeded the enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars. How much money is paid for unnecessary indulgence in this nauseous luxury! Hard times!

GOOD EXAMPLE. At a recent public meeting in St. Louis, to consider the subject of Temperance, nine individuals, among whom was Major General Gaines, pledged themselves to raise one thousand dollars, to procure a public lecturer on Intemperance.

FLOUR. The quantity of Flour brought to the Hudson River in the fourth week in September, was 51,495 barrels, and of Wheat, 45,310 bushels, being an excess of 13,352 barrels of flour, and 11,208 bushels of wheat, over the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

PROLIFIC BEAN AND PEA. There has been raised in the town of Chester, N. H., the present season, from one Bean, two hundred and sixteen other Beans! The same individual, from one Pea planted this year, raised two hundred and four other Peas!

PEAT. It is said that turf (peat) is used for fuel on board the steamboats plying between different ports in Ireland. It serves the purpose for which it is intended admirably well; it is thought that it will be generally used on board of steamers in England.

UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION. The Boston Association of Universalist Ministers will meet in this town, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, agreeably to the request of the society in this place.

LARGE RADISH. One of the Halifax papers state that a 'black radish,' raised in that place this season, weighed upwards of twenty-three pounds, and measured nineteen inches in circumference.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, October 9.—At market 1125 Beef Cattle, 950 Stores, 5300 Sheep, and 800 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales quick, at about the prices of the two last weeks; we quote extra at 6 50 a 6 75; first quality 5 75 a 6 25; second quality $5 a 5 50; third quality $4 a 5 25.

Barelling Cattle—A smaller lot of Cattle than usual for the season have as yet come to market, and a few lots only have been taken exclusively for barrelling, we are hardly warranted in giving the following prices—Mess 5 25; No. 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings $7 a 10; two years old $13 a 20; three years old $18 a 25.

Sheep—Sales were made at rather better prices; lots were taken at 1 33, 1 62, 1 85, 1 92, $2, 2 17, 2 42 and $3 00.

Swine—Lots to peddle were taken at 6 1-2 and 7 1-2 and 7 and 8; a lot of old hogs, mostly barrows, at 6 1-2, and a lot at 7. At retail, 7 1-2 and 8 for sows, and 8 1-2 and 9 for barrows.

NOTICES.

The friends of the National Administration, in the several towns in the County, are invited to send delegates equal in number to their Representatives in the General Court, to a Convention to be held at White's Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to make nominations for the Senate.

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Chairman Democratic County Committee.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
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Has man any right to manufacture, sell, give away or use, intoxicating liquors as a drink?

By order of the Executive Committee
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MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. John S. Foster to Miss Sarah W. Hendley, of Jamaica Plains; Mr. John A. Smith to Miss Margaret Walker, Boston.
In Roxbury, Mr. John Phipps to Miss Clarisa Ann Stockman, both of Charlestown.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. William Goodridge, aged 59.
In Weymouth, Miss Ann Maria Hunt, aged 19.
In Dorchester, Mrs. Louisa Hathorne, aged 26; Mrs. Lilly Bird, aged 66.
In Roxbury, Miss Elizabeth B. Prout, aged 21.
In Dedham, Dea. Jesse Gay, aged 90.
In Hingham, Quincy Thaxter, Esq., aged 76.
In Scituate, Miss Hannah Wade, aged 70—after a long and lingering sickness, through all of which she manifested an entire resignation to the will of God, and at last sweetly sunk to rest in the arms of Jesus.
In Pensacola, (Florida.) Mr. James Edmund, son of Mr. Edmund Baker, of Dorchester, aged 28.

At Auction.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Josselyn, on Washington street, Quincy Point, a lot of Ship-yard stuff, consisting of timber and wood; one Horse-cart; one Ox cart; one Harrow chain; 2 sets of Bed screws; 2 sets of Horse chains; lot of Cider barrels; one half dozen first rate Feather Beds, and Bedsteads; one Sleigh; one Horse Wagon; one Harness; one pair of Blacksmith's Bellows; lot of hoisting Rigging and Blocks; farming utensils of all kinds, and a large variety of other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. *Auct.*
Quincy, Oct. 14. 2w

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Notice.

BARREL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

At Auction.

WIL be sold at the Hotel of Daniel French, Esq on FRIDAY, October 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. 50 hand Hammers; 150 hewing do; 1000 Points and Chisels; two pairs of blacksmith's Bellows; lot of blacksmith's tools of every description; one Ox Wagon; one Ox Cart, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. *Auct.*
Quincy, Oct. 14. 1w

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Boots Found.

FOUND in Washington street, a pair of new Boots, which the owner may obtain by paying charges, on application to C. HARDWICK, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 14. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE subscribers to the stock in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that the second assessment of Ten Dollars on each share has been laid by the Directors, payable on or before Monday the sixteenth day of October. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank, or to the Treasurer.

By order of the President and Directors.
FRANCIS ADAMS, *Treasurer.*
Quincy, Oct. 7. 2w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29. tf

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Court of Probate, on FRIDAY, the third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, about Forty Acres of Pasture and Wood Land, situated in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, being a part of the Real Estate of CALEB FRENCH, late of Braintree, deceased; bounded easterly on Little Pond, northerly on land of Abel Holbrook and others, and westerly on land belonging to the Braintree School Fund, and southerly on land of said deceased. Conditains made known at sale.

ASA FRENCH, *Administrator.*
Braintree, Sept. 30. 3w

Asa Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ASA PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, *Administrator.*
Weymouth, Oct. 7. 3w

Peach Orchard Coal.

JUST received, per schooner Clarisa, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, the *Genuine Peach Orchard Coal*, at Boston price. 6w Quincy, Sept. 16.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.
Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE following is an extract of the Warrant from the Assessors of Quincy to William B. Duggan, Collector of said Town, dated June 8th, 1837.

'You are to complete and collect the single poll taxes forthwith. And you are to complete and make up an account of the collection of the sum abovenamed ($5499,31) and transmit and pay over the same as follows, namely, the sum of six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents unto John Bullard, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Norfolk, or to his successor in office, on or before the last day of November next; and one-half of the remainder of said sum to Noah Curtis, Esq., Treasurer of the Town of Quincy, or to his successor in said office, on or before the first day of September next; and the remaining half on the first day of January next.'

Conformably with the above instructions, and for the faithful performance of which the undersigned has given satisfactory bonds to the said Town of Quincy, the bills of Taxes were seasonably distributed and demands made for the payment thereof. The Collector will again call upon every individual in town during the present month of October whose taxes remain unpaid as above, and they will please to govern themselves accordingly.

☞ The undersigned may be found at the Store of Nathan Fisk, in Quincy, every Thursday, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*
Quincy, Oct. 7. 4w

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B Contracts furnished to advantage.
BELA WHITON, *Agent.*
Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*
S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.
Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.
Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18. tf

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Cow Strayed.

LEFT the pasture of the subscriber, near Neponset Bridge, on Wednesday last, a red line-back COW, with white spots on her body and feet, and is ten years old. Whoever will return said Cow or give information of her, will be liberally rewarded.

ZATTU CUSHING, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 7. tf*

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

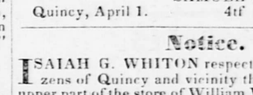
THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.
Milton, July 1. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.
Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.
Quincy, July 29. tf

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE FAITHLESS.

BY C. C. HILL.

He said he never loved her,
Nor thought of her alone—
But he only sought to grasp
The gold that glit'ring shone!

He said he never loved her,
Nor never lisp'd a word!
And he never knew a thought
That none but she has heard!

He said he never loved her,
He never press'd her brow!
Nor he never spoke her name,
And he never breath'd a vow!

He said he never loved her!
He never drew him near,
And when he saw she wept—
He never shed a tear!

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

AN IMPRESSIVE THOUGHT.

Gen. 45 ch. 8—9: 'And Pharaoh said to Jacob, How old art thou?'

When Pharaoh had Jacob seen,
Who on his staff with age did lean—
Whose furrow'd cheeks and brow,
Bespoke a long protracted life,
Amid a world of war strife,
He said, 'How old art thou?'
His age he told to Pharaoh then,
And though 'twas six-score years and ten,
That term he viewed as short—
But how much less our life appears,
Which shorter is by three-score years,
Than Jacob's age was brought.
And often we inquire to know,
As did the monarch, Pharaoh,
The age of those we meet,
And often we our age relate,
In this probationary state,
And Jacob's words repeat.
The tender mother does with care,
This question answer for her heir,
Not old enough to speak:
Not thinking that disease perhaps,
Ere a few days or weeks shall lapse,
May pale its ruddy cheek.
The giddy youth this language hears,
While growing up to riper years,
From friends and relatives—
'How old art thou?'—a solemn word!
Whose import should be weigh'd when heard,
By every soul that lives.
And thou in life's meridian—
The worldly enterprising man,
Who dost to mammon bow;
Pause and reflect—consider, turn—
The meaning of this question learn,
Worldling! 'how old art thou?'
The aged man, like Israel,
Whose whiten'd locks distinctly tell
That death is on the wing;
May feel the force of the remark,
Made by the aged Patriarch,
In answer to the king.
And then I ask thee, kindly now—
Before I close, 'How old art thou?'
And ask with emphasis;
For thou hast an immortal soul,
Of greater value than the whole
Of such a world as this.
And would'st thou when this life is o'er,
To faithful Abraham's bosom soar?
Where both his sons are blest;
Then imitate the Patriarch,
Like him on pilgrimage embark,
To reach a pilgrim's rest. J. T.

ANECDOTES.

THE TAILOR. A tailor grown tired of the shop-board, took a bold leap from his seat into the pulpit, where he soon acquired great popularity. Elated with success, he attempted to convert the dean of St. Patrick to the true faith. Accordingly, he introduced himself to Swift, saying, 'I have a commission from heaven to teach you the proper application, which you have so long abused.' 'I believe you,' replied Swift, 'as you come to relieve the perplexed state of my mind at this very instant, you are well acquainted no doubt with that passage in the Revelation of St. John, where he describes a mighty angel coming down from Heaven, with a rainbow on his head, a book open in his hand, and setting his right foot upon the sea, and his left upon the earth. I am at a loss to calculate the extent of such a stride; but I know it lies immediately within the line of your trade to tell me how many yards of cloth it would take to make a pair of breeches for that Angel.' The tailor's confusion could only be equalled by the way in which he evaporated.

GENERAL ARNOLD. During the traitor Arnold's predatory operations in Virginia, in 1781, he took an American captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the captain what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him. The captain declined at first giving him an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged, he said, 'Why, sir, if I must answer the question, you will excuse my telling you the truth; if my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off your lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue at Quebec, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet.'

THE DIFFERENCE. A Frenchman being afflicted with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. 'One very great difference!' replied Monsieur—'Spose you take one vice, you put your finger in, you turn de screw till you bear him no longer—dat is the rheumatis; den 'spose you give him one turn more—dat is de gout.'

FORGETFULNESS. The celebrated Lessing was remarkable for a frequent absence of mind. Having missed money at different times without being able to discover who took, he determinined to put the honesty of his servant to a trial, and accordingly left a handful of gold on the table. 'Of course you counted it?' said one of his friends. 'Count it!' said Lessing, rather embarrassed; 'no, I forgot that.'

MERCANTILE. Two merchants conversing together upon the badness of the times, and observing a flock of pigeons—one said, 'How happy they are; they have no *acceptances* to provide for.' 'Indeed,' replied the other, 'you are mistaken, for they have their *bills* to *provide* for as well as we.'

ART OF LOVE. A woman told her husband that she had read the Art of Love on purpose to be agreeable to him. 'I had rather have love without art,' said he.

VARIETY.

MODEL OF A WIFE. It is her happiness to be ignorant of all the world calls pleasure, her glory to live in the duties of wife and mother, and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her husband by complaisance—over her her children by mildness—and over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety, of conjugal love—of order, peace, sweet sleep and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents want and dissipates evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She diffuses around her a mild warmth of pure light that vivify all that circle round her. Happy the man who possesses such a wife and can appreciate her; happy the children who are matured by her care and modeled by her counsel; happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence—and happy the society that holds in its bosom such an exalted being.

DECISION OF CHARACTER. True decision is as distinct from stubbornness as light is form darkness. Decision is founded upon knowledge; it is guided by enlightened reason. Where duty does not forbid, it is as yielding as the air; the slightest wishes of a friend may bend it—it will even anticipate a friend's desires, and gladly yield to afford gratification. But when duty is concerned—when conscience speaks with her imperative voice, the everlasting hills are not more immovable. No blandishments can entice; no threats can intimidate. A world in arms cannot change the inflexible purpose of the soul. It can no more be moved by the opposition or the ridicule of man, than the Sun in the heavens by the fogs of the earth. True decision is guided by reason; its eye is open—its ear catches every passing sound—its heart is tender; and thus it acts, mildly, yet firmly, under all the light and all the knowledge which can be obtained. This decision is a principle which piety clearly inculcates and strengthens.—*Abbott.*

SEED CORN. A friend reminds us that now is the time to give our readers a hint on this subject. Therefore—if you want your corn to ripen early, select for seed the ears that are earliest ripe. If you wish to raise well-formed and well-set ears, select such. If you would have two or three ears from a stalk, take your seed from stalks that produce two or three ears. The success of such experiments has been abundantly tested in Maryland, by a course of selection pursued for twenty-three years, and corn has been brought to produce four, five and six large and handsome ears to a stock. In some cases this year it has produced ten and twelve ears to a stalk. When this plan was first commenced, it was found difficult to get a supply from stalks with two ears each.

Let farmers, therefore, make a beginning this year, to be followed up till their corn shall ripen a month earlier, and yield at least two ears where they now get one.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

MAN TRAPS. Thieves sometimes catch themselves, as the following incident will show: A gentleman living not very far from me, had his orchard repeatedly robbed, and in defiance to prohibitory acts, had an old man-trap repaired, and set up in his orchard. The smith brought it home, and there was a consultation as to which tree it should be placed under; several were proposed, as being all favorite bearers; at last the smith's suggestion as to location was adopted, and the man-trap set. But the position somehow or other did not please the master, and as tastes occasionally vary, so did his, and he bethought him of another tree, the fruit of which he should like of all things to preserve. Accordingly, scarcely had he laid his head upon his pillow, when the change was determined on, and ere long the man-trap was transferred. Very early in the morning the cries of a sufferer brought master and men into the orchard, and there they discovered—the smith! —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TRUE INDEPENDENCE. 'The man who has seven acres of fertile land, may always retire within the circle of his own dominions; he may laugh at the monopolist; and receive his bread from the God of Heaven. No matter how much the seller asks for his niceties; no one needs buy them. Let him store his fine flour, if he please, until it is devoured by the rats. I thank heaven that I have two hands and a humble stomach; I can eat coarse food, and wear woolen; I can retire from flour to Indian meal, and from Indian meal to potatoes, or some humbler root.—*Withington.*

COURAGE. It is not the daringness of kicking a waiter at the tavern—it is not the strutting with a cockade, dressed in scarlet—it is not uttering oaths and imprecations at every word, which form the characteristics of true courage. The man only is brave who fears nothing so much as committing a mean action; and undauntedly fulfils his duty, whatever may be the dangers that deepen on his way.

SHOE BLACKING. Perhaps the best in the world is elder berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water, set them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses.

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Rev. Mr. Brooks' Address.

JUST published and for sale at this office, the Address on Elementary Education, pronounced before the public schools and citizens of this town, on the late anniversary of our National Independence, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham.

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the sickly and acerid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors: Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacteries, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

PUBLISHED E

NUMBER 42.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	*Quincy Railway.*
CHARLES BRECK,	*Milton.*
ORIN P. BACON,	*Dorchester.*
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	*Weymouth.*
JUSTIN SPEAR,	*Hingham.*
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CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	*Lynn.*
FREEMAN HUNT, } J. P. CALLENDER, }	*New-York City,* 141, *Nassau St.*

GEORGE SPEAR, *Travelling Agent.*

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEIGHBOR ROLLINS.

'Good morning, neighbor Rollins, I am going to mill to-day, and should be pleased to hire your horse and wagon.'

'To mill, sir,' replied he, 'why, I thought you bought your bread of the bakers; that was my practice when business was brisk, but now I can find time to go to mill, and wait for the grist to be ground besides.'

'Well, you can have my horse and wagon; here Tom, go harness the horse for neighbor Alain, and tackle him in the wagon. Come neighbor, I want to show you my swine; here are three of the best hogs I ever had—

'Oh, ah, oau! my toe!' bellowed Tom, letting off an oath or two, as the horse squeezed one of his feet rather feelingly between his shoe and the ground.'

'What is that you say, you blockhead?' exclaimed Rollins.

'Why, the horse trod on my foot, darn it all!' answered Tom.

'Well, what is the use to swear? it won't mend the matter any, and I shan't allow any such language here.'

'Rollins is pretty religious, this morning, I guess,' said his wife, as she came to the door with a broom in her hand, 'less than fifteen minutes ago he swore roundly because he trod on the cat's tail, and now he blames Tom for uttering one word when the horse trod on him.'

'Yes,' continued Rolline, 'I mean these porkers shall weigh heavy, what do you think?—But come, walk into the house, Mrs. R. wants to see you, but I don't think she is up yet.'

'Yes she is, and was at the door when you was scolding at your boy.'

'Hem! she wants to send word to Mrs. Alain,' continued Rollins, a little dashed; and so we stepped in. After the usual ceremony, she made known her request as follows—

'I have been thinking of going to my father's, and inviting Mrs. Alain to go with me and spend a day—don't you think she would like to go.'

'I think she would,' said I, 'I will ask her, and let you know when I return from mill; but thought you talked of going last week.'

'We talked of going,' said she, 'and took it out in talking. We got all ready to start, and was about to step into the carriage, when smash went all one side of the hogs sty, and out rushed all three of the hogs, and aimed for the garden; and we had no time to loose, so we made after them as fast as possible, but unluckily my bonnet caught in a tree by the house; but as it hung so fast, I thought it would be as safe there as any where—so I pulled for the hogs with my husband. We soon overtook them, and he seized one by the tail with one hand, and reached forward the other to catch him by the bristles—when the swine gave a sudden jerk, and laid Rollins his length upon the ground; and he bruised one knee very badly, and tore his trowsers across the other. But as quick as the hogs saw me streaking it after them, they began to squeel and hookit like all possessed; and I didn't wonder at it, for I looked bad enough to frighten them out of a year's growth. Well after a while husband got upon his legs again and came up to the scratch as savage as a hyena, and by hauling bawling and hooting, we succeeded in getting them to the sty—when lo I saw my bonnet had blown from tree and lodged in the very middle of the sty. The foremost hog seized it with his mouth, then set his foot upon it, and tore it in two quick enough, I tell you. We nailed up the sty, and left the boy net for the swine to finish. So much toward going to see my parents; and now I thought had better invite your wife to go with me.'

All this time that we were talking, Rollins stood just out doors, hearing all that was said and then come stamping in as though he had been walking some distance.

'I have tackled the horse, Mr. Alain.'

'Thank you,' said I, 'I guess I'll be going.'

'But won't you take a glass of spirit with me,' said he, 'before you go.'

'O no, I don't use any,' said I.

'Well I don't drink so much as I did a year ago, and I think I feel about as well without it—not hardly so happy at times, and then again not quite so miserable. Won't you try a little cider?'

'I am what is called a teetotaller—I go the whole in this thing,' said I.

nd thus continue to keep the bowels open; and
vo may be taken where the patient is very cos-
One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of
may be given to an infant in the following doses
spoon full every two hours till it operates; for
from one to five years of age, half a pill—and
ve to ten, one pill.

E PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because
ossess the power of restoring the expiring embers
th, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitu-
s the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from
hes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters
tirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in
n parts of the western country, which will infal-
ure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never
eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-
y sooner than the most powerful preparations of
sparilla, and will immediately cure the determina-
f Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness
nt to young females; and will be found a certain
dy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness
e most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for
nic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of
Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of
gle bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine
full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be
n two or three times a day, about half an hour be-
meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times.
hose who are afflicted with indigestion after meals,
Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly
ase the action of the principal viscera, help them
riorm their functions, and enable the stomach to
arge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus
estion is easily and speedily removed, appetite
ored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being
ned, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body
nergy of mind are the happy results. For further
culars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒ
BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546
dway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained
5 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters
$1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates, of
wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.
some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic
inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from
se of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long
ing, it may be found necessary to take both the
Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before
mmended.

B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
out of the system infinitely faster than the best
rsations of Sarsparilla, and are a certian remedy
the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent
daches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are
disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be
out the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in
will save life. They equalize the circulation or
blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore per-
ation, and throw of every impurity by the pores of
skin.

he Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix
ers, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has
nstantly for sale at his office, and will receive and
wer immediately all orders for this town and vicin-
JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
uincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an
effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing
se of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305
lington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in
rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt
Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All
viduals can see him alone, at any time, at the above
e. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged
the manufacture and making use of these instru-
nts, and has applied six hundred to persons within
years.

aving worn the different kinds of Trusses more or
, that have been offered to the public for the twen-
years past, from different patent manufactories, he
ow able to decide, after examining the rupture, what
of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases
occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and
furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had
where. Any person that purchases a Truss at this
blishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until
are well suited, without extra charge.

F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different
s of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic
g Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel
gs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and
large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be
n day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;
tical Spring Trusses made in four different ways;
Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for
apsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with
cent of the rectum can ride on horseback with per-
ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the
apsus Uteri which have answered in cases where
ers have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,
Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a mat-
convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep
and the following kinds from other manufactories,
h they can have; if his do not suit them after a
ial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's
roved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Sal-
's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent,
ch Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory
ed Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made
Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Truss-
r Children, of all sizes.

makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked
formed feet; and is doing this every week, for
n and infants in and out of the city. Specimens
workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.
sses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will
ited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of
nce, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

ston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to ob-
that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suf-
much from the want of a skilful workman in ac-
odating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases,
e taken pains to inform myself of the competency
J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned
death of Mr. Beath. After some months of obs-
on of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is
quainted with the manufacture of these instru-
and ingenious in accommodating them to the
of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore
on to recommend him to my professional breth-
d to the public as a person well fitted to supply
ants in regard to these important articles.
on, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

ESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy ope-
tion and good effects as a mild, safe, and sove-
medy for bilious complaints, in removing ob-
ns of every kind, by dissolving and discharging
matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appe-
d a sure relief for costive habits. They are
ly useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head,
, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheu-
, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, erup-
the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizzi-
the head, etc, etc.

the numerous certificates which might be used
rietors will make use of one only, from an emi-
ysician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of
rt's Pills, I have made use of them myself as
in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are
fe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I
er used."

avenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham,
r. For sale at this office.
r, Jan. 7. tf

Brought Muslin Collars,

OD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
r, Jan. 7. tf

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER Messrs. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEIGHBOR ROLLINS.

'Good morning, neighbor Rollins, I am going to mill to-day, and should be pleased to hire your horse and wagon.'

'To mill, sir,' replied he, 'why, I thought you bought your bread of the bakers; that was my practice when business was brisk, but now I can find time to go to mill, and wait for the grist to be ground besides.'

'Well, you can have my horse and wagon; here Tom, go harness the horse for neighbor Alain, and tackle him in the wagon. Come neighbor, I want to show you my swine; here are three of the best hogs I ever had—

'Oh, ah, oau! my toe!' bellowed Tom, letting off an oath or two, as the horse squeezed one of his feet rather feelingly between his shoe and the ground.'

'What is that you say, you blockhead?' exclaimed Rollins.

'Why, the horse trod on my foot, darn it all!' answered Tom.

'Well, what is the use to swear? it won't mend the matter any, and I shan't allow any such language here.'

'Rollins is pretty religious, this morning, I guess,' said his wife, as she came to the door with a broom in her hand, 'less than fifteen minutes ago he swore roundly because he trod on the cat's tail, and now he blames Tom for uttering one word when the horse trod on him.'

'Yes,' continued Rollins, 'I mean these porkers shall weigh heavy, what do you think?—But come, walk into the house, Mrs. R. wants to see you, but I don't think she is up yet.'

'Yes she is, and was at the door when you was scolding at your boy.'

'Hem! she wants to send word to Mrs. Alain,' continued Rollins, a little dashed; and so we stepped in. After the usual ceremony, she made known her request as follows—

'I have been thinking of going to my father's, and inviting Mrs. Alain to go with me and spend a day—don't you think she would like to go.'

'I think she would,' said I, 'I will ask her, and let you know when I return from mill; but thought you talked of going last week.'

'We talked of going,' said she, 'and took it out in talking. We got all ready to start, and was about to step into the carriage, when smash went all one side of the hogs sty, and out rushed all three of the hogs, and aimed for the garden; and we had no time to loose, so we made after them as fast as possible, but unluckily my bonnet caught in a tree by the house; but as it hung so fast, I thought it would be as safe there as any where—so I pulled for the hogs with my husband. We soon overtook them, and he seized one by the tail with one hand, and reached forward the other to catch him by the bristles—when the swine gave a sudden jerk, and laid Rollins his length upon the ground; and he bruised one knee very badly, and tore his trowsers across the other. But as quick as the hogs saw me streaking it after them, they began to squeel and hookit like all possessed; and I didn't wonder at it, for I looked bad enough to frighten them out of a year's growth. Well, after a while husband got upon his legs again, and came up to the scratch as savage as a hyena, and by hauling bawling and hooting, we succeeded in getting them to the sty—when lo! I saw my bonnet had blown from tree and lodged in the very middle of the sty. The foremost hog seized it with his mouth, then set his foot upon it, and tore it in two quick enough, I tell you. We nailed up the sty, and left the bonnet for the swine to finish. So much towards going to see my parents; and now I thought I had better invite your wife to go with me.'

All this time that we were talking, Rollins stood just out doors, hearing all that was said, and then come stamping in as though he had been walking some distance.

'I have tackled the horse, Mr. Alain.'

'Thank you,' said I, 'I guess I'll be going.'

'But won't you take a glass of spirit with me,' said he, 'before you go.'

'O no, I don't use any,' said I.

'Well I don't drink so much as I did a year ago, and I think I feel about as well without it—not hardly so happy at times, and then again not quite so miserable. Won't you try a little cider?'

'I am what is called a teetotaller—I go the whole in this thing,' said I.

'Well, sir, I think you are a consistent man, for there is most as much fuddle to cider or strong beer as to rum, and they are full as hurtful—though one half who break off drinking liquor, as they say, take up with these as substitutes for something stronger, and pour down a plenty of wine into the bargain, which costs more, yes, double what rum would, and all the time pretend to be temperate men. I abhor a hypocrite worst of all living animals, and I want to see a man what he professes to be. As to these drinks, I am about done with them myself, and they can be dispensed with, and will be soon by every body.'

I then jumped into the wagon and rode off, went to mill, and done my errand besides. My wife accepted Mrs. Rollins's invitation, and I returned to neighbor R. with his carriage safe and sound; first informed Mrs. R. of the result, and she set the next day but one for the visit, at nine o'clock; then went and found Rollins, and I told him I always attended to the women first, and found if I suited them, I was generally on the right side of the house.

'Certainly!' said he, and he looked as smiling as a basket of chips. I asked him how much I must pay him.

'Nothing at all,' said he, 'I never ask any thing for such little favors.'

I had thought of reasoning a little with him on temperance, and trying to induce him to sign a pledge, but his kindness tempted me to neglect it—but stopping to converse about other matters, and being encourged by what he said about strong drink before I went to mill, I plucked up courage and began as follows:

'We have a total abstinence Society in our vicinity, sir, as you may have heard, and for one I should be extremely gratified if you would become a member. I have the constitution in my pocket, and you can sign it on the spot if you feel disposed.'

'If I were going to join any temperance society,' said R. 'it would be teetotal, for I don't like this half way reform; but as I drink but very little now of any kind, I believe I shan't become a member at present.'

'You are the very man we want in our ranks,' said I, 'nor do I see as you have given any good reason why you shouldn't enlist now. You dislike half-way reform, but are a half-way reformer yourself, for you said this morning you didn't drink half so much as you did a year ago. You say you shan't become a member at present; but why not at present? If it is your duty hereafter, it is equally so now.'

'Why, I think a man may be temperate without joining a temperance society, don't you?'

'I will admit all that, but I find that those who talk thus, will sip a little sometimes. They will not pledge themselves not to drink, for they mean to do it occasionally.'

'You are coming rather too close. I don't believe that doctrine, neither do I think you do altogether.'

'Most certainly I do, and more than all that, I think you moderate drinkers are greater hindrances to the cause than drunkards themselves. You drink little you say, and they will drink but little too, they say; so by putting the two littles together, they will make a sober man drunk.'

'Right the reverse, if all were moderate drinkers, it would be well enough—there would be no need of temperance societies, and as to our being a hindrance to it, it is a wrong idea; it is you that sign the pledge, and drink behind the curtain, that do all this mischief; for they have been caught in the very act many a time, and it can't be denied.'

Neighbor Rollins said a great deal more which I shall not here relate, very much to my mortification, and to increase it two colored men who were shovelling gravel for Mr. D. raised a loud laugh, and sang out, 'Gib it to him, massa Rollin!' and as I passed them on my way home, they significantly rolled up the white of their eyes, and one said to the other in a low tone, 'Guess Massa Alain feel sore by dis time.' But I said nothing, and made my way home as fast as possible, told my wife the day set for the visit, and the hour they were to start, but said nothing of the difficulty between Rollins and myself. Now Rollins is not a quarrelsome neighbor by any means, but if sometimes he gets irritated, and treats one ill, he generally shows a readiness to make amends; and accordingly I expected he would call on me, nor was I mistaken—for while I was weeding my garden the next day, Rollins made his appearance, and coming up to the garden, he first looked at this plant and then that; and at last, advancing towards me, he said, 'You have a good garden here, Mr. Alain.'

'Tolerable,' I replied, in rather a cold tone. And then he began to talk about the women, and the ride, and somehow I couldn't seem to hold out any longer, for his actions gave me more satisfaction than he could have done by talking all day; and says I, 'Rollins! you are a clever fellow, that's a fact;' and so he is, and I think if he were properly invited, he would join a temperance society without hesitation.

ALAIN.

LACONICS.

Fortune is painted blind, that she may not blush at the fools who belong to her.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a sweep passes uninterruptedly through a crowd.

If you boast of a contempt of the world, avoid getting into debt. It is giving to knats the fangs of vipers.

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp at excellence.

THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.

A few years since, business of a mercantile nature called me to Boston, the metropolis of New England. There is an air of quiet neatness and unostentatious elegance, which I have never seen in any other place of such extensive wealth and prosperous trade. New York may, without condemnation, be proud of her hundred spires—the thousand flags in her harbor—the immensity of her commerce—the revenue she pays to the treasury of the nation—and the just title of the 'London of America;' yet, although not prejudiced in favor of what are termed 'Boston notions,' I should prefer a residence in that city to any I have ever visited. Elegant retirement—friendly hospitality—unassuming benevolence—literary taste and refinement—exists in their fascinating forms, and the state of society is evidently considerably in advance of any other place on the continent. In regulating my affairs, it became necessary to call frequently at the house of a friend, who combined all the qualities that constitute the gentleman. I frequently dined with him, and his wife, one of the most charming and lovely women I have ever seen, and three fresh, blooming and beautiful children, the culture of whose budding, promising powers, formed their chief and most delightful recreation. There was an ease and familiarity which can exist only in the most cultivated minds—a frankness which can only be the result of confidence, and a harmony and sympathy in our sentiments, which endeared them to me, and I do not recollect an acquaintance in any family that appeared to enjoy such unalloyed happiness. On one of those visits, I observed on the table a plate of most delicious strawberries, which were the first I had that season seen, and made a remark to that effect.

'These berries,' said my friend, 'are my peculiar favorites,' as he significantly put his finger to the centre of his forehead, where, on its broad and smooth surface, I had often noticed a small, red protuberance, not widely differing in appearance from the fine fruit before us.

'Your predilection,' answered I, 'is sufficiently accounted for; but it must have been a fortunate hit indeed, which placed it on the spot where it is so plainly discernible.'

'It was not altogether accident,' he replied; 'I have often heard my mother relate the circumstances. I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was born, my father and mother walked into a field where was an abundance of strawberries; and while my mother seated herself on a mossy bank, in the shade of a wide-spreading ash, my father had selected a number of stems of the finest fruit, and throwing himself by her side, tossed them into her lap. They were just what she wished, and while eating them, a large and beautiful one attracted her notice.'

'See what a delicious strawberry I have found,' said she, holding it up by the stem to my father.

'That, my dear, is mine,' he replied, playfully snatching it from her, and putting it in his own mouth. A slight flush passed over her countenance, as she endeavored in vain to recover it.

'I will mark my child with that strawberry,' said she, laughing as she spoke, and placing the tip of her white finger on her forehead—the berry was fixed—but t was the most fortunate moment to my existence, for to that strawberry I owe all my happiness.

A look, which denoted a deep feeling of mutual satisfaction—of happ ness which could not be mistaken, passed between my friend and his wife, and the deep blush which accompanied it, excited my curiosity to obtain an explanation of the hint thrown out. Accordingly, when, after dinner, we were seated in the counting-room I made known my wishes without reserve.

'I shall willingly gratify you,' he replied, 'for I love to recal the incidents to my imagination. You have seen Mrs. ———; you admire her—I adore her; for she is the same fond, confiding, affectionate creature as when I first became acquainted with her; and it was to the happiness I received from her society and friendship that I alluded. She is indeed a treasure; and an accident singular enough threw her into my possession. I was seventeen years of age, possessed, as I supposed, of every thing that could make a person happy; health, wealth, and friends were mine, and I lived caressed and admired. Although in the almost daily habit of meeing with some of the first young ladies of the city, I had seen them come and go without any impression being made upon my heart, or a single wish excited to call them mine. I loved their company, I admired their beauty and grace, and was never more happy than when in the society of the lovely and the gay. One fine morning, I was in my father's store, chatting and laughing with a young gentleman on the common fashionable topics of the day; when he turned to leave the store, I heard him address some person in the street with—'Young woman, do you wish to sell those strawberries.'

'I do,' was the answer.

'Then walk in.'

'Edmond,' said he, as he again entered the store, 'I send all the strawberries I can find to you;' playfully placing his finger on his forehead.

'But before I had time to answer, he was called, and hastily left the store. I was glad he did, for when I cast my eyes upon the person he had thus introduced, I felt such a crowd of indescribable sensations pressing upon me at once, that I was confused in the extreme; and had any one been present, I am certain I should have appeared bordering on the ridiculous. I believe the lovely girl saw it, for she colored as deeply as the fine berries she carried in her basket. I stammered something about the beauty of the morning, and then handed her a chair. She sat down, and I ventured to look at her again. She was dressed perfectly plain, but scrupulously neat; and her fine figure, though evidently undesigned, was by her dress, exhibited in the most bewitching manner. I would attempt to describe her, but you have seen her, and it is needless. She was about fourteen, and the thought involuntarily forced itself upon my mind, 'if such is the bud, what will be the flower.' There was a modest unassuming manner about her, which made it evident she was unused to the business she had undertaken. The strawberries were as neat in their appearance as she herself, and when she inquired if I wished for them, there was a silver-toned sweetness in her voice which charmed me.

'Have you often brought strawberries to the city?' I inquired.

'Never before,' she answered, 'my aunt, with whom I live, was unwell; she is poor, she wished for cordial. and without the means of obtaining these things; I could not bear to see her suffer, but obtained her leave to make the attempt of relieving her wants in this manner; and you will oblige me by letting me return to my aunt's as soon as possible.'

'I returned her the basket, and put a five dollar bill in her hand—she looked at me with surprise.'

'I cannot take it,' said the lovely girl, 'what would my aunt say? I cannot forfeit her good opinion'—and she placed the money on the counter

'You will keep the money,' I replied—'tell your aunt it is a present from a friend, and assure her she shall be provided for.'

She hesitated, but took the money with an expression of gratitude on her countenance that made her appear more lovely than ever.

When she returned, I watched her beautiful and sylph-like form as it receded from my view, with an emotion entirely new, but which will never be forgotten. I had learned her place of residence, and a few days after, under pretence of a morning ride, I took a young lady, who was an intimate friend of mine, into the carriage, and visited the spot where the person who had so much interested me lived.

It was a delightful retreat—embosomed in trees, and so numerous were the flowers and blossoms around the humble cottage, that the very air breathed of perfumes, and the birds, unterrified at our approach, fluttered among the branches which almost obstructed the path. The whole harbor of Boston, with all its islands, its castles, its pellucid waters, and white sails fluttering from the many vessels gliding on its bosom, was in full view, and presented most magnificent and delightful prospect. We alighted, and were met at the door, and welcomed by the young lady, with a cheerfulness and ease which denoted better days. The lady who accompanied me was no less charmed with her than myself, but we regretted to learn that her aunt was declining rapidly, and to all appearance the last rays of the taper of life were already glimmering in the socket. We soon returned, the young lady who visited her with me having left a substantial proof of her benevolence and her amiable disposition. My father, to whom the young lady related the occurrences of the morning, was so interested, that he, as soon as was practicable, made them a visit himself; but he arrived only to witness the funeral obsequies of the kind aunt. While the procession, in which my father joined, was moving from the church to the place of burial, he learned from the officiating clergyman, who was an acquaintance of my father, many particulars respecting the young lady who had so deeply enlisted the feelings and sympathies of us all. Her father, who was a respectable minister, lived in the western part of the State, where he was settled over a small but affectionate congregation. He had been there about three years, and his only child, Maria, was about two years old, when both he and his amiable wife were seized with a fatal disease, and the same grave received their remains, on the fifth day after the first attack. The orphan Maria was as soon as possible sent to reside with her only aunt, a maiden lady, in affluent circumstances, by whom, as soon as her age permitted, she was placed in one of the first boarding schools in the city, where she remained until about two years before the death of her aunt. At this time the failure of a mercantile house, in whose hands nearly the whole of her property had been placed, reduced them to the depths of poverty. The kindness of their friends, and the needle of Maria, prevented their suffering; but her aunt was unable to sustain the feelings such a change in her circumstances produced, and she gradually sunk to the grave, leaving Maria an unprotected and friendless orphan.

'What will become of her now, God only knows,' added the clergyman, as he finished his short narration.

'She shall never want,' replied my father, as they arrived at the gate of the little city of the dead, where the fresh mound of earth showed the 'appointed habitation.'

'If the girl is what she appears, she shall find a home and a parent.'

'God will bless you,' rejoined the minister, 'for befriending the amiable orphan.'

'The procession stopped—the coffin was deposited in the sacred earth, and a prayer by the clergyman finished an impressive solemnity. Maria hung over the grave in speechless grief, as she saw the earth heaped upon the remains of her only relative who had been spared her in the wide world; and when the last green turf was placed on the little mound, she fainted and was carried senseless to a neighboring house.

When she had sufficiently recovered, the proposal of my father was made known to her by her venerable and esteemed friend, the minister, and accepted with a gratitude more eloquent than words. She left a spot where her morning of life had been spent in youthful happiness and innocence, and in a short time found herself at my father's door. What was my surprise, my rapture, at beholding him leaving the carriage with the lovely creature, whom of all others I most wished to see, hanging upon his arm and clinging to him as her only friend and protector. She entered the room, and was introduced to my mother as the Miss Rosewell, in whose favor the young lady who accompanied me in my visit had so warmly interested herself.

'Edmond,' said my father as I entered the apartment, 'this young lady you are to consider as your sister; you will be to her a brother.' I took her hand—pressed it to my lips, and while her blushing countenance and eloquent lips plainly informed me that she remembered our former interviews, I assured my father I should always feel a pleasure in complying with his wishes. Thus did our acquaintance commence. The amiable Maria became the delight of her numerous friends, the joy of my parents, and the admiration of the brilliant circles in which she moved, herself a splendid star. The impression that was made at our first interview was never obliterated, and the little strawberry girl became the adored mistress of this mansion. Never have I reflected on those singular occurrences, without a feeling of gratitude to my Maker, who, in this manner, bestowed on me a treasure, which has made my life one of continued sunshine and unalloyed happiness.

HUSKING PARTY.

'Farewell the pleasant husking night—its merry after scenes,
When Indian puddings smoked beside the giant pot of beans;
When ladies joined the social band, nor once affected fear,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss for every crimson ear!'

We like to recur occasionally to the customs and pastimes of our ancestors. Talk as we may of the gay masquerade, and the fashionable ball—where beauty, and elegance, and refinement float down the dance, to the soft tones of the music, like the lovely creations of a dream—the embodied spirits of joy, and light, and music—who is there that will not turn a longing and lingering glance upon the simple amusements of other times—when pastime went hand in hand with usefulness! We know that these may, at first view, appear rude and forbidding—that the sensibilities of the fashionables of the present generation would be shocked at the bare idea of a quilting frolic—and apple-pearing, or a husking party.

The husking party takes place in those long, bright evenings of autumn, when the harvest moon is up among the stars, and the streams and the hills, and old forest trees are brightening in its beautiful illumination. A group of happy and kind-hearted beings, of all ages and sexes, from the fair young girl to the grey-haired old man, are assembled around the fruits of their neighbor's industry—the long and heavy pile of Indian corn, gathered from the field with its covering of husks. The whole length of the ample barn floor is lined with huskers, who, after a few preliminary jokes, betake themselves zealously to their task.

The presence of females in such a group will no doubt be objected to. But wherefore? Ask the grey-haired yeoman, if in the days of his boyhood, it was deemed improper, or inconsistent with the dignity and delicacy of their character, for his female companions to join their brothers and neighbors in an evening's amusement of this nature. They would smile at the idea of impropriety. The assembly is not one of strangers, where doubt and apprehension must seal every lip and letter every movement, but of those who have lived together as children of one family, and have met each other, at all times, and at all places—in the kitchen or in the parlor—the field or the workshop, with the same frank smile of welcome. And pray where is the harm of mirth and pleasantry, tempered as they are here with pure, unstudied natural modesty? There can be none. The parties have not mingled in the hollow world, and learned to tamper with the heart's best feelings, to curl the lip at sincerity, and betray without scruple the confidence of the artless and unsuspecting. The girl who seats herself at the husking, and the lively, frank-hearted youth beside her, have no sentimental and novel-borrowed nonsense to exchange—they have never read and sighed over the pernicious pages of Moore and Byron, or looked on unblushingly at an immodest theatrical representation. On the contrary they have drawn their beautiful ideas of love and friendship from the praiseworthy examples and maxims of their ancestors; and consequently the vicissitudes of life—its alternate light and shadow, are met without that bitter disappointment which follows so closely upon the dreams of the romantic and idle visionary.

Ah—there are mirth, life and jollity in your genuine husking party. The huskers ply their tongues as busily as their hands, while engaged in their pleasant task. Stories are related—songs are sung—jokes are passed—and soft words spoken. Imagine to yourself, reader,

the sight of a long row of fine, healthy looking girls, with glowing contenances and bright eyes and sweet smiles. Depend upon it, there is nothing like a sensible, good-natured romp of a country girl—one who will play 'hide and seek,' and 'blind man's buff,' with you, but who would cuff your ears in indignation should you address her in language which more refined and fashionable ladies would listen to with complacency. During the process of husking, if a *red ear* of corn is found by any of the ladies, she is liable to receive a kiss from some of the company. She, of course, hands the ear to her favorite beau, who readily understands the signal and acts accordingly. The red cheek is sure to grow redder before he leaves it.

After the task is finished, the company adjourn to the house—a supper is provided—and after partaking of it, the parties depart for their respective homes—the girl's being all provided with 'fellows' to accompany them. But the genuine husking parties, we grieve to say it, are now rarely heard of. They have lost the spirit which enlivened them—a false refinement has broken in upon their pleasant amusement; and bright eyes and fair hands no longer figure at a Husking.

'WHIP BEHIND.'

Going along the side walk last winter, our attention was arrested by the endeavors of a couple of lads to overtake a pleasure sleigh, for the purpose of stealing a ride by hanging on behind

One of them, being somewhat lighter of foot than his companion, was successful—while the other, despite of all his efforts, was compelled to see the distance between him and the vehicle on which his more nimble playmate was seated, rapidly increasing. Chagrined that the other should enjoy what with all his efforts he could not, he determined to make his triumph short, and vociferated at the top of his voice—'whip behind! whip, whip behind!' Whip, snugly seated in his box, was too full of the milk of human kindness not to obey so reasonable a requisition, and with a back-handed cut peculiar to his craft, he whipped behind, dislodging in a trice his extra passenger, who was soon rolling in the snow. A shout of triumph burst from the lips of him who had been distanced in the race, as the other gave evident tokens of being 'whipped behind.' This simple incident was eloquent of human nature.

How many are there, who, when they see their companions outstrip them in the race of honor and wealth, will not call on fortune to 'whip behind?'

The politician, whose aspirings are for eminence, when he sees a competitor outstrip him in the race, how ready he is to exclaim, 'whip behind.'

The sparkling eye of beauty is lit up with unwonted fire, when a rival appears to contest the throne, and she must be noble-minded, whose heart on such occasions does not, through the promptings of envy, whisper to the tongue, 'whip behind.'

In fine, we may wander through all ranks of life, and rarely shall we find one who is not envious of his neighbor's superior success; and who does not mentally at least, invoke the power that is bearing his competitor above him, to 'whip behind.'

Whence all the back-biting and evil-speaking against one another, too often witnessed in society? Nine times in ten, were it correctly traced, its origin would be found in nothing but envy, the same principle which induced the boy to cry, 'whip behind!'

The order of the day is to 'whip behind,' and happy the person who receives not nor deserves this chastisement.—*Rochester Republican.*

SHARP JOCKYING.

A tarnal cute fellow called on Jo—you know Jo!—with a pretty good horse, for which he asked $130. He was ripe for a trade, and was determined to sell his nag. Jo told him he did not want the horse—that he had more than he knew what to do with—that fodder was high, and customers scarce and poor pay. All this went for nothing, and Jo must buy his horse at any rate. Just at this time the man who carries round Bank notifications, laid a little ominous slip on Jo's desk, the amount of which was that Jo had a note due for $100 at the Maine Bank, which he was requested to take care of. 'I tell you what,' said Jo, 'being as you have said so much, I will give you this Bank notification for $100, and $25 cash for the horse.'

'Done,' said the man.

'Done!' said Jo. The man pocketed his bills and notification, and Jo led the horse into the stable.

The man went off whistling, and posted down to the Maine Bank, and threw the notification on the counter. 'I'd thank you for that, sir.' The Cashier looked at the paper—'Oh, Mr. ——'s note, for $100—yes, sir,' and began to fumble over the file for Jo's note, and after he found it, he made the remark, 'One hundred dollars, sir.'

'Yes, sir, that's the sum—one hundred dollars.'

'Well, do you wish to settle it?'

'Yes, sir, I should like to have the money.'

'Money!'

'Yes, the money for that paper—you say it is for one hundred dollars. I'd thank you for it, for I'm in a hurry.'

'And I'd thank you for the money for the note.'

Note! have I got to pay you?—the man said this was a notification on the bank!'

'It is a notification,' said the Cashier, who began to see how matters stood, 'that his note for $100 is due.'

'The d——l!' exclaimed the puzzled trader, as he hurried out of the bank. He entered Jo's office under a full head of steam, and began to let it of rather fiercely.

'It's a bargain—gentlemen, you witnessed it,' said Jo, as he took the cigar from his mouth and let the smoke curl lazily around the sharp promontory which divides the eyes.

'But—but the man wants me to pay your note,' sputtered the horse dealer.

'I wish you would,' answered Jo, composedly—'Although I must confess that was not mentioned in the trade. You may do as you please about it.'

'But where shall I get my $100?' said the man, beginning to grow warm.

'I don't know any thing about it. The bargain was that you should have the bank notification for $100, and $25 in cash—you heard it, gentlemen,' appealing to the bystanders. After tantalizing the poor fellow for about half an hour, Jo at last gave him up the horse, and received his notification and cash, cautioning the owner the next time he traded, to mind and have his eye teeth cut.—*Portland Times.*

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Oct. 10, the bill for regulating the fees of District Attorneys on the renewal of bonds, was taken up and passed.

In the HOUSE, the resolution requiring postage of letters by Express mail, to be paid in advance, was brought up, and after some remarks by Messrs. Biddle, Phillips and Cushing, against the bill on the score of inconvenience, it was carried without a division, by aid of the Previous Question.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the bill authorizing a further postponement of the payment on duty bonds was taken up, and after debate and an amendment, introduced by Mr. Cambreleng, it was read a third time and passed. The provisions of the bill as set forth in the act, are that the Secretary of the Treasury grant such further extension of credit upon all bonds for duties now outstanding, as shall make the whole extension of credit upon each bond nine months from the time when the duties became due, notwithstanding the bond first given may not have been actually paid, discharged, or extended before or on the day therein specified, provided sufficient securities be found—that a credit of three and six months be allowed on all merchandize, which shall have been or may be imported on or before the first day of November next, upon which the duties are payable in cash, and that the bonds received for such duties shall be payable in equal instalments, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—that where the security in any bond which has been, or may be hereafter postponed, is entirely satisfactory, the principal or sureties in the same shall not be disabled from being in the mean time, till the period of postponement provided for by this act expires, received as principal or sureties in other bonds for original bond became due and payable; making the extension in each case to depend upon the same conditions as to additional security, the payment of interest and other terms, which have been prescribed by the Treasury Department to the extension of revenue bonds since May last, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any existing bonds, where the parties to the same have not, since the bonds became payable, given additional security, or made part payment, and are by the proper officers of the Government to be considered insolvent or unsafe securities for the payment of their bonds—and that the operation of all prior laws, and parts of laws, so far as inconsistent with this act, be suspended in the particulars in which they conflict with, or differ from its provisions, until this act shall cease by its own limitation.

In SENATE, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, the bill authorizing the deposit of merchandize in the public stores, or as it has been called the Warehouse Bill, was taken up, and after some opposition, passed to be engressed by a vote of 23 to 15.

In the HOUSE, resolution of Mr. Johnson calling upon the Secretary of *War*, to submit to the House at the commencement of the next session a plan for the protection of the western frontier of the United States, &c. was adopted. It has been thought that a sufficient force was already at the disposal of the Executive, for securing the peace and safety of our border settlements—but the scandalous manner in which the Floridian crusade has been conducted, is proof positive that a plan of some kind is actually necessary—for the only planning now in progress, is the most effectual method to plunder the public purse. We go with Wise in his enthusiasm on this subject, but would avoid his ill-blood and fierceness of expression. We attach no blame to men or party, but speak with direct reference to the contest pending in Florida, and the lack of energy and vigor in its prosecution.

The bill to regulate the fees of District Attorneys on the renewal of merchant's bonds, was taken up and passed without amendment. It now only requires the signature of the President to become a law.

The sub-treasury bill was taken up, and Mr. Hoffman of New York, opposed it in a forcible and eloquent speech.

In the SENATE, Thursday, October 12, the members were occupied in debating a motion of Mr. Grundy, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, that said committee be discharged from that part of the President's Message which relates to the Bankrupt law.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Garland of Virginia offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House at the next session, the names of all collectors aud receivers of the public monies, the amount of losses incurred by the government, the correspondence between the collectors and receivers, and the Treasury department, &c. Agreed to.

The sub-treasury system was discussed, and Mr. Calhoun of Mass. spoke in opposition to the bill—and in reply to the attack of Mr. Pickens upon the institutions and manners of the North.

In SENATE, Friday, October 13, the Vice President having announced his intention not to take his seat again during this session, they proceeded to the election of a President, pro tempore.

Mr. King of Geo. having received 23 votes, was declared duly elected, and led to the chair by Judge White, the oldest senator present—and in a very graceful and dignified manner expressed his acknowledgments for the high honor that had been conferred upon him.

In the SENATE, Saturday, October 14, the amendment from the House, to the bill extending time on merchant's bonds, was concurred in.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Legare offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session of Congress, his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. or some port on the southern coast. Adopted.

The bill reported from the committee of the whole, on Friday night at a late hour, 'imposing additional duties as depositories, on public officers, in certain cases,' and commonly known as the Sub-treasury bill, Mr. Sherod Williams moved to lay it on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Clark of New York, who gave his reasons why he should sustain that motion. They were in substance, that sufficient time had not been allowed for him to ascertain the will of his constituents. Mr. C. then renewed the motion, and the bill was laid on the table—ayes 120, noes 107. A motion was subsequently made to re-consider, which was lost by about the same vote.

The bill from the Senate for adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposite banks, Mr. Adams, after sharply interrogating Mr. Cambreleng in relation to several provisions of the bill, addressed the House at length, in opposition to the bill.

After Mr. Adams had concluded, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the bill was laid aside for the purpose of taking up the bill, making further appropriations for 1837—among the items of which, there is the sum of $248,500 for pay and mileage of members of Congress.

In SENATE, Monday, October 16—being the closing session—little business of importance transacted.

In the HOUSE, the consideration of the bill for adjusting the accounts with the deposite banks, was resumed—and the question being on concurring with the Senate in their amendment, Mr. Adams addressed the House with much animation in opposition to the bill. He declared that this bill would put it in the power of the Secretary to select between banks, and save one and ruin another delinquent bank, at his pleasure, while both might be equally guilty of default. He charged Mr. Cambreleng with the most culpable obstinacy in forcing this bill to a passage on Saturday night, so precipitately; and also reminded the House of the bargain which had been struck with certain members of the south and south-west, during the debate on the Postponement bill, and to which the attention of the House was directed at the time, by Mr. Dawson of Geo. and Gen. Mason of Ohio, both of whom proclaimed that a bargain had been made, in order to induce those members to vote for the postponement bill. Mr. Adams said, 'I declare before the House and the country, that the postponement bill was carried by this bargain.'

Several members from the south and south-west sprang to their feet, under great excitement. Mr. Garland of La. demanded if he was referred to as a party to the bargain.

Mr. Adams said his remark was general—he referred to no member in particular.

Mr. Martin of Ala. disclaimed for himself having part in any bargain or arrangement.

Loud cries of 'Question,' resounded through the hall, Mr. Cambreleng's voice being the loudest.

Mr. Adams exclaimed, 'I tell the member from New York, that his yells of 'question! question!' pass by me as the idle wind. I tell gentlemen the question shall not be taken yet. I am entitled to the floor, and I will speak. I am referring to a disgraceful scene in which the member from New York acted a conspicuous part—and I tell him I will not be put down by his cries of 'order!'—I will proclaim the character of that scene to the house and to the country.'

Mr. Cambreleng challenged the right to speak on a bill that had been disposed of—and the Speaker told Mr. Adams to confine himself to the subject under debate. Mr. Adams imagined a scene similar to that he wished to describe, as occurring in a legislative assembly in the moon—thereby avoiding a breach of the rules of the House. Further squabbling ensued, when Mr. Cambreleng called for the 'previous question!' He was seconded, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in—it only lacking the President's name to become a law.

The two houses then, after going through the customary formalities, adjourned at about 1 o'clock, P. M.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An act to postpone the fourth iustalment of deposite with the States.

An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases.

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight and thirty-seven.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States,' approved January 18, 1837.

Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by express mail to be paid in advance.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1837.

REV. GEORGE WHITNEY'S ADDRESS.

We have read the Address of the Rev. George Whitney, on the moral and religious uses of mechanical exhibitions, delivered before the Society at Jamaica Plains, of which he is junior pastor, with pleasure, and trust it will do good by stimulating our fellow-citizens to industry and mechanical improvements. The text is well chosen and adapted to the subject. The discourse is of a novel character, and in its title and plan, discovers originality of thought, and embodies many valuable suggestions. The paragraph commencing at the bottom of the eighth page gives us a pleasing anticipation of the future progress of the mechanical arts. It is as follows:

Furthermore, to the prophetic eye, there is an invigorating hope inspired, and an almost divine promise given in what we have witnessed. We may see in it the pledge of still better things to come. The good man is apt sometimes to repine that in public affairs so little regard is paid to moral considerations. He mourns that the prizes are so rarely distributed according to the great principles of rectitude, duty and virtue. But the providence of God is moving all things forward by a steady march, and leading us onward towards the perfect. Step by step we approach the goal. By little and little, with a slow but certain advancement, we bring about the holy and the true. It would not more conflict with the public sentiment to be assured now that two centuries hence the public amusement would assume a still higher form, would consist in gathering together, for instance, to witness the prizes given out for moral worth on the heads of deserving ones, than it would long since the days of the gladiatorial shows of Rome, to have been apprised of the exhibition to which we have just been gathered. We may reasonably see in it, then, the pledge and promise of better things to come.

We give one more extract, which is above praise, for the correct and noble sentiments it contains. It speaks as it should speak, and commends as it should commend, the superiority of native talent and the assiduous exercise of man's inventive ingenuity over mere 'wealth, and titles, and the show of the surface.'

The world has ever been paying its homage to wealth and titles, and the show of the surface. Let it go and look upon those more beautiful badges than it has been so unworthily honoring, useful as well as beautiful, which the arts first make and then confer, more significant than star or belt, inspiring a deeper self-respect than king or lord can extort from the world, and then it will learn where at least one of the forms of true dignity lies. It will see it with him whose inheritance from the Creator is neither houses, nor gold, nor land, nor a name, but the strong powers of a capacious mind, and the better strength to use and apply them wisely and well; with him who by his ingenuity devises a blessing for the good of mankind, that lives out and rides over all the billows of time. The world is already learning this fast. Even now the trappings alone of the nobleman, if he can show no more, look more contemptible than rags by the side of the cunning artificer with his apron and chisel; for men are keenly discovering that though the former circulates among them his wealth, and so far does well, if he does no more the latter is the greater benefactor of the two. How poor the empty distinctions look, the world has for centuries been wrangling for, when put by the side of the creative genius which invents so small a matter as a card-making machine, marvellous work! which by the power of mind turns a piece of cold steel into the subtlety of the human finger, and saves the work of hundreds of hands in an hour! I have felt as I looked upon that, as if its inventor was covered with more purple and sat on a nobler throne than a king. Who can give us a rule or a weight to measure the honor that belongs to him who invented the art of printing, or who first made a screw? Who deserves the coronet and the laurel if *he* has no right to either, who takes part with his Maker in blessing the world by such a discovery as the mariner's compass or the combined wonders of the telescope? Christianity was given to man, let us remember, in part to wean him from the low and the worthless to the lofty and enduring; and whatever, like the spectacle we have seen, inspires in the common heart a stronger love for noble arts or useful inventions, or what may benefit man, lends a hand to the work Christ himself came to fulfil. The place it occupies is a sacred pulpit; it is silent preaching, moving the heart aright. It is all one eloquent sermon.

On the whole, we are gratified with this discourse. The author is deserving of much praise for the encouragement which he has thus given to mechanical arts and domestic improvements—arts and improvements which justly claim commendation from all good citizens, and especially from those occupying the learned professions. Mr. Whitney has set an example in speaking on this subject worthy of imitation by all his brethren, many of whom, undoubtedly, feel much interested in the progress which the arts are now making in our republic. We are confident, that but few in the community realize half the weight of obligation they are under to our mechanics. We love the easy chairs and couches and carriages which they have invented, but think far too little of those who have exercised their mental as well as their bodily powers for our accommodation and profit.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

The following account of the melancholy disaster which befel the Charleston and New York steam-packet Home, on her passage to Charleston, by which *ninety-five lives were lost*—is related by a passenger.

On Sunday night, when the packet was a short distance south of the Capes, a violent gale from the north east came on, in which the packet went to pieces on Monday night. There were on board ninety passengers, of whom only twenty were saved, with about the same number of the crew. Only two ladies were saved, both of Charleston. The passenger who brings this melancholy intelligence jumped overboard, and happily reached the shore by swimming. It was off Ocracoke light that the Home perished, and went completely to pieces. The leak began on Sunday night, and before morning had increased so much that all hands were kept at the pumps; even the ladies were employed with buckets. Captain White and nineteen of the crew were saved The crew consisted of forty-five persons, including waiters, female servants, of whom twenty-five were lost. Two of the passengers were saved by means of India rubber life preservers. They state that if there had been one hundred and fifty of these on board, but very few lives would have been lost.

The following additional particulars are from the Baltimore American:—

We have conversed with two individuals who were passengers in the 'Home' who reached this city on their return to N. York, to replace the lost papers, &c. They state that the 'Home' made rapid progress after she left New York, and had proceeded as far as to the southward of Cape Hattaras, when the wind which had blown very freshly all Monday morning, increased to a gale about two o'clock, P. M. and caused the boat to labor very much. It was soon very manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised in the bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line. It is supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore. About seven or eight o'clock, P. M. the water had quenched the fire under the boilers, and she continued nearing the land by means of her sails, until half past ten o'clock at night, when she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces! The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard, and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore, nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue. One of the gentlemen above mentioned informed us that he remained quietly on the forecastle, and floated ashore with it after the boat went to pieces. One of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers, and reached the shore in safety. A very feeble old lady, aged about seventy, was safely dragged out of the surf—she is supposed to have been buoyed up by a settee. The boat was entirely broken into fragments, and the few trunks which washed on the beach next day were more or less injured. They state that about twenty bodies had been washed ashore, and were buried before our informants left the beach; among them the bodies of two or three females.

WHIG CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at Dedham, on Thursday last, and was called to order by Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., the Chairman of the County Committee, when the Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON was chosen Chairman, and Joseph H. Billings and Ira Cleaveland, Secretaries. Nineteen towns were represented by sixty-one delegates. The Convention adopted a series of Resolutions, which we shall endeavor to publish in our next paper. Its deliberations were marked with perfect harmony, and the spirit manifested evidently showed that a cordial union existed. It was the largest political county meeting which has been held for a number of years. The following gentlemen were unanimously selected as the candidates for State Senators, to be supported at the election in November next.

THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton,
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, of Roxbury,
NATHANIEL MILLER, of Franklin.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The friends of the present National Administration held a convention in Dedham last Wednesday, for the purpose of selecting persons to be supported by the party known as the 'democratic,' at the ensuing election. Forty delegates appeared from fourteen towns. The resolutions which were adopted will, probably, appear in our next paper. The following gentlemen constitute the ticket of Senators for this county.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury,
ABEL CUSHING, of Dorchester,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, of Roxbury.

TAXES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I noticed in your last paper an extract from the warrant of the Assessors to the Collector, Dr. William B. Duggan, accompanied by a statement from him, that 'the tax bills were seasonably distributed, and demands made for the payment thereof;' and, also, that 'the collector would *again* call upon every individual in town during the present month of October,' etc. Now, it is apprehended that the Doctor is mistaken. He has *never* called *once* on some, nor made any *demand* for payment.

A CITIZEN.

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE BANK. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—Ebenezer Humphrey, Leonard Tirrell, Ezra Leach, Whitcomb Porter, of Weymouth; Samuel Veazie, Caleb Stetson, Jonathan Newcomb, of Braintree; Benjamin King, Ezekiel Thaxter, Joseph Cleverly, of Abington; Elpalet Loring, of Hingham; Walter Foster, of South Scituate. Subsequently, Gen. Benjamin King, of Abington, was elected President; T. R. Hanson, of Weymouth, Cashier.

SHOE BUSINESS. By the returns of the Assessors of the town of Woburn, in this State, it appears that there were made in that town during the year ending last April, 279,844 pairs of shoes, valued at $221,251. The number of males employed in the business was 383; number of females 320. The number of tanneries is 4; the gross annual value of the leather curried is nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FERTILITY OF SOIL. A gardener in the vicinity of Concord, N. H., has realized this season from the cultivation of a patch of ground eight feet square, the sum of thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents. He also took from the same square upwards three thousand cabbage plants for his own use, which were worth two shillings a hundred, making the whole product forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

TAILORING BUSINESS. The extent of this business in Boston is very great, as appears by the returns recently made at the office of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring information concerning the different branches of industry in the State, from which it appears that the value of the articles of clothing made in Boston alone, for one year, exceeded the sum of seventeen hundred thousand dollars.

STEAM DOCTORS. A steam doctor in New York, at whose infirmary a young man received such medical mal-treatment as to cause his death, so says the coroner's jury, has been ordered to recognize in the sum of five thousand dollars to take his trial. This steam doctor two years ago was an apprentice to a locksmith.

THE RIOTERS. Four of the individuals engaged in the disgraceful transactions at the late military review in Boston when the Montgomery Guards were so badly treated, have been tried for participating in the assault, and three of them found guilty; the other, upon whom the jury could not agree, will be tried again.

IMPORTANT DECISION. In a case recently decided before one of the courts in the City of New York—a claim for a seaman's wages—it was ruled that a contract was good and valid although made on Sunday.

ADVANCE ON TEAS. It appears from the account of a sale of teas lately in London, that the prices of various kinds have advanced from fifty to sixty per cent during the month of last August.

DORCHESTER AND MILTON BANK. The following gentlemen were elected the officers of this Bank the ensuing year:—Moses Whitney, *President*; Joseph Rowe, R. P. Tolman, Darius Brewer, E. I. Bispham, William Pierce, H. Temple, *Directors*; J. L. Hammond, *Cashier*. Dividend, three per cent.

GREAT POTATO. We were shown yesterday, a Potato, raised in this town by Mr. John Mulford, which weighed *two and a half pounds*, and measured *twenty-three inches* in circumference.

CLOSING OF CONGRESS. The session of Congress which has just closed, has been one of intense interest, and its doings will hereafter be referred to either with approbation or censure, as the measures adopted tend to advance the prosperity of the country, or have the effect to produce still greater embarrassment. It must have been evident even to a superficial observer, that the projects of party and selfish private purposes have not unfrequently been furthered at the expense of justice and patriotism. We detest intrigue, and bargain, and corruption—yet these qualities constitute the very elements of our political parties. A man is not nominated for an office because he presents higher claims to public support than others, on the score of honesty, integrity and the firm and fearless avowal of his sentiments—not because he is intelligent, and devoted the performance of every trust confided to him, and rejects the machinations and duplicity of political hypocrites—but because he treads well in the harness, nor once kicks out of the traces, and because he has the impudence to electioneer for himself, and will consequently unite a greater number of votes. The fruits of such injudicious management in the selection of public servants is witnessed in our halls of legislation—in the rancor and vituperation which marks all discussions, and the entire contempt of civility, or even decency. Our attention has been painfully excited by the delay and sacrifice of the dearest interests of the people, by the unprincipled manœuvres of party adherents. If one portion were disposed to facilitate the business before them, they could no sooner evince their intention by originating some measure of undoubted utility, than party spirit began to operate, and if any thing was to be effected, it must be accomplished through the agency of political combinations. We are ready with a heart that can appreciate their efforts, to acknowledge the obligations we owe to the perseverance and inflexible firmness of many long-tried friends of their country, and whose locks have grown grey in her service.

TREASURY NOTES. The notes to be issued by authority of this bill are to be payable at the Treasury, in one year from the time they were issued, with such interest, not exceeding six per cent, to be expressed on the face of them, as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, the interest to cease at the expiration of the year The number is limited to ten millions of dollars, and the right to issue them is to cease on the last day of December, 1838. They are to be transferable by endorsement, and to be receivable for duties, taxes, land sales, and all payments to the United States, due at the time when they are offered, and credit is to be given for the interest which shall have accrued at the time of offering them in payment. The Secretary is empowered to issue them in payment of debts of the United States, or to borrow money on the credit of them. He is prohibited from re-issuing them after they are once paid into the Treasury, but on once being so paid they are to be cancelled, and he is required to cause a monthly statement to be published of the amount of notes issued and redeemed.

ELECTIONS. The elections which have taken place lately in several States seem to indicate a change in favor of the opposition.

New Jersey gives the opposition a majority of members, and a majority of twenty-three in joint ballot.

Georgia has probably made a Governor of Gilmer by a majority of about a thousand over Schley, a Van Buren man.

Pennsylvania it is believed, will show something of a gain in favor of the opposition, though the returns are not all in.

Ohio remains perhaps without much change, and it is hard to say which party will prove strongest.

NOTICES.

The Quincy Lyceum will meet at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq., by request of the Directors, will Lecture on the History of Northern Discoveries.

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held at the Hall of the Railway House, on MONDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 23d) at *seven* o'clock.

WASHINGTON HOBART, *Secretary.*

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Joel Hollis to Miss Mary Joy.

In Dorchester, Mr. Lorenzo Prouty, of Boston, to Miss Lucy W. Mears.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. George Souther, aged 24.

John, youngest child of Daniel and Hannah K. French, aged 6 months.

In Dorchester, Hon. Perez Morton, aged 87.

In South Scituate, Hon. Cushing Otis, M.D., an esteemed and worthy member of society, aged 70.

In Chelsea, Mr. William F. Clark, formerly of this town, aged 46.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy. GREETING:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town by the County Commissioners relative to the petition of David Holbrook and others for a road, leading from Caleb Thayer's in Braintree to where the road lately built enters West Street in Quincy, and to adopt such measures as the Town may deem expedient.

Third—To see if the Town will remove the School House, in Haugh's Neck and Germantown School District, from where it now stands to Germantown, or give that district liberty to make such arrangements as they may consider for their convenience.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1837.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
} *Selectmen of Quincy.*

QUINCY, October 20th, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*

Quincy, Oct. 21. 2w

CLOSING OF CONGRESS. The session of Congress which has just closed, has been one of intense interest, and its doings will hereafter be referred to either with approbation or censure, as the measures adopted tend to advance the prosperity of the country, or have the effect to produce still greater embarrassment. It must have been evident even to a superficial observer, that the projects of party and selfish private purposes have not unfrequently been furthered at the expense of justice and patriotism. We detest intrigue, and bargain, and corruption—yet these qualities constitute the very elements of our political parties. A man is not nominated for an office because he presents higher claims to public support than others, on the score of honesty, integrity and the firm and fearless avowal of his sentiments—not because he is intelligent, and devoted the performance of every trust confided to him, and rejects the machinations and duplicity of political hypocrites—but because he treads well in the harness, nor once kicks out of the traces, and because he has the impudence to electioneer for himself, and will consequently unite a greater number of votes. The fruits of such injudicious management in the selection of public servants is witnessed in our halls of legislation—in the rancor and vituperation which marks all discussions, and the entire contempt of civility, or even decency. Our attention has been painfully excited by the delay and sacrifice of the dearest interests of the people, by the unprincipled manœuvres of party adherents. If one portion were disposed to facilitate the business before them, they could no sooner evince their intention by originating some measure of undoubted utility, than party spirit began to operate, and if any thing was to be effected, it must be accomplished through the agency of political combinations. We are ready with a heart that can appreciate their efforts, to acknowledge the obligations we owe to the perseverance and inflexible firmness of many long-tried friends of their country, and whose locks have grown grey in her service.

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Quincy, Oct. 21. 2w

Land at Auction.

WILL be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, at two o'clock in the afternoon, forty acres of LAND, situated a few rods in the rear of the new House on Adams Street, erected last year by Mr. John Fowle. The Land is under good cultivation, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—Four acres of CORN, in lots, etc.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*

Quincy, Oct. 21. 1w

At Auction.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. Nathan Josselyn, on Washington street, Quincy Point, a lot of Ship-yard stuff, consisting of timber and wood; one Horse-cart; one Ox cart; one Harrow chain; 2 sets of Bed screws; 2 sets of Horse chains; lot of Cider barrels; one half dozen first rate Feather Beds, and Bedsteads; one Sleigh; one Horse Wagon; one Harness; one pair of Blacksmith's Bellows; lot of hoisting Rigging and Blocks; farming utensils of all kinds; pair of Wheels; one Hay Wagon; one Horse Cart; two Cross-cut and two Ice Saws; four Bars; three Adze; one new Yall; lot of Manure; lot of Jugs; lot of Junk Bottles; lot of Jars; one pair of Astral Lamps; two Brass Fire Sets; one Brass Kettle; one Copper Boiler; thirty Meal Bags; one Fowling Piece; one Hand Saw; one Straw Cutter, cost $40; one large Plank Trough; two pair Andirons.

Also—One Horse Power; one Mill formerly occupied for pumping water into Salt Works; a number of feet of Logs for conducting water; a number of Rolls for covers of Salt Works to run on; a lot well seasoned Plank; one hundred and fifty Boot and Shoe Boxes of different sizes; and a large variety of other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. *Auct.*

Quincy, Oct. 21. 1w

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Social Assembly.

THERE will be an Assembly, at Daniel French's Hotel, in Quincy, on the evening of November 3d, commencing at seven o'clock. Good music has been engaged, and every thing necessary will be provided to make the entertainment agreeable.

Tickets may be procured of Alonzo Bicknell, Hingham; George H. French, Quincy; and of

DAVID EDWARDS, Jr.,
HORACE BEAL,
Managers.

Quincy, Oct. 21. 2w

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Boots Found.

FOUND in Washington street, a pair of new Boots, which the owner may obtain by paying charges, on application to C. HARDWICK, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 14. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Boesut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
33. Davies's Surveying.
34. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
35. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
36. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
37. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
38. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Court of Probate, on FRIDAY, the third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, about Forty Acres of Pasture and Wood Land, situated in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, being a part of the Real Estate of CALEB FRENCH, late of Braintree, deceased; bounded easterly on Little Pond, northerly on land of Abel Holbrook and others, and westerly on land belonging to the Braintree School Fund, and southerly on land of said deceased. Conditains made known at sale.

ASA FRENCH, *Administrator.*

Braintree, Sept. 30. 3w

Asa Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ASA PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, *Administrator.*

Weymouth, Oct. 7. 3w*

Peach Orchard Coal.

JUST received, per schooner Clarisa, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, the *Genuine Peach Orchard Coal*, at Boston price. 6w Quincy, Sept. 16.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836–7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29 tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE following is an extract of the Warrant from the Assessors of Quincy to William B. Duggan, Collector of said Town, dated June 8th, 1837.

'You are to complete and collect the single poll taxes forthwith. And you are to complete and make up an account of the collection of the sum abovenamed ($5499,31) and transmit and pay over the same as follows, namely, the sum of six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents unto John Bullard, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Norfolk, or to his successor in office, on or before the last day of November next; and one-half of the remainder of said sum to Noah Curtis, Esq., Treasurer of the Town of Quincy, or to his successor in said office, on or before the first day of September next; and the remaining half on the first day of January next.'

Comformably with the above instructions, and for the faithful performance of which the undersigned has given satisfactory bonds to the said Town of Quincy, the bills of Taxes were seasonably distributed and demands made for the payment thereof. The Collector will again call upon every individual in town during the present month of October whose taxes remain unpaid as above, and they will please to govern themselves accordingly.

☞ The undersigned may be found at the Store of Nathan Fisk, in Quincy, every Thursday, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. 4w

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

BELA WHITON, *Agent*

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. tf

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MUSIC.

When chaos broke at God's command,
Then chanted the celestial band,
  In loud harmonic strains;
Those regions filled with music sweet,
Whilst echoing earth the tones repeat
  In chorus o'er its plains.

And when the firmament He reared,
Earth and sea and mount appeared,
  His mandate was obey'd;
And heav'nly music pure and clear,
In sweetest numbers struck the ear,
  Such wisdom was display'd!

More blissful still their notes were heard,
When waters to their channels pour'd,
  And land all dry was seen;
Then vegetation began to yield,
With trees and plants, and flow'ry field
  Most beautiful and green.

And when the two great lights were hung,
The starry host on high among,
  He bade them onward fly;
Successive day and night appear'd,
And angel lays most sweet were heard,
  For music filled the sky!

And when the beasts of earth were made,
Then fishes in the waters stray'd,
  And birds in ether air;
Loud praise to God was swell'd throughout,
And seraphic choirs gave forth a shout,
  For song was all their care.

Then man's creation next design'd,
God stamp'd his image on his mind,
  And made him lord of earth;
'The morning stars together sang,'
And all the heav'nly arches rang
  God's praise who gave him birth.

D. S.

For the Quincy Patriot.

'WHEN TO WOO.'

Woo when the leaves are flying
  From the lonely tree!
Woo when the winds are sighing
  Merry minstrelsy!—

Woo when winter is chilling
  The bright summer dream!
Woo when the frost is filling
  Ev'ry fount and stream!

Woo when the snow is blowing
  O'er the dreary earth!
Woo when the fire is glowing
  On the peaceful hearth!

And then thine all confiding,
  Heart with heart will blend,
And love be long abiding,
  Bliss that ne'er shall end!

CORA.

ANECDOTES.

'IT IS THE LAST OUNCE THAT BREAKS THE ELEPHANT'S BACK.' This axiom was amusingly illustrated recently by a charcoal man. An artist, whose room was in the upper story of a very high building, bought a basket of coal in the street, and the man shouldered and carried it up one story cheerfully, but not without effort, as the flight of stairs was very high and steep. He halted, and the artist said—'it is further up.' The poor fellow resumed his assent, and again halted at the head of the next flight. 'Still further up,' said the artist, and again the man trudged up, breathing very hard. At the third landing he saw a door open, and made straight for it. 'Stop, stop,' said the artist, 'you must go up one story higher, yet.' 'Another story!' exclaimed the man of coal; 'I'll see you freeze first;' and turned on his heel, and descended with his load, which he chucked back into his wagon, with a still more furious imprecation on the stairs.—*Post.*

FRANCO-ENGLISH. A curious specimen of this occurred the other day. A French gentleman rescued from a ducking in the Thames, and taken to a tavern near by, was advised to drink a tumbler of very hot brandy and water, he thus addressed the waiter:—'Sir, I shall thank you not to make it a *fortnight*.' 'A fortnight,' replied the man, 'hadn't you better take it directly?' 'Oh, yes to be sure,' said Monsier, 'but not a fortnight, —not *two week*.'

LOVE AND LAW. A young lawyer who had paid his court to a lady, without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being insensible to the power of love. 'It does not follow,' she archly replied, 'for never proves that I am so, because I am not won *by the power of attorney*.' 'Forgive me,' replied the suitor, 'but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are *solicitors*.

FINDING OUT MATTERS. A countryman came in town a few days ago with a *live* hog. While passing through the town, a highly respectable merchant hails him, with 'I say, my friend, what will you take for your hog?' 'I don't know yet,' says the countryman. 'The hog is like your Cotton merchants, you never know what they are worth till they're dead.' I'll kill the hog and then we'll know how to come at it.'

'OUR SAM.' A sort of green-horn from the country, one day set out for Boston in pursuit of his brother. He entered a store in the upper part of the city, near which stood a pump, and inquired, 'Don't our Sam keep here, you?' 'No,' said the shopman, 'our Sam don't keep here!' 'Wrath and gingerbread!' said the other, 'he rit me word last week, that he kep rite side of Boston town-pump.'

COURAGE. Lord Nelson when about eight years old, being on a visit to his Aunt's went one day a bird's-nesting, and wandered so far that he did not return till long after dark. The lady, who was much alarmed by his absence, rated him roundly, and among other things said. 'I wonder fear did not drive you!' 'Fear,' replied the boy, 'I don't know him!'

A NOBLE SENTIMENT. A measure of some political importance was suggested to her Majesty, as very *expedient* at the present moment. 'Tell me,' was her answer, with some little indignation, 'whether it be right or wrong; if it be right, I will do it; if wrong, I will not; but never let me hear the word *expedient*.

'BI-LOO!' 'I guess you mean to bring up that young one to be pretty sharp at a bargain,' said a fellow to a woman who was rocking and singing with all her might to a 'little responsibility.' 'Why,' said she. 'Cause you keep bawling *bye low* baby, *bye low* bady, into his ears all the time.'

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE. 'Miss Needy, here's three apples I've brought you; they've begun to *rot*, and I thought you might as well have 'em as not; we've got more than we want.' 'Yes, Miss Skinflint, you are very good, all at once!'

VARIETY.

TO PRESERVE MEAT. There are several patent processes for preserving meat, and other solid and fluid bodies; but the one generally resorted to, consists in boiling them to exclude the air, and then hermetically sealing the cases in which they are enclosed. The editor of this work has opened one case of cream which had by that means been successfully preserved for eleven years.

The last patent for this purpose was enrolled by Mr. Currie, and the object of the patentee is to prevent the decomposition of vegetable and animal substances by removing the oxygen of the atmosphere from them, and substituting in its place an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas.

The substances to be preserved, whether vegetable or animal, are to be placed in close receptacles, such as vaults and tanks; the atmospheric air is then to be extracted from such receptacles, and carbonic acid gas introduced, which being heavy will readily insinuate itself into every cavity of the vessel and rest upon the top of the goods deposited therein, and by that means prevent the re-entry of atmospheric air containing oxygen, in the absence of which the decomposition of those substances could not take place.—*Family Magazine.*

FRANKNESS. Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do upon every occasion—and taking it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor—you should grant it if reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong yourself and wrong him by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man that requires you to do so, is dearly purchased at such a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all men; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face, and another thing behind his back. If the very consciousness of being capable of duplicity, does not degrade you in your own eyes, you must be lost to every noble feeling of our nature. We should live and act and speak 'out of doors,' as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known and read of all men. It is not only best as a matter of principle—but as a matter of policy.—*Salem Observer.*

MATRIMONY. Matrimony is like masonry—no one knows the secret until he is initiated. It is like an ecltrap—very easy to get in, but plaguy hard to get out. It is, in its first stage, like a wind that fans the flame of love, but unfortunately, too much fanning blows it all out. It is every thing that is contradictory—sweet or bitter, just as it was taken. In short, it is

Like a glaring light
Placed in a window on a summer's night,
Alluring all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there;
Those who are *out* butt heads against the pane,
Those who are *in* butt to get *out* again.

COOKS. One of the most useful creatures in existence is a good cook—one who, with an onion, a spoonful of butter and a bone, will find out a better dish than some can make with a haunch of venison and 'means and appliances to boot.' A good cook, especially if he be cleanly, should be treated with peculiar respect and consideration; and if Paganini was permitted to 'fiddle himself into a title of nobility,' the former should be allowed to cook up an earldom at the state's cost.

DAMP WALLS. A hall, the walls of which were constantly damp, though every means were employed to keep them dry, was intended to be pulled down, when a M. Schmitthals recommended, as a last resource, that the walls should be washed with sulphuric acid. It was done, and the deliquescent salts being decomposed by the acid, the walls dried, and the hall was afterwards free from dampness.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKIN. Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large open tins or platters, and place them under or over your stove where if kept four or five days it will be dry enough to keep in bags or boxes throughout the year. Pumpkin preserved in this way is far superior to that preserved in old method of drying, making much richer and better flavored pies, besides requiring much less labor.

PEACH TREES. Marl put round the trunks of Peach Trees, say a bushel or half that measure to each tree, protects them from the attacks of worms, preserves the trees in health, continues them in life beyond the time of their ordinary existence, promotes the growth of the fruit to almost double its former size, and increases the richness of its flavor in like proportion.

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.
Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by
C. O. WHITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS —colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.
Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.
JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack mediciner of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is *half* a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

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COTTAGE ON THE CAPE.

'Put the large lamp in the window, wife—it is a dismal night, and hard it will be for the poor sailor if he has no beacon to guide him through its darkness.'

'Hard indeed, James, unless the Almighty should watch over him and guide his vessel. Terrible—terrible storm! may God have the poor seamen in his keeping!' solemnly ejaculated the woman, as she hung a large brilliant lamp in the window of the cottage facing the sea.

'Amen—amen!' was the hearty response of her husband.

At the time of which we are writing, light-houses were not so plenty as at present. Beason lights are now gleaming all along our extended coast, so that the mariner proceeds on his course in the night season with as much safety, nearly, as he does in the day time. Then rarely was the sailor blessed with the sight of a 'light;' and it was the custom of those who lived by the sea side, when the night was unusually dark or stormy, to put a light in their window facing the sea, in case any vessel should be passing. Where now the revolving, the colored, and the double 'lights' are seen, directing the mariner which way lies his course, and warning him of dangerous points and sunken *ledges, then a few scattered house* lamps gave forth their feeble rays, which were rarely seen in the distance in nights when the atmosphere was thick.

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The afternoon of the day on which our story opens, had been lowery, and the appearance betokened a tempest. The two young men had been absent about a week on a fishing cruise. They were therefore anxiously looked for all the afternoon by their parents; more especially, as they had then outstaid the usual time of absence. As the day wore away and the appearances of a storm increased, the mother's fears arose proportionally: although the father was too much of a sailor to be frightened, as he expressed himself, at a black cloud. However, as the day drew near its close, and the wind began to increase, the old man became uneasy, and his eye was directed oftener than usual seaward. The sun went down luridly in the west, and the large waves began to heave in with their feathery top

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Richards' family consisted of himself, wife and two sons, the eldest thirty and the youngest twenty-five years of age. 'And smart active boys, they are too,' the old man would say, 'as any about these parts. Show me one stronger at the oar, than John, or quicker at the line than Samuel! For catching fish I'll put them two boys agin any the Cape can produce.' In truth this was not all a parent's boast; for John and Sam Richards were noted, from ——— Island to Cape ———, for being the smartest hands at an oar or a line of any in that neighborhood: and this was no mean praise in those days.

The afternoon of the day on which our story opens, had been lowery, and the appearances betokened a tempest. The two young men had been absent about a week on a fishing cruise. They were therefore anxiously looked for all the afternoon by their parents; more especially, as they had then outstaid their usual time of absence. As the day wore away, and the appearances of a storm increased, the mother's fears arose proportionally; although the father was too much of a sailor to be frightened, as he expressed himself, at a black cloud. However, as the day drew near its close, and the wind began to increase, the old man became uneasy, and his eye was directed oftener than usual seaward. The sun went down luridly in the west, and the large waves began to heave in with their feathery tops. The old man left the house and proceeded to the shore. There was a smooth sandy cove which made a snug little harbor; but save this, the Cape was lined with high, rugged and shelving rocks. Mr. Richards seated himself on the highest eminence, Broad Stone it is called, directly on the pitch of the Cape, from whence he could overlook the sea at all points.

Here as he sat gazing off, he would mutter to himself, 'I don't like that white streak in the east; it is a weather-lifter and bodes no good; and the scud there in the south looks badly skimming over the water at such a rate. It will be an ugly night, this. The plague is in the boys that they don't come home—they ought to know better than to be abroad in such weather as this!' Time and again as the dusk crept on, he would visit Broad Stone, and throw anxious glances about in hopes of detecting an approaching sail, and then he would give vent to his spleen for their absenting themselves, in which, however, fear, as could be easily seen, rather than anger was predominant. Darkness settled down on earth and ocean, still nothing met the eyes of the anxious watchers, but the dark green waves, rolling turbidly to the shore with a sullen fearful murmur. The wind blew furiously and the rain came with a heavy plash to the earth. The light had been put to the window of the cottage, and the solemn, 'God have the seamen in his keeping,' said Mrs. Richards, yet neither husband or wife had said a word to each other about the peril of their absent sons. They seemed to hold back with fear from speaking of them as in danger, and wondered only at their long stay, and hoped they would soon come. As the hour grew late, and the heavy gusts of wind swept by, and Mr. Richards had been once or twice to the shore without any signs of their approach, their anxiety became too great for silence, and impassioned prayers were put up by the mother for her sons' safety; while the father in a voice slightly trembling tried to comfort her, by saying, 'Fear not, wife, the boys are strong, and a better sea boat never swam; they are well acquainted with the coast. Besides, God will have them in his keeping, and will not leave us childless in our old age. Cheer up and put your trust in Him, at whose bidding,—"peace, be still!"—the waves cannot harm.'

'Ten o'clock came and went by. The boys came not. The storm was at its height. After walking the room awhile, Mr. Richards asked his wife to prepare a lanthern. 'I am going,' said he, in answer to his wife's inquiries, 'to kindle a fire on Broad Stone, if possible. Keep a good heart, trust in God, and all will be well.' So saying he left the house. It was but a short time before he had a bright fire kindled on the Broad Stone, which threw its light far on the troubled waters—'Pray God the youngsters may see it!' the old man uttered to himself as he heaped on the brush. 'He will not leave me desolate in my old age! Take me, Father Almighty,' dropping on his knees and raising his arms on high in a prayerful attitude—'take me, but spare my children! take me who am nothing worth—a worn out hulk, but spare the boys to comfort and support their aged mother!' A hand this moment was laid on his shoulder, and a trembling voice said hastily—'James, James—*His* will, not *ours* be done!'

'Wife, how came you here? You should not be out in this tempest ——'

'Hark! there it is again—I was sure I heard it!'

'Heard what?' said her husband in astonishment.

'Hark—listen!' said the woman pointing her arm seaward.

Here was a fine scene for a painter. By the fitful glare of the fire, now blazing high in the air and now quivering low to the earth, as the wind lulled and increased, the old man might be seen with his head bent, and his body placed in that attitude which denote the senses of the man entirely fixed on one object. His wife stood beside him, with one arm resting on his shoulder and the other stretched toward the turbulent sea, dashing and foaming around, and her whole appearance exhibiting the same intense attention. Her head being bare, her long gray hair hung loose about her neck and gave her an air of peculiar wildness.

It was but a moment when a bright flash was seen and a faint report was borne on the breeze from seaward.

'They are coming—the boys are coming!' burst simultaneously from the aged pair.

'They see the light,' said the wife hurriedly, —'let us heap on more wood, James—praise God!'

'We have reason to praise Him, wife, and may He who has protected them thus far restore them to us in safety!'

'He will—He will,' said the agitated wife, as she heaped large quantities of brush on the fire.

As the flames shot up in the air, and were curled about by the wind, the old man and his wife seated themselves to await the approaching vessel, that contained all that was dear to them. Their eyes were strained towards the cove in the hope of seeing her in that direction; but happening to turn their eyes, they saw the little schooner dashing over the waves right towards the high rocky part of the Cape. They both uttered a cry of horror. Death—inevitable death seemed the doom of those on board. Onward she came, now rising high on a towering wave, fluttering on its top like a frightened bird—and now plunging down in the gulf of foaming waters, as if to destruction —then slowly rising again, still struggling towards the rocks. The aged pair stood for a moment like statues gazing on the scene before them, until the little bark shot into the shade made by the cliff and was lost to sight. Instead of running frantically about, accomplishing nothing, as is too often the case in scenes of alarm and danger, the '*old sailor*' was put on. Bidding his wife advance to the edge of the cliff with the lantern, Mr. Richards, with the speed of one some two score younger, went to the house, procured a coil of rope and a fishing line, and was to the cliff as soon as his wife.

At this place, the cliff rose forty feet, perhaps, above the level of the sea. About two-thirds or more of the way down was a shelf—projecting out three or four feet. It was here the boat came ashore.

'Husband!' said Mrs. R., wringing her hands in agony, 'what *can* be done! Father in Heaven, couldst thou not have spared them to us!'

'Peace—wife, peace!—wouldst thou chide thy Maker! say not a word but attend to me, it is no place to be *womanish* here. Now, wife, pitch your voice to its shrilliest tone, above that of the wind, and see if the poor boys are alive to make answer.'

The woman did as she was bid; and bending over the cliff, screamed in a high sharp tone—'John—Samuel! my children!'

Her voice rang shrilly above the dash of the waves, and the blasts of the gale.

'Moth-er!' came faintly up with the roar of the sea.

'Quick—the light—there is hope!' said Mr. Richards. Immediately the lantern was lowered down by the line, and by its feeble light the oldest son could be seen on the shelf leaning back against the jagged rocks looking upwards.

'There is but one—it is John,' said the old man wildly, as he bent in his eagerness fearfully over the edge of the cliff. 'The rope—wife, the rope!' shouted he. In a second it was lowered down, swayed to and fro by the wind. John was not long in possessing himself of it. But what was the old man's horror when he saw his son cast off his jacket, and grasping the end of the rope, walk to the edge of the shelf, as if to jump into the waters that foamed at his feet.

'What is he doing—he is leaping into the sea! Merciful parent!—boy—boy, will you leave me childless in my old age!' shouted he, in a voice hoarse with emotion, as he saw his son dive into the sea. He stood transfixed with horror. In a few minutes, however, John appeared on the shelf, and made signs to those above to pull the rope. The old man commenced giving directions to his wife to watch the motions of John. He soon made signs to stop hauling, and then was seen to lift the apparently lifeless body of his brother on the shelf. He examined the rope, and made signs for them to hoist again. It was a sad sight to witness that old man, by the uncertain light of the fire—the rain beating up his grey head—straining himself to raise the corpse of his own son from the dark depths below; and when the body was raised to the cliff, to see the aged mother clasp it in her arms, and hear her voice thick with agony—'Samuel, my son—would to God I could have died for you!'—the wind and the heavy rain the while beating down upon her uncovered head, and flinging her grey and tangled tresses wildly to the air!

The old man's attention was now directed toward rescuing the other son, who was in imminent danger, as the tide was sitting in, and ere long would probably wash him off, the force of the wind having raised it to more than its usual height. He made fast the rope to a neighboring tree, and bending over the cliff, gave directions to his son to avoid the sharp rocks that jutted out, as he attempted the perilous ascent, steadying the rope and encouraging him the while.

'Father, your hand!' said John, lifting his arm to the edge of the cliff, well nigh exhausted. At the moment he uttered these words, the rope, which had worn against the sharp rocks, parted, leaving him dangling over the horrid depth below, holding by one hand to the edge of the cliff, and by the other to the tired arm of his father.

'Wife! wife!' shouted the old man, in a voice hoarse with agony—'leave the dead and attend to the living!' His wife was so absorbed in grief she paid no attention. 'Woman!' shouted he in a voice of despair, 'will ye sacrifice the living to the dead? Quickly, for my strength fails.'

'What!—what would ye, my husband?' said she, starting up, and seeing the situation of her husband, stretched on the ground at full length, holding one arm of her son, she sprung forward, and bending down, grasped the other hand, and with supernatural strength, by one effort lifted her son safe on the cliff, and then sunk beside him with no more strength than a child. She recovered, and the excitement of the moment being over, their attention was turned to the younger son, who lay stretched out on the wet ground, without sense or motion, exhibiting a pale and ghasting face as the light of the fast expiring fire occasionally flashed over it.

'Is he dead, father?' said John, as he gazed wildly in his face. 'It was an ugly blow the main boom gave him as we struck.'

'Heaven be praised,' said the father, 'that we have one left—and thankful I am that the waters did not devour him. Wife, let us be comforted that his grave will be on the land, and that he was not fated to float in the cold caverns of the deep.'

'Father—mother!' said John, who had bent beside his brother—'he lives! I feel his heart beat!' and truly enough it did beat with returning life, and by midnight they were all gathered a happy group, in the front room of the cottage, congratulating each other, and thanking God for their safety.

* * * * *

Where stood the humble cottage of James Richards, a brilliant *lighthouse* now stands—and it is the 'best light' on the eastern coast. Old John Richards is the keeper of it. Visit him, and he will tell you the story I have related, far better than I have done; and will show you the graves of his father and mother, and will tell how he and Sam worked for them and made them comfortable in their old age—how, after they were dead, Sam went to sea, and found, after all, a grave in the cold caverns of the deep; and that he never lights the lamps in the lighthouse, without thinking how anxiously he watched the fire, kindled by his father on 'Broadstone' in the night of the tempest, when he was off in the boat tumbled about by the waves; and how, upon the dark and angry waters, he vowed, if God spared his life, he would consecrate it to him, forever and ever, and try to sin no more—how Sam broke his vow that he made on his knees beside him at the same terrible hour—ever since which the world went hard with him, until he was punished by a drowning death: of his own vow he speaks not, but from appearances he has not forgotten it.—*Portland Transcript.*

I KNOW I AM RIGHT.

I had been staying at the house of a friend for a few days, and one afternoon as I was entering the parlor, the first words that met my ear were, 'I *know* I am right, Mary.' I glanced at the countenance of the one who was speaking. She was a very bright girl of about twelve. She was very pretty too—but now her face was suffused with the glow of anger, her eyes were flashing with excitement, and her whole manner presented an air of defiance to the one with whom she was speaking. I waited anxiously for the reply, nor did I wait long. 'Well, Susan,' said Mary, 'you may be right, but I thought I heard father say that yesterday was the twenty-fifth; but it is no matter which of us is right, father will tell us when he comes home.' 'Well, can't you believe *me* when I tell you I have looked into the almanac, and it says that to-day is the twenty-fifth?' and she repeated her former asservation, 'I know I am right.' 'Well, please don't talk to me any more now, Susan, for I can't study if you do.' Susan walked slowly out of the room, saying, 'I guess you have just remembered your lesson, you have a very convenient memory certainly.' It was a hard speech for a sister to make, and I looked to see what effect it had had—I saw her hastily wipe away a tear, and it seemed as though a sadder expression shaded her pensive countenance. I would have given much to know what were her feelings then, but she was extremely diffident—and her mother alone was permitted to be the confident of her sorrows.

A few moments after Susan left the room I was called by her mother, and I did not meet either of the girls until tea-time. One glance at Susan, however, was sufficient to tell me that the disputed point had not yet been decided. Mary seemed to have quite forgotten the affair until she met Susan's eye, when it was recalled to her recollection. We were scarcely seated at the table, when Susan said eagerly, 'Father, is not to-day the twenty-fifth?'—'The twenty-fifth?' said he, 'let me think a moment. No—don't you remember my telling you yesterday at breakfast, that it was the twenty-fifth, just two years from the day we first saw Niagara? I thought you would remember.' Never was the appearance of a countenance more suddenly changed. I saw the deep blush of shame and mortification. She did not dare to meet Mary's eye, for she dreaded the triumphant glance which she knew too well she would have assumed had she been right. I however turned my eyes instantly upon Mary. There was on her countenance no expression of gratified pride. It seemed rather sorrow for Susan's mortification. Her father looked at her calmly, but said nothing—he knew her failing, but thought the present circumstances might produce as great an effect as if aided by any thing he might say. There was nothing spoken for a few minutes, when Susan broke the silence by saying, 'Well, the almanac was wrong then, I know.' 'Go and get it,' said her father. She went with rapid step and brought the book, with her finger on the date. Her father looked at it a moment, then turned to the title-page, and showed the date of the book. She had taken the last year's almanac. I shall not soon forget her look as she took the book from her father's hand and returned it to its place. There were very many feelings mingled there.

I went away from my friend's house very early the next morning. I have never seen Susan since, but I have heard that now she never says, 'I *know* I am right.'

A few days after this, while walking in the streets of a large and crowded city, I was detained a moment on the sidewalk, waiting until several carriages should have passed. Two young ladies were like myself detained. They were carrying on an animated conversation, and I unavoidably heard part of it. The first words that I chanced to hear were, 'I *know* I am right, Jane.' 'Poor thing!' thought I, 'you have a hard lesson yet to learn;' but again the voice sounded in my ear low and gentle, and I hesitated. The carriages had by this time passed, but I followed the young ladies, no longer an unwilling listener. 'Emily,' said the elder of the two, 'now do go with us to-night. You may not have so good a chance of going to the concert again, and Mrs. Wood is going out of town to-morrow. I don't believe but that your father would be perfectly willing for you to go, were he at home.' 'I think perhaps he would be,' said Emily, 'but I do not feel certain about it. I do not feel quite sure that I should do right to go—and if I stay at home, though I may lose much pleasure, yet, Jane, I shall *know* I am right.' 'Well, but I don't see that there would be wrong in going to-night. You say your father would let you, were he at home. I don't think that the concert would hurt you any more without your father than with him. Why can't you go?' 'I think I have told you all my reasons before, Jane—but if you wish I can tell them again. I am not sure whether the pieces are such as father would approve of my hearing. I do not know whether he would be willing that I should join the proposed party. Now, are not these good reasons, Jane? Besides, I think it would be wrong for me to go without feeling sure that it would be right.' 'That may be all very well to say, but I think you will be sorry if you don't go. I am sure I should go were I in your place.' 'I doubt whether you would, Jane, for you would love my dear father far too well, to do any thing which you thought might displease him, and'—— here she stopped, and I thought she would have referred to a higher and nobler duty, but something restrained her. 'Then you won't go?' said Jane. 'No—you know what I have said.' 'Well, good morning; I hope you will not repent being so fastidious.' 'I am not afraid; good bye.' Here they parted. As Emily turned half round with her last words, I recognized her as the daughter of an intimate friend of mine, and determined that when her father returned I would ask what would have been his decision respecting Emily's invitation to the concert. I called on him the next day, and fortunately found he had just returned. After some conversation, I spoke of his daughter, of the concert, and the dialogue which I had overheard. 'Emily,' said he, 'mentioned it very soon after I returned. I was very glad she did not yield to the solicitations of her companions. I told her sometime since, I was willing that she should go to the concert once; and although the pieces last night were unobjectionable, and though I should have given her permission to join the party, yet I was rejoiced to learn that she had strength of mind to do what she *knew* was right.'

FALL PLOUGHING.

It is commonly best for cultivators to plough most of their land which they intend to plant the next season in autumn. The advantages of fall ploughing are—1st. It saves time and labor in the following spring, when farmers are generally pressed by the indispensable avocations of the season, and their cattle are comparatively weak. 2d. Land which is ploughed in autumn will be more exposed to the action of the frost, than that which is suffered to remain unploughed, and frost will pulverize soil more effectually than it can be done by artificial means. 3d. Ploughing lands late in the fall, is of service by exposing insects and their eggs and larvæ to be destroyed by frost. If, however, the land is light and sandy, it is best not to stir it till spring, as it will become less porous and more retentive of moisture if permitted to remain without being stirred previous to the setting in of winter.

Much has been said on the depth of ploughing. We believe, however, that no general rules, not liable to very many exceptions, can be given on this subject. The depth of ploughing should be regulated by the staple of the soil, the nature of the crop, &c. Where the soil is deep, and it is proposed to raise beets, carrots, parsnips, lucerne, or other plants with tap-roots, deep ploughing is necessary. But if the soil is thin, it will be expedient to commence its culture with shoal ploughing. If the plough turns up too much at a time of the barren soil immediately beneath the upper stratum, the succeeding crop will be of little value. The owner of such soil should endeavor to render it deeper by degrees, according to the manure he may be able to apply to it. A shallow soil is not only deficient in consequence of its furnishing but little pasture for the roots of plants, but it is liable to be so much scorched by drought as to be incapable of producing any profitable vegetation. If, then, your soil is thin, plough it with a shoal furrow, and sow it with rye. The next season, plough a little deeper, add manure, &c.

Land should generally be broken up from the sward with a deeper furrow than will be required in subsequent culture. Harrowing and shallow ploughing will then answer through a course of crops. If the soil is light and porous, the furrow should be turned over as far as possible. If it be a stiff loam, or mixed with clay, it may be well to lap the furrow slices a little one upon the other, so as to permit the air and frost to pervade the hollows or interstices between and under the furrow slices.

Although there are sundry advantages, as above stated, in fall ploughing, still, in some cases, it is best to wait till spring. Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. an excellent practical as well as scientific farmer, gives the following directions on this subject:

'If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed as possible. The greater the growth of the roots and tops of the grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward by its increased toughness, will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller, loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen, should follow the plough as soon as convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gasses that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts, is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on, and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or small grains, without grass seed, or grass alone.

MY LAST DREAM AT CHURCH.

It was a fine Sabbath morning in June. Our village bell had rung once, and was expected soon to ring again, when I sallied forth to hear our parson, Mr. Aimwell. He was a good man, very sound in the faith, and took specisl pains to instruct his people in all the minutiæ of theological technicalities, that they might know what to believe and what to reject. But he was sometimes, however, rather dull and prosy. This seemed to be emphatically the case on the day to which I allude. His text was, 'Your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour.' I listened attentively until he closed his exordium and gave us the heads of his discourse. I began to feel drowsy; thinking that I could safely trust our good parson and his sermon to those who felt more interested, I quietly settled back in my seat to take a nap. The monotonous tones of our parson, combined with the buzzing in the windows, soon lulled me to sleep. From a gentle slumber I soon fell into a horrible and terrific dream. I thought I was in a large open field, and saw 'old hornie' approaching in the shape of a lion, with enormous horns, teeth, and fiery tail that lashed his long lank sides. There was no object near, behind which I could find a shelter. I attempted to run, but flight was impossible; and in an agony of terror I awaited the approach of my foe. Fortunately I succeeded in reaching a club which lay at a little distance; and with such a weapon against such a foe endeavored to make the best stand I could.

The monster had now approached within a few feet, 'and then came the tug of war.' With all my strength I belabored him over the head and shoulders with my club; but the repeated blows seemed to make no more impression upon my adversary, than the soft summer breeze upon a mountain of granite. Against all my resistance he still pressed forward, till his long horns almost touched me. Summoning all my strength I gave him a terrible blow across the eyes, which made the monster reel and shrink back. I now thought victory secure, and was pressing forward to follow up the advantages already gained, when my enemy suddenly assumed the form of a large giant. But at this unexpected manœuvre I was completely non plussed. Not expecting such a sudden transformation, I was totally unprepared to meet the hideous form. The cold blood seemed to stagnate around my heart; darkness covered my eyes, and the chills of death came over me. As my last, my only hope, I sprang forward, closed in with my adversary and grasped him around the body. He uttered a terrible yell—that yell broke my slumber. Judge what must have been my astonishment when I awoke. The eyes of the whole congregation were turned on me; the minister was standing in the desk mute with astonishment, and I firmly grasping Miss Emily Turner around her head and neck. It was her shriek that awoke me from my slumber. Scarcely knowing where I was, or what I did, I relaxed my hold. The violence of the grasp brought a copious hemorrahage from the young lady's nose, and her white dress was soon spotted with blood. I sunk down in my seat and wished myself dead. When the service closed I stole out of church as soon as possible, and have not entered it since. It was several days before I could trust my feelings sufficiently to apologize to Miss Emily; and when I was ushered into her presence, I felt faint, and sick at the heart.

Years have passed away, but they have not effaced the remembrance of that day. And whenever the sound of the 'church-going bell' rolls along the valleys or reverberates from the hills, recalls to my mind with all the fulness of living reality, the recollection of MY LAST DREAM AT CHURCH.

STARTING IN THE WORLD.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and then he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend on his own resources the better. The most distinguished men in history will be found to have risen by their own personal exertion, and not unfrequently against obstacles which would appal weaker minds.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The following resolutions are extracted from the proceedings of the Whigs at their meeting lately held in Dedham, for the selection of candidates for State Senators.

Resolved, That in the present state of public affairs our attention is forcibly drawn to the National Administration; that the extra session of Congress, which has just closed, has disappointed our hopes, and fulfilled our fears. In the spirit of the President's Message, which declares that the people are apt to look to the Government for too much, and that the distress of the country is attributable to the folly of the people—Congress has done nothing to relieve the country from its embarrassments—but has added to them by withholding the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, amounting to five millions of dollars—the same having been solemnly pledged to the people by a former vote of Congress.

Resolved, That we look upon the present state of things as distinctly presenting this issue before the country—shall the government be a government for the people, an object which they may love and cherish, and to which they may look as the source of happiness in times of prosperity, and of relief in the hours of adversity—from which, at all times, good or bad, they may reasonably expect benefit, and never be either rebuked or disappointed—or hold itself divorced from the people, and having distinct interests from the people—chiefly occupied in its own preservation, and which, like other despotisms, esteems the happiness of the people as secondary to its own aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we regard the Administration as having tried an experiment which it was foreseen and foretold must end in ruin; that the predicted ruin having come, like the shock of an earthquake, breaking down the fast fabric of our prosperity, we conceive the dictate of wisdom to be plainly this—try no more experiments, reject all political quackery, listen to the voice of experience, and return to what that voice declares to be the only true path to prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we regard the vast increase of bank capital, (that is, 150,000,000 to 400,000,000 in the brief space of six years) as having been caused by the Administration party; that we look upon the suspension of specie payments as having begun with the government deposite banks; that the only legislatures that have legalized the suspension of specie payments, are controlled by the Administration majorities; that the Administration by their present attempt to disgrace the banks and destroy confidence in them, are taking steps which must delay or prevent the resumption of specie payments, and that the Administration party, having just authorized the issuing of an immense amount of paper money, with no basis but the faith of government—we do therefore regard the Administration as directly responsible for the suspension of specie payments, and for the continuance of that suspension. We look upon them as the responsible fathers of our present irredeemable paper currency, and as the active and efficient enemies of a sound and stable currency.

Resolved, That the currency is a thing which, like the pervading atmosphere, touches every man's well being—that as it is the measure of labor and property, it should be liable to as little fluctuation as possible. *We are therefore opposed to a currency like the old continental money and the new treasury notes*, without a specie basis, and approve of no paper money except that which is redeemable at the will of the holder, in *gold and silver*.

Resolved, That a few years since, the Administration party were the avowed friends of the state banks, and that one of the chief grounds of their opposition to the Bank of the United States, was its tendency to curtail the issues of these banks, and that now, one of their electioneering watchwords throughout the country is the destruction of State banks; that regarding consistency as the test of sincerity, we can place no confidence in a party which seeks to ride into power to-day by decrying that which was their pet and hobby a few years ago; '*a party which resorts to paper money, which they profess to put down*'—which resorts to what has the essential features of a Government bank, while it decries and denounces a National bank; a party which resorts to a govment currency, after having declaimed against every currency but gold and silver.

Resolved, That we look upon the measures pursued by the Administration, as manifestly hostile to the interests of the manufacturer, mechanic, laborer and farmer, and that the only reason why these measures are resorted to is, that the party in power having decried that policy which can alone benefit the country, can only hope to keep their places by cajoling the people with some new bubble. They cannot go back to the position of their antagonists without disgrace; so they go on at random, and like the mariner, who has lost his reckoning, lash the helm and run for luck.

Resolved, That we have reason now to believe the truth of the prediction made in 1836, by Hon. William Jackson, late member of Congress from the ninth district—that from the election of Martin Van Buren, *the North had nothing to hope, and the South nothing to fear*; that this belief is founded upon the fact that Martin Van Buren gave his casting vote in favor of the odious Post-office Bill, allowing the right of search and seizure of all papers relating to slavery; that a majority of his supporters in Congress passed an act in January last, denying to thousands of our northern brethren the sacred right of petition; that in his inaugural address, the President said all that the sternest slave-holder could desire, for slavery; that his friends in Congress have manifested a willingness to surrender that system of protection which alone gives the breath of life to a large share of northern industry; that in his late message, he has aimed the most deadly blows at our commerce, manufactures, and all the great interests of the North; that in the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Texan Minister, the desirableness of the admission of Texas into the Union is expressly admitted, while this event, calculated to extend and perpetuate slavery, inflict fatal injury upon the Constitution, weaken the bonds of Union, and bring everlasting disgrace upon our country and institutions throughout the world, appears to be only opposed by barriers which the lapse of a few months will remove.

Resolved, That the freedom of discussion is alike the privilege and safeguard of liberty; that the right of petition is sacred and inalienable; that both these rights were infringed by the resolution of the House of Representatives in January, 1837, in relation to the petitions on Slavery; that we have seen with regret a Senator of Massachusetts, (Hon. Abel Cushing) in the late session of our State legislature, vindicating the said resolution, and denying the right of the said State legislature to pass resolutions declaratory of their sentiments respecting the same; and that we have seen with still greater regret, that same Senator applaud the passage of the President's inaugural address, in which he attempt to overawe the people by threatening to use his veto power, if they chance to differ with him in relation to the removal of Slavery and the Slave trade from the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to candidates for office who would obstinately persist in misrepresenting the citizens of the county, we are equally opposed to itinerant office-seekers and mercenary changlings; those who remove from county to county, as the chance of an election offers; who may be illustrated by the wandering buffalo of the West, which passes from one region to another, as invited by the promise of pasturage; those who are as unsettled in their opinions as their abode, decrying a man to day whom they worship to-morrow, and turning their backs now, upon the ground they zealously maintained a few months before.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats have resolved at their Convention convened at Dedham, in this manner:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, has fully justified the confidence that has been reposed in him by the Democracy of the country, —has successfully refuted the idle charges that have been urged against him by political opponents, and ably sustained his reputation as a cool, discreet, sagacious, and at the same time firm, resolute and unwavering statesman; that the measures recommended in the message and subsequently adopted by Congress, are admitted by impartial opponents to be the best that could be devised, and are amply sufficient for the relief of the present financial embarrassments, so far as they come within the jurisdiction of the Government.

Resolved, That the President in his Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his able accompanying Report, have correctly described the nature of these embarrassments, which have their origin in the abuses and errors of the present banking system, and particularly in the possession and exercise by the banks, as now constituted, of the power of creating paper money, and thereby controlling the whole currency; that the control of the currency is a power in its nature political, an attribute of sovereignty belonging exclusively to the People, and properly exercised by the Government only as their Representatives—and that it cannot be surrendered by the Government to any one or more individuals or corporate bodies, without a gross dereliction of duty, gross injustice to other individuals and corporations not endowed with the same privilege—and the certainty that it will be used to the great detriment of the most important political and economical interests of the community.

Resolved, That the errors and abuses of the present banking system are experienced in this Commonwealth to a greater extent than in any other part of the Union, and that we cannot but recognize in an association of an hundred and thirty-eight corporations, leagued together by community of interest, wielding an aggregate capital of more than forty millions of dollars, and endowed severally with the right of creating paper money and jointly controlling the whole currency of the Commonwealth, a real *monied aristocracy*, the existence of which is inconsistent with the Democratic principles of our government, and highly dangerous to the liberty of the people.

Resolved, That by refusing to pay their notes in specie, the banks have forfeited their charters, and placed themselves at the disposal of the General Court; that it will be the duty of the next General Court, in acting upon this subject, to adopt such measures as may, without unnecessary violence, bring about a prudent, discreet and gradual reform of the existing abuses, and that we will support no persons as candidates for either branch of the General Court, who have not given in their professed principles and preceding public conduct, ample pledges that they will co-operate heartily in carrying through a reform of this description.

Resolved, That while we reprobate the errors and abuses of the present banking system, we feel no hostility to credit or to banks administered on proper principles; that one of the great objects of the reform of the banking system is to establish credit on the only basis on which it can really rest in safety, a sound currency; that the business of banking or of lending money, and receiving it on deposite, is in itself useful, and only becomes dangerous by being associated with the power of issuing paper money, with which it has no natural connexion; and that the true policy of every government, state or national, in reference to this subject, is the liberty of banking under the regulation of suitable general laws, and the entire separation of Bank and State.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the President in reference to the proposal from the government of the Republic of Texas for the annexation of that Republic to the United States, as explained in the reply of the Secretary of State to the Texan minister, recently published by order of Congress, furnishes a new proof of the patriotism, firmness and wisdom of the present administration of the general government; that the administration will be warmly and vigorously sustained in this course by the opinion of judicious and impartial men throughout the country, and especially in this Commonwealth, and the other free States, and that the conduct of the President on this important subject, refutes in the most satisfactory manner the charge of partiality to Southern interests, and ought to unite in his support the sincere and honest friends of humanity and liberty, without distinction of political party, and without reference to sectional dvisions.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the manly and independent course of the Representative of the twelfth Congressional District, Hon. John Quincy Adams, in regard to the important subjects of the Right of Petition, and the annexation of Texas; that the sanction which has been given to his views on the latter subject by the President, is highly honorable to both, and that we anticipate from the results of his future labors signal benefit to this Commonwealth, and to the cause of liberty and humanity throughout the union and the world.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1837.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

EDWARD EVERETT.

For Lieut. Governor,

GEORGE HULL.

SENATORS.

Norfolk County.

THOMAS FRENCH, Canton,
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury,
NATHANIEL MILLER, Franklin.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

MARCUS MORTON,

For Lieut. Governor,

WILLIAM FOSTER.

SENATORS.

Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, Roxbury,
ABEL CUSHING, Dorchester,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, Roxbury.

CIRCULAR.

To the Honorable Benjamin P. Williams, Abel Cushing, Thomas French, Alexander H. Everett, Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., and Dr. Nathaniel Miller.

GENTLEMEN—As you are candidates for high and exceedingly important stations, your specific views on all of the following topics are respectfully requested through the medium of the public newspapers of this Commonwealth. The interest of society and our beloved country demand, that the *moral* as well as the political views of all candidates for high and important trusts should be questioned.

First—What are your views with regard to the right of petition and the freedom of speech and the press?

Second—Has Congress the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories?

Third—Has Congress the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States?

Fourth—Ought Congress in regard to those particulars immediately to exercise those powers?

Fifth—Should new States, whose Constitution tolerates Slavery, be admitted into the Union?

Sixth—In view of all of these topics, are you in favor of the passage of resolutions by the Legislature, instructing or requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost influence for the protection of the right of petition and the freedom of speech and of the press; for the immediate and entire abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories; for the immediate and entire prohibition of the slave trade between the States; and against the admission of any new State to the Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery?

In behalf of many electors of this County,
With all good wishes, yours, respectfully,
ORIN P. BACON.

Dorchester, Oct. 26th, 1837.

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Your readers all know that in January, 1837, the House of Representatives at Washington, in order to smother the Slavery petitions, adopted a general rule, laying all petitions on the table, which had any relation whatever to the subject of Slavery. The petitions were therefore unread, unheard and unanswered. This was generally considered as a palpable violation of the right of petition—a right esteemed sacred by every civilized government and people on the face of the earth. All the Massachusetts Representatives in Congress, and especially Ex-President ADAMS, resisted this proceeding of the House, considering it as a virtual denial of the right of petition. The last session of the Massachusetts Legislature passed resolutions taking the same view of the subject.

There was one individual, however, the Hon. Abel Cushing, of Dorchester, who opposed these resolutions in a long and ardent speech. He denied the right of our Legislature to do any thing in this matter, though more than seven thousand petitioners had asked them to express their sentiments on the subject. He opposed the wishes of these petitioners by every argument he could devise, and brought not a little ridicule to his aid. He even went so far as to vindicate the proceedings of the House of Representatives at Washington, and what Mr. Adams, our other members of Congress, nearly our whole State Legislature, and about seven thousand petitioners, considered a practical denial of the right of petition, he thought a perfectly proper course of proceeding. In addition to this, Mr. Cushing passed a high eulogium upon the famous passage in President Van Buren's inaugural address, declaring his intention to veto all measures tending to relieve the District of Columbia from the curse of Slavery.

From this statement it appears that J. Q. Adams and Abel Cushing stand on exactly opposite grounds before the public, as to this great subject. Mr. Adams is the able and eloquent defender of the right of discussion and petition. He signalized himself by his ardent resistance of the aforesaid trespass upon these essential points of freedom. Mr. Cushing, on the other hand, has signalized himself by defending the very measures which Mr. Adams condemned.

Under these circumstances, it is not a little extraordinary that the Van Buren Convention held at Dedham on the nineteenth instant, passed resolutions approving of Mr. Adams' conduct in one passage, and in the next recommending Mr. Cushing as a candidate for Senator! What an utter disregard of all principle does this display! Did the convention suppose any one would be taken in by it? Does not every body see that it is a shallow trick, proceeding upon the supposition that flattery of Mr. Adams may please his friends and seduce some of them into a support of Mr. Cushing—a man as different from Mr. Adams, in his whole political creed, as darkness from light?

WEYMOUTH.

TREASURY NOTES. The Baltimore American announces on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the President has authorized an issue of Treasury notes under the late act, to the amount of $800,000, in sums of $50 and $100 each, to bear interest of two per cent. per annum. The government makes pretension of making its payments in the legal currency of the country—gold and silver, or their equivalent—and demands payment in such currency, of all debts to itself. These Treasury notes are to be issued either as securities for loans, to be made in gold and silver at par; or in payment of the government creditors. They are payable in twelve months from date. Every one knows that money at the present time is worth more than two per cent. interest in every part of the United States. The government, therefore, in issuing these notes at par, makes a confession of one or the other of these two facts; either that a paper currency for certain purposes of circulation is better than specie, or that in issuing these notes the government defrauds him who receives them at par, of the difference between two per cent. and the fair rate of interest in the money market.

ALARMING PIRACY. The packet ship Susquehanna, bound to Liverpool, has been captured by pirates off the Capes of the Delaware. She had a large number of passengers, and a considerable amount of specie on board. The pirate vessel is a long clipper fore topsail schooner, painted black, and full of men. Several Revenue Cutters have been despatched in pursuit. One or two vessels of war have sailed in the hopes of overtaking the pirate. The merchants have sent out an armed steamboat. Great excitement prevails in Philadelphia and New York. It cannot be supposed that the pirates will put to death so large a number of persons as was on board of her. Some persons rather doubt her capture. Last mails bring no further intelligence.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The inhabitants of Madawaska have addressed Sir John Hervey, Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, expressing a wish to remain attached to the British empire, and praying that the Government may in its wisdom, in some manner 'dissipate the fears and apprehensions, which they entertain of being at some future time annexed to a foreign republic, in which they can see no security for their laws nor for their religion.' Sir John, in his reply, said—'On the subject which has given you so much inquietude, I entertain the utmost confidence, that this question will soon be amicably arranged between the general governments of the two nations.'

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS. It is stated in a Boston paper, that at the late Whig County Convention, several of the delegates appeared for the first time in a Whig meeting, having formerly attended Jackson conventions. The nomination made the day before seemed to inspire every lover of the best interest of his country with a cordial desire to sacrifice personal wishes to ensure the defeat of Williams, Cushing and Everett. The Whig ticket is represented to be composed of popular and talented men, who will assuredly be elected if their supporters come faithfully to the rescue. Mr. French and Dr. Miller are gentlemen of excellent principles and discretion. Mr. Goodrich has resided but about five years in the county, but is extensively known. His course in the last Legislature upon several difficult subjects did him great credit. The judicious manner in which the subject of slavery was treated in the House, was mainly owing to his efforts in the committee.

LYCEUM. The first lecture before this institution, the present season, was delivered by CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq. on Northern Discoveries, and proved to be very entertaining. The subject is fraught with a great deal of interest—grave or sublime or pathetic—the heart and head are equally interested, and borne along with the theme of the orator. It was cheering to see such a large company in attendance—and we rather think they will all come and many more, on Wednesday evening next, as the conclusion is really essential to make the subject familiar.

EARTHERN WARE. It is estimated that the value of the various kinds of earthern ware, manufactured in England annually is £2,300,000. The consumption of gold for gilding is £650 a week, and of coal about eight hundred tons every week.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. The Hon. William Foster, who declined the nomination of the democratic convention at Worcester, has yielded to the wishes of friends and consented to be a candidate.

THE RIOTERS. Two of the persons engaged in the riot and assault on the Montgomery Guards, have been senteneed, one to serve three years at hard labor in the House of Correction, the other to two years.

ROXBURY BANK. The bills of this Bank, though not received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, are redeemed at their own counter in other bills, and provisions will be made for their redemption in Boston.

INSTALLATION. At the meeting of the Boston Association of Universalists, which is to take place in this town on the ensuing Wednesday, Rev. John Nichols is to be installed pastor of the Universalist Society.

THE WEATHER. It is thought by some that it rained yesterday, from glorious morn to dewy eve—but it is a mistake—a gross fallacy—a vile delusion! The fact is, it was a little 'overcast' and muddy withal—being somewhere between a 'drizzle' and what is called down east, 'rather showery.'

NOTICES.

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CHAS. A. CUMMINGS, *Secretary.*

An adjourned meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3d, commencing at half past six o'clock, when the following question will be discussed.
Is it right for any man to manufacture, give away, sell, or use, as an article of drink, ardent spirits or wine?
GEORGE NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

'THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION,' established by the Legislature during last session, and which is composed of the Governor, Lieut. Governor and eight other distinguished individuals, have issued a Circular Address to the citizens of the Commonwealth, stating the object and design of their appointment, which is 'the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on the subjects of education.' It is made the duty of the 'Board of Education' to collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the Common Schools, and the means of popular education; and to diffuse as widely as possible throughout the Commonwealth information of all the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies and conducting the education of the young. And in aid of their duty, the 'Board' have determined to call County Conventions, to be held in each County in the State, at which the reverend Clergy, School Teachers and School Committees, are most respectfully and earnestly invited to attend themselves, and to procure the attendance of all such other persons as may be able to enlighten by their counsel or contribute from their experience. And the Board recommend that meetings be held in each town for the purpose of appointing delegates specially deputed to attend said Convention. The time and place fixed on by the Secretary of the Board, the Hon. Horace Mann, for the Convention to be held in the County of Norfolk, is the 3d of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Dedham.

In pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Circular Address, above referred to, the School Committee of Quincy have considered it their duty to call a meeting of the citizens of this town, to be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend said Convention, and they hereby invite and request all persons who feel an interest in the momentous cause of eduaation, to attend. The subject is one in which all sects and parties may cordially unite, and it is hoped there will be general attendence.
Per order of the School Committee of Quincy.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, *Secretary.*

MARRIED.

In East Abington, Mr. Enoch Terry to Miss Clarissa Adaline Gardner.
In Marshfield, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Martin S. Bates, of Hanover, to Miss Olive Walker.
In Northboro', by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Lewis Rice, of Boston, to Miss Susan A. Brigham.

DIED.

In Braintree, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. James R. Beckley, aged 23.
In Roxbury, Mr. Jeffrey R. Pollard, aged 40.
In Dedham, Henry Field, aged 7.
In Newton, Mrs. Pamelia Daniell, of Boston, aged 32.
In Hanover, Mr. John Ripley, Jr., aged 23.
In Providence, R. I., Mr. Artemas Brigham, of Northboro', aged 31.

Household Furniture, &c.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY next, Nov. 3d, at the house of Mr. John Hall, in the street connecting Hancock and Sea Streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following among other articles, viz.—1 Timepiece; 1 Sofa; 2 first rate Feather Beds; 2 Straw Beds; 2 Bedsteads; 1 Franklin Stove; 4 large Wash Kettles; 1 Table; 1 Light Stand; half dozen Chairs; 2 Looking Glasses; 1 Quilt; Glass, Crockery and Iron Ware; 10 bushels Potatoes.
☞ Conditions made known at the sale.
HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*
Quincy, Oct. 28. 1w

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes. Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

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BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Daniel Hayward's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of

DANIEL HAYWARD,

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JONATHAN HAYWARD, } *Executors.*
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Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.
Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town by the County Commissioners relative to the petition of David Holbrook and others for a road, leading from Caleb Thayer's in Braintree to where the road lately built enters West Street in Quincy, and to adopt such measures as the Town may deem expedient.

Third—To see if the Town will remove the School House, in Haugh's Neck and Germantown School District, from where it now stands to Germantown, or give that district liberty to make such arrangements as they may consider for their convenience.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1837.
LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT, } *Selectmen of Quincy.*
JAMES NEWCOMB,

QUINCY, October 20th, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:
LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*
Quincy, Oct. 21. 2w

Social Assembly.

THERE will be an Assembly, at Daniel French's Hotel, in Quincy, on the evening of November 3d, commencing at seven o'clock. Good music has been engaged, and every thing necessary will be provided to make the entertainment agreeable.

Tickets may be procured of Alonzo Bicknell, Hingham; George H. French, Quincy; and of
DAVID EDWARDS, Jr., } *Managers.*
HORACE BEAL,
Quincy, Oct. 21. 2w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Court of Probate, on FRIDAY, the third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, about Forty Acres of Pasture and Wood Land, situated in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, being a part of the Real Estate of CALEB FRENCH, late of Braintree, deceased; bounded easterly on Little Pond, northerly on land of Abel Holbrook and others, and westerly on land belonging to the Braintree School Fund, and southerly on land of said deceased. Conditains made known at sale.
ASA FRENCH, *Administrator.*
Braintree, Sept. 30. 4w

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BELA WHITON, *Agent.*
Quincy, April 15. tf

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.
Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.
ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29. tf

Asa Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ASA PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, *Administrator.*
Weymouth, Oct. 7. 3w

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser
ASA HUNT.
Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.
Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times.*
Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. tf

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE following is an extract of the Warrant from the Assessors of Quincy to William B. Duggan, Collector of said Town, dated June 8th, 1837.

'You are to complete and collect the single poll taxes forthwith. And you are to complete and make up an account of the collection of the sum abovenamed ($5499,31) and transmit and pay over the same as follows, namely, the sum of six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents unto John Bullard, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Norfolk, or to his successor in office, on or before the last day of November next; and one-half of the remainder of said sum to Noah Curtis, Esq., Treasurer of the Town of Quincy, or to his successor in said office, on or before the first day of September next; and the remaining half on the first day of January next.'

Comformably with the above instructions, and for the faithful performance of which the undersigned has given satisfactory bonds to the said Town of Quincy, the bills of Taxes were seasonably distributed and demands made for the payment thereof. The Collector will again call upon every individual in town during the present month of October whose taxes remain unpaid as above, and they will please to govern themselves accordingly.

☞ The undersigned may be found at the Store of Nathan Fisk, in Quincy, every Thursday, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*
Quincy, Oct. 7. 4w

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.
Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*
S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.
JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.
Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Boots Found.

FOUND in Washington street, a pair of new Boots, which the owner may obtain by paying charges, on application to C. HARDWICK, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 14. 3w

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.
J. V. CLARK.
Milton, July 1. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc, etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to
SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.
Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.
Quincy, July 29 tf

POETRY.

LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Oh Life! I breathe thee in the breeze,
I feel thee bounding in my veins,
I see thee in the stretching trees,
These flowers, this still rock's mossy stains.

This stream of odors flowing by
From clover field and clumps of pine,
This music thrilling all the sky,
From all the morning birds, is thine.

Thou fill'st with joy this little one,
That leaps and shouts beside me here,
Where Izar's clay-white rivulets run
Through the dark woods like frighted deer.

Ah! must thy mighty breath, that wakes
Insect and bird, and flower and tree,
From the dark trodden dust, and makes
Their daily gladness, pass from me—

Pass, pulse by pulse, till o'er the ground
These limbs now strong, shall creep with pain,
And this fair world of sight and sound
Seem fading into night again.

The things, O Life! thou quickenest, all
Strive upward towards the broad bright sky,
Upward and outward, and they fall
Back to earth's bosom where they die.

All that have borne the touch of death,
All that shall live, lie mingled there,
Beneath that veil of bloom and breath,
That living zone 'twixt earth and air.

There lies my chamber dark and still;
The atoms trampled by my feet
There wait to take the place I fill
In the sweet air and sunshine sweet.

Well, I have had my turn, have been
Raised from the darkness of the clod,
And for a glorious moment seen
The brightness of the skirts of God.

And know the light within my breast,
Though wavering often times and dim,
The power, the will, that never rest
And cannot die, were all from him.

Dear child! I know that thou wilt grieve,
To see me taken from thy love,
Wilt seek my grave at Sabbath eve,
And weep and scatter flowers above.

Thy little heart will soon be healed,
And being shall be bliss, till thou
To younger forms of life must yield
The place thou fill'st with beauty now.

When we descend to dust again,
Where shall the final dwelling be
Of thought, and all its memories, then,
My love for thee and thine for me?

ANECDOTES.

An apt illustration. A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a cane-brake, and get him the handsomest reed. She must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if that was the handsomest she saw? 'Oh no,' replied she, 'I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any I could find—and a crooked one at last.'

A Country Parson. A proud parson and his man, riding over a common, saw a shepherd tending his flock, and having a new coat on, the parson asked him in a haughty tone, who gave him that coat? 'The same,' said the shepherd, 'that clothed you—the *parish*. The parson, nettled at this, rode on murmuring a little way, and then bade his man go back, and ask the shepherd if he would come and live with him, for he wanted a fool?' The man, going accordingly to the shepherd, delivered his master's message, and concluded as he was ordered, that his master wanted a fool. 'Why, are you going away then?' said the shepherd. 'No,' answered the other. 'Then you may tell your master,' replied the shepherd, 'that his living cannot maintain *three* of us.

Charitable Highwayman. It was said of Boulter, that one day riding on horseback on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping, and who appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked her what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him that a creditor attended by a bailiff, had gone to a house which she pointed out, and threatened to take her husband to jail for a debt of thirty guineas. Boulter gave her the amount, telling her to pay the debt and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off loading Boulter with benedictions. Boulter in the mean time waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out; he then attacked him, and took back the thirty guineas besides every thing else he had about him.

Butler and Cook. A chimney sweep having descended a wrong chimney, made his sudden appearance in a room where two men, one named Butler and the other Cook, were enjoying themselves over a pot of beer. 'How now,' cried the former, 'what news from the other world? The sweep perceiving his mistake, and recollecting the persons, very smartly replied, 'I come to inform you that we are very much in want of a *Butler and a Cook*.'

Value of Greatness. Mr. Pope was with Sir G. Kneller one day, when his nephew, Guinea trader, came in. 'Nephew,' said Sir Godfrey, 'you now have the honor of seeing the two greatest men in the world.' 'I don't know how that may be,' said the Guinea man, 'but I don't like your looks: I have often bought a man much better than both of you together, all muscle and bone, for ten guineas.'

Swear not at all. A Quaker being interrogated by the late Mr. Wilkes, could not be prevailed on to answer the questions put to him. Wilkes, being of a naturally irritable temper, was at length in a violent passion, and swore at his prevaricating *friend*. 'Dost thou not know,' said the Quaker, 'it is written, sware not at all.' 'I do not swear at *all*,' replied Wilkes, 'but only at such fellows as you, who will not give a direct answer.'

Equal Distribution. When the English fleet was bearing down upon the French off Trafalgar; a sailor who was devoutly kneeling at the side of a gun was asked by an officer if he was afraid. 'Afraid!' replied the tar, 'No; I was only praying that the enemy's shot might be distributed in the same proportion as the prize money, the greatest part among the officers.'

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, *Natural Philosophy* and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities*, *Natural Curiosities*, *Scenery*, etc, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by
OTIS, BROADERS & Co., *Publishers*.
Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.
Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by
C. O. WHITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 3t1m

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap*.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23. 4y

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with critisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.
Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.
Also—Repairing, *Cleaning* and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.
Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.
JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent*.
Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

PUBLISHED EV

NUMBER 44.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance — Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months — and Three Dollars if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	*Quincy Railway.*
CHARLES BRECK,	*Milton.*
ORIN P. BACON,	*Dorchester.*
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	*Weymouth.*
JUSTIN SPEAR,	*Hingham.*
Hon. S. A. TURNER, E. T. FOGG,	*South Scituate.*
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	*Lynn.*
FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER,	*New-York City,* 141, *Nassau St.*

GEORGE SPEAR, *Travelling Agent.*

MISCELLANY.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Towards the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter part of November, I was travelling in New Hampshire on horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests over abrupt and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building, standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look from the window, but the prospect was very uninviting. Afar, in the most distant part of the field, a man was busily engaged in digging a grave. There was something within that impelled me to stroll forth and accost him. I passed on to where the grave digger was pursuing his occupation. He answered my morning salutation civilly enough, but continued intent upon his work. He was a man of about fifty years of age, spare but strong, with gray hair, and sunken cheeks, and certain lines about the mouth which augured a propensity to indulge in dry jest, though the sternness of his gray eyes seemed to contradict the tacit assertion.

'An unpleasant morning sir, to work in the open air,' said I.

'He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap,' replied the grave digger, still busily plying his spade. 'Death stalks abroad, *fair and foul* day, and we that follow in his footsteps must prepare for the dead, rain or shine.'

'A melancholy occupation.'

'A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be in my place now.'

'And why so?'

'This grave is for his wife,' replied the grave digger, looking up from his occupation with a dry smile that wrinkled his sallow cheeks and distorted his shrunken lips. Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious, he resumed his employment, and that so assiduously, that in a very short time he had hallowed the last resting place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he ascended from the trench with a lightness that surprised me, and walking a few paces from the new made grave, sat down upon a tomb stone and beckoned me to approach. I did so.

'Young man,' said he, 'a sexton and a grave digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead. For a man with a taste for his profession, cannot provide for the last repose of his fellows without taking an interest in their story, the manner of death, and the concern of the relatives who follow their remains so fearfully to the grave.

'Then,' replied I, taking a seat beside the sexton, 'methinks you could relate some interesting tales.'

Again the withering smile that I had before observed passed over the face of the sexton as he answered—

'I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in fact, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all things I know, there is nothing stranger to you than the melancholy history of the three brides.'

'The three brides?'

'Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by side? There they sleep, and will till the last trumpet comes wailing through the heart of these lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring, that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the retribution. But to my tale. Look there sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it.

It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. If the wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind tearing the gray shingles off the roof. Many years ago, there lived an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land which belongs to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and, as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden; and used to sit up late nights at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed or bewitched, and

us continue to keep the bowels open; and
y be taken where the patient is very cos-
oill in a solution of two table spoons full of
e given to an infant in the following doses
full every two hours till it operates; for
one to five years of age, half a pill—and
ten, one pill.
ŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because
the power of restoring the expiring embers
a glowing vigor throughout the constitu-
Phœnix is said to be restored to life from
its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters
vegetable, composed of roots found only in
s of the western country, which will infal-
evers and Agues of all kinds; will never
cate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-
ner than the most powerful preparations of
, and will immediately cure the determina-
d to the Head; never fail in the sickness
young females; and will be found a certain
ll cases of nervous debility and weakness
impaired constitutions. As a remedy for
d Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of
Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of
ttle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine
n water or wine, and this quantity may be
or three times a day, about half an hour be-
or a less quantity may be taken at all times.
who are afflicted with indigestion after meals,
rs will prove invaluable, as they very greatly
e action of the principal viscera, help them
their functions, and enable the stomach to
nto the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus
is easily and speedily removed, appetite
nd the mouths of the absorbent vessels being
nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body
of mind are the happy results. For further
of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒ
TERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546
, New York, where the Pills can be obtained
s, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters
$2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of
erful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.
obstinate and complicated cases of chronic
matory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
gue, Dyspepsia, Palsey, Piles, injuries from
mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long
it may be found necessary to take both the
and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before
nded.
These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
of the system infinitely faster than the best
ons of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy
shing of the blood to the head, or all violent
s, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are
ed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be
he Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in
save life. They equalize the circulation or
, draw all pressure from the head, restore per-
and throw of every impurity by the pores of

gency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix
as been entrusted to the subscriber, who has
ntly for sale at his office, and will receive and
mmediately all orders for this town and vicin-
JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
y, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an
ctual remedy for the dangerous and distressing
f RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305
ton Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in
where he is in constant attendance to adapt
ses to the particular case of the patient. All
is can see him alone, at any time, at the above
Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged
nufacture and making use of these instru-
nd has applied six hundred to persons within
rs.
g worn the different kinds of Trusses more or
t have been offered to the public for the twen-
post, from different patent manufactories, he
ble to decide, after examining the rupture, what
Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases
ur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and
ish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had
re. Any person that purchases a Truss at this
ment, if it does not suit, can exchange until
well suited, without extra charge.
F. manufactures as many as twenty different
Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic
Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel
these give relief in all cases of rupture, and
e portion produce a perfect cure—they can be
y and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;
al Spring Trusses made in four different ways;
sses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for
us Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with
t of the rectum can ride on horseback with per-
e and safety. He also makes Trusses for the
us Uteri which have answered in cases where
s have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,
k Boards, are always kept on hand. As a mat-
nvenience, and not of speculation, he will keep
the following kinds from other manufactories,
ey can have; if his do not suit them after a
, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's
d; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Sal-
Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent,
Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory
Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made
delphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trus-
Children, of all sizes.
kes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked
rmed feet; and is doing this every week, for
and infants in and out of the city. Specimens
prkmanship may be seen at the manufactory.
es repaired at the shortest notice.
adies wishing for any of these instruments will
d upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of
e, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

ns, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to ob-
at some persons afflicted with Hernia have suf-
uch from the want of a skilful workman in ac-
ating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases,
aken pains to inform myself of the competency
. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned
eath of Mr. Beath. After some months of ob-
n of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is
uainted with the manufacture of these instru-
nd ingenious in accommodating them to the
f cases which occur. I feel myself therefore
to recommend him to my professional breth-
to the public as a person well fitted to supply
nts in regard to these important articles.
, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

E Pills are justly esteemed for their easy ope-
on and good effects as a mild, safe, and sove-
edy for bilious complaints, in removing ob-
s of every kind, by dissolving and discharging
atter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appe-
a sure relief for costive habits. They are
y useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head,
and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheu-
piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, erup-
the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizzi-
e head, etc, etc.
he numerous certificates which might be used
fetors will make use of one only, from an emi-
ician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.
Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of
t's Pills, I have made use of them myself as
my practice, and hesitate not to say they are
e, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I
used."
venport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham,
. For sale at this office.
, Jan 7. tf

rought Muslin Collars,

D assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
, Jan. 7. tf

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANY.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Towards the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter part of November, I was travelling in New Hampshire on horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests over abrupt and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building, standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look from the window, but the prospect was very uninviting. Afar, in the most distant part of the field, a man was busily engaged in digging a grave. There was something within that impelled me to stroll forth and accost him. I passed on to where the grave digger was pursuing his occupation. He answered my morning salutation civilly enough, but continued intent upon his work. He was a man of about fifty years of age, spare but strong, with gray hair, and sunken cheeks, and certain lines about the mouth which augured a propensity to indulge in dry jest, though the sternness of his gray eyes seemed to contradict the tacit assertion.

'An unpleasant morning sir, to work in the open air,' said I.

'He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap,' replied the grave digger, still busily plying his spade. 'Death stalks abroad, fair and foul day, and we that follow in his footsteps must prepare for the dead, rain or shine.'

'A melancholy occupation.'

'A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be in my place now.'

'And why so?'

'This grave is for his wife,' replied the grave digger, looking up from his occupation with a dry smile that wrinkled his sallow cheeks and distorted his shrunken lips. Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious, he resumed his employment, and that so assiduously, that in a very short time he had hallowed the last resting place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he ascended from the trench with a lightness that surprised me, and walking a few paces from the new made grave, sat down upon a tomb stone and beckoned me to approach. I did so.

'Young man,' said he, 'a sexton and a grave digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead. For a man with a taste for his profession, cannot provide for the last repose of his fellows without taking an interest in their story, the manner of death, and the concern of the relatives who follow their remains so fearfully to the grave.

'Then,' replied I, taking a seat beside the sexton, 'methinks you could relate some interesting tales.'

Again the withering smile that I had before observed passed over the face of the sexton as he answered—

'I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in fact, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all things I know, there is nothing stranger to you than the melancholy history of the three brides.'

'The three brides?'

'Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by side? There they sleep, and will till the last trumpet comes wailing through the heart of these lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring, that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the retribution. But to my tale. Look there sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it.

It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. If the wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind tearing the gray shingles off the roof. Many years ago, there lived an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land which belongs to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and, as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden; and used to sit up late nights at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed or bewitched, and avoided him and even hated him, as the ignorant ever shun and dread the enlightened. A few there were, and among others the minister and lawyer and physician of the place, who showed some willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat morose and reserved, and moreover, their vanity was wounded by discovering the extent of his knowledge. To the ministers he would quote the fathers and the Scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemical controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence, and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So they all deserted him, and the minister, for the old man differed in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightingly of him; and by and by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. But he cared not for that, for he derived his consolation from loftier resources, and in the untracked paths of science found a pleasure as in the pathless woods. He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature, history, science, were unfolded, one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solitary. Years rolled away and the old man died. He died when a storm convulsed the face of nature, when the wind howled around his shattered dwelling, and the lightning played above the roof; and thought he went to heaven in faith and purity; the vulgar thought and said the Evil One had claimed his own in the thunder and commotion of the elements. I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was, for a time, as one distracted. He sought to bury his grief in his thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified, he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurels they had won—to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his old father had occasioned, He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined, intellectual and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen for his motto, what has been done, may still be done, he did not despair of success. In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and all accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeline. I can never forget the beauty of these young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fairer-haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark haired and pensive, but of the three, Madeline, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuability. Their father was a man of taste and education, and being somewhat above vulgar prejudice, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. When he found an affection springing up between Mary and the poet, he did not withhold his consent from her marriage, and the recluse bore to his solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appearance within and without. Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through the lattices, and the fields about it smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in the evening, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden gate to listen to strains of the sweetest music, breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected, what cared they? Their endearing and mutual affection made their home a little paradise—but death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick and after a few hours sickness, died in the arms of her husband. This was the student's second heavy affliction.

Days and months rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved was to set with the family of the deceased and talk of the lost one. At length, to Adelaide, he offered his widowed heart. She came to his lone house like the dove, bearing the olive branch of peace and consolation. But their bridal was not one of revelry and mirth for a sad recollection brooded over the hour. Yet they lived happily, the husband again smiled, and with a new spring, the roses again blossomed in their garden. When the rose withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide, too sickened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Madeline.

Perhaps you will think it strange, that after all, the wretched survivor stood at the alter again. But he was a mysterious being, whose ways were inscrutable, who thirsting for domestic bliss, was doomed ever to seek and never to find it. His third bride was Madeline. I well remember her. She was a beauty, in the true sense of the word. It may seem strange to you to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine; but I cannot avoid expatiating upon hers. She was a proud creature with a tall commanding form and raven tresses that floated, dark and cloudlike over her shoulders. She was a singularly gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that church. It was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens like a pall, and, at the moment when the *third bride* pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the centre. All the females shrieked, but the bride made her response with a firm voice as she gazed upon her bridegroom. He remarked a kind of incoherence in her expressions as they rode homeward, which surprised him at the time. Arriving at his house, she shrunk upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of a maiden. When they were alone he clasped her hand—it was cold as ice! He looked into her face—

'Madeline,' said he, 'what means this? your cheeks are as pale as your wedding gown!' The bride uttered a frantic shriek. 'My wedding gown!' exclaimed she, 'no—no—this is my sister's shroud! The hour of confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you I have lost my soul—yes, yes, I am a murderess! She smiled upon me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms about my neck, but I administered the poison!—Take me to your arms! I have lost my soul for you, and mine you must be!

'She spread her long, white arms, and stood like a maniac before him,' said the sexton, rising in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he described—'and then,' continued he, in a hollow voice, 'at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor!' The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

'And the bridegroom,' asked I, 'the husband of the destroyer and the victim—what became of him?'

'He stands before you!' was the thrilling answer.

VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

Man or any other animal may die from having only a limited quantity of air, which he contaminates himself, and renders unfit for the purposes of life; as when a small animal is placed under a receiver, or when human beings have been confined in air-tight chambers, cases of which kind have occurred in mines on the irruption of water. As our rooms are not air-tight, it is rare for immediate fatal effects to proceed from the contamination of air in them by means of the continued respiration of the same portion, yet instances have occurred of persons perishing from close crowding in a confined apartment of which few instances are more fatal or striking than the case of the Englishmen confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta. This was in 1775, when the Indian nabob, Surajah Dowla, consigned one hundred and forty-six prisoners to the dungeon.

It was about eight o'clock when these unhappy persons, exhausted by continual action and fatigue, were crammed together into a dungeon eighteen feet square, in a close sultry night, in Bengal, shut up to the east and south, the only quarters whence the air could reach them, by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north; open only to the west by two windows strongly barred with iron, from which they could receive scarce any circulation of fresh air.

They had been but a few minutes confined before every one fell into a perspiration so profuse, that no idea can be formed of it. This brought on a raging thirst, which increased in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture. Various experiments were thought of to give more room and air. Every man was stripped, and every hat put in motion. They several times sat down on their hams, but at each time several of the poor creatures fell and were instantly suffocated or trodden to death.

Before nine o'clock every man's thirst grew intolerable and respiration difficult. Efforts were again made to force the door, but still in vain. Many insults were used to provoke the guards to fire upon the prisoners, who grew outrageous, and many of them delirious. Water, water! became the general cry. Some water was brought, but these supplies, like sprinkling water on fire, only served to raise and feed the flames. The confusion became general and horrid from the cries and ravings for water, and some were trampled to death This scene of misery proved entertainment to the brutal persons without, who supplied them with water that they might have the satisfaction of seeing them fight for it, and held up lights to the bars that they might lose no part of the inhuman diversion.

Before eleven o'clock most of the gentlemen were dead, and one third of the whole. Thirst grew intolerable; but a Mr. Howell kept his mouth moist by sucking the perspiration out of his shirt sleeves, and catching the drops as they fell like heavy rain from his head and face. By half an hour after eleven most of the living were in an outrageous delirium. They found that water heightened their uneasiness, and air, air! was the general cry. Every insult that could be devised against the guard, all the opprobrious names that the viceroy and his officers could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon them. Every man had eager hopes of meeting the first shot. Then a general prayer to heaven to hasten the approach of the flames to the right and left of them, and put a period to their misery. Some expired on others, while a steam arose, as well from the living as the dead, which was very offensive.

About two o'clock in the morning they crowded so much to the windows, that many died standing, unable to fall by the throng and equal pressure round. When the day broke, the stench arising from the dead bodies was insufferable.

At that juncture, the nabob, who had received an account of the havoc death had made among them, sent one of his officers to inquire if the chief survived. Mr. Holwell was shown to him; and it was near six when an order came for their release.

Thus they had remained in this infernal prison from eight at night until six in the morning, when the poor remains of one hundred and forty-six souls, being only twenty-three who came out alive, but most of them with a high putrid fever.

In large assemblies, collected in disproportionately small or ill-contrived rooms, a slighter degree of the same inconvenience is felt, and the accumulation of heat adds to the evil. The lights, if there be any present, burn dimly, the robust are oppressed, and those less able to bear the altered state of the air, faint.

From the extent to which the air of an apartment may be changed, through very small crevices, it seldom happens that the diminution of oxygen, or the excess of carbonic acid, produced by the respiration of human beings, is sufficient to lead to any very serious contamination of the air.

Less degrees of it escape attention, yet the constant or frequently repeated application of the cause, cannot fail to produce injurious effects. For can I doubt that the unhealthy appearance of the poor, who happen to have large families, crowded into small and ill-contrived chambers, and more especially the sickly state of their children, *in part* originate in its agency.

The means of preventing or remedying the evils to which I have alluded, must naturally present themselves on the consideration of the causes giving rise to them; and you will, perhaps, say that I might as well spare you the trouble of listening to a relation of deficiencies produced by the severe and resistless force of poverty rather than proceeding from ignorance or negligence. Personal observation, however, has convinced me that, in this, as in many other instances, evils are allowed to pass unheeded, or are tamely submitted to, not because they are concealed or trifling, but, on the contrary, because their general and frequent occurrence has rendered them familiar. Thus a room is sometimes rendered insufferably close, in consequence of a window, which ought to let in air as well as light, not being so constructed as to allow of its being opened, although the occupier, with a little pains and ingenuity, might make it do so, by giving a small portion of time to it, before or after work, supposing that he may not have the means to get it done by another. Sometimes a window, which might be opened, is kept close to avoid the draught, although a little management might protect the inmates from this inconvenience. Sometimes a chimney, which is scarcely less useful as a ventilator, than as a part of the fire-place, is either blocked up or wholly wanting. These are defects, for which the greatest poverty can hardly be urged in defence, and those who let apartments to the poor, and more especially those who contrive or construct dwellings for their reception, should be careful to observe and avoid them.

DREAMS OF LIFE.

In life there are three dreams. The first is the dream of youth; and how delightful! The youth is tempted to wish he may never awake from it. He has never tried the world, and its falsehood remains to be proved. He lives for his friends, and in their happiness consists his own. That there is such a thing as false friendship, and hollow-hearted friends, he has never dreamed. He has heard others speak of them, but the words fell unheeded upon his ear. He lays in a state of security, as a vessel upon the bosom of the treacherous waves, which the next moment may yawn and engulf. At last some shock of confidence betrayed, awakens him from his dream of enjoyment. But even then his eyes are only half opened. Another and still a ruder shock at last completely awakens him. Never again can he enjoy so pleasing a dream. Often will his memory look back upon it as the happiest dream of his life, and brighter will it seem to him than when he was really in the enjoyment of it.

'How blessings brighten
As they take their flight.'

The second dream is of Fame. Many are the hours which are spent in this strife. Many are the better feelings of his nature which are sacrificed for this unsatisfactory shade. Home and friends are forsaken. The place of his early boyhood is left, and distant lands are visited in the search. The field of battle, with its dreadful sounds and sights of horror, is resorted to. Sometimes that for which he has sacrificed so much eludes his grasp, and he sees some one more fortunate, not more deserving, receiving the meed of praise, which is due to himself. But even if this dearly bought, and much prized fame is awarded him, when he finds himself in the possession of it, he wonders if it is for this he has been toiling; this empty prize, this fleeting shadow! Not to gain the love of his fellow creatures has he been laboring, but to receive the cold praise of thousands, to whom his name is but a by-word, and not a familiar sound. False friends and flatterers surround him, for he is in too lofty a station to have real friends, who would dare reprove his follies, and give him advice. Love has departed, and fear has usurped its place. This dream was less pleasant than the first, and the awakening was painful. Twice has he raised the cup of pleasure, and found it at first sweet and pleasant, but the drugs were very bitterness.

And now another dream is stealing over him. He sees that those who are the possessors of wealth are bowed to, courted and flattered, he now dreams that happiness is to be found in wealth, and accuses himself of folly, for not having before discovered it. As this thought passes through his mind, he feels himself slightly touched, and a voice near him says—'Follow me.'

'Whither shall I follow, and whom?' he asks.

'You shall see,' replies his guide. He follows him, treading dim alleys and streets which are the abodes of wretchedness in all its forms. At last they stop before a hovel. There is a small window, the panes of which are almost all gone, and in their stead tattered garments. One of these is displaced by the wind.

'There are riches even in this hovel,' said the conductor.

'I cannot believe it,' he said.

'You shall see,' answered the guide.

They looked in. There is an old man seated in the room, who is the very personification of wretchedness. His features are pinched by cold and hunger. He rises from his chair, and goes to a strong iron-bound box, which stands in the room. He opens it with a trembling hand, and looks fearfully around. Bag after bag of gold is lifted from the chest. He opens them, and commences counting the gold, weighing each piece in his hand, before he drops it in the bag. A glance of something like joy lights up his haggard countenance. After counting, they are returned to the chest, which is carefully locked and the key hid.

'Here is wealth,' said his conductor, 'what think you of the happiness.'

'But,' said he, 'this is wealth perverted.'

'Alas!' said his guide, 'and how often do we find it so. But I see my warning is in vain.'

He turned to look at his guide, but he had disappeared in some of the windings of the alley. For some time this scene leaves an impression upon him, but is shaken off, and he lends all his powers to the acquisition of wealth. He gains it, but happiness does not come with it. He now finds himself old and infirm. The grave is just ready to close upon him. He feels that all his wealth is of no avail.

But is there no real happiness for man upon this earth? Is his whole life to be a life of misery? O, no! There is another, too pure and blissful for earth. It is a dream of Heaven, and it is not all a dream. This it is which will preserve him from all temptations here, and conduct him to a happy home hereafter.

HOW LUCKY.

Tim Careful commenced business in a moderate way. He rented him a store in a central part of the town, put in a good, though not large assortment of goods, employed but a single clerk, and gave his undivided attention to business. As he contracted no debts without seeing his way clear to pay them, and trusted none but such as were safe and punctual, he was ever easy in his money matter. After getting a little more capital he was requested to invest it in lots, but he argued that vacant lots were poor property, and thought it best to secure it on bond and mortgage. As it was deemed he would make a good customer, he was applied to, to open a bank account, and to buy his goods on paper payable at the bank. But Tim preferred to keep his own account, and generally to pay cash for his purchases. If, however, he wanted credit, and could not get it of one person without giving bank note, he tried another, even insisting that there was no need of such a multiplicity of bank notes: that he meant to pay as soon as possible, but did not want to be compelled to borrow money to pay on a certain day, or to ask a friend to endorse for him, and thus become responsible for his debts, deeming his own ability ample for all the debts he should contract.

Tim could not be drawn out of the ordinary routine of his business. Even when he was told that his next door neighbor had pocketed a cool thousand by a lucky speculation, it had no effect upon him. Steady and sure was his motto—no fortune made to-day and lost to-morrow; no hazard of any thing; all safe. And by and by, when times of astonishing prosperity were proclaimed by every mouth, and goods were piled in by those around him, even then he did not alter; a small assortment and a good one, was still his rule. And besides, Tim said that the laws of trade were immutable. No more would be bought than would be consumed, and if at any time trade was unusually brisk, and a greater quantity was sold than was required, there would be a dull state while the surplus was being consumed. And when Tim saw his neighbors loading their shelves to keep up with the times, he rather contracted his purchases than followed their example. Finally, the change came, and great and sudden it was. It found him, however, prepared and easy. He had no notes in the bank, owned no lots in Wisconsin, nor no paper cities, and had but a small stock of goods on hand. He was content to sit down and let the tempest pass by. It touched not him. The spare money he had he was willing to lend to those who were safe and wanted it. Tim was never easier, and if any body complained to him of 'hard times,' he would ever answer, 'It will come around right.' He kept on with the quiet way of his business, and as those who were compelled to shin it past his store, looked in upon him, they envied him, and called him a lucky fellow. How lucky! What a lucky fellow Tim careful is!—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

COMPLAISANCE.

Complaisance renders a superior admirable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. It soothes distinction, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in the company pleased with himself. It produces good nature and mutual benevolence, encourages the timorous, soothes the turbulent, harmonizes the fierce, and distinguishes a society of civilized beings from a parcel of savages.

PROTEST OF ANTIMASONS!!

A notice having appeared in one or more of the newspapers of this County, of which the following is a copy—

NORFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of the National Administration in the several towns in the county, are invited to send delegates equal in number to their representatives in General Court, to a Convention to be held at White's Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make nominations for the Senate.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON,
Chairman Democratic Co. Com.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
Chairman Antimasonic Co. Com.

Now, we, the subscribers, members of the late *Antimasonic party*, deem it a duty to ourselves and the public, explicitly to declare, *that so far as the above notice may convey the idea that the late antimasonic party in this county, is merged in, and identified with, the administration party, it is calculated to convey a false impression, and one to which no facts within our knowledge, give a color of truth.*

That the great end and design of the antimasons has been so far attained, as to render their separate organization, an object subordinate to that of the political regeneration of the country. At the present moment therefore, such organization is less necessary than formerly. Certain antimasons however, who are members of the administration party, rally under the name of antimasonry, but it is obvious that their design in so doing, and in the above notice, is to promote Van Burenism, under the cloak of antimasonry, deceitfully assumed for this purpose. If there are any of our late associates, knowing the real drift of this manœuvre, who are disposed to give their countenance to it, we shall offer no other opposition than a respectful remonstrance against turning a name, which once designated an association of honest and patriotic citizens, to the merest purposes of party intrigue.

For ourselves we need only say, that recent events have abundantly proved the sagacity of the Hon. William Jackson, late member of Congress from the ninth district, who declared about a twelvemonth since, that from the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, "*the North had nothing to hope, and the South nothing to fear.*" This prediction is now becoming matter of history. In the full spirit of the resolution of Congress in January last, effectually denying the right of petition on the subject of slavery, Mr Van Buren, as Vice President had given his casting vote, authorizing postmasters to seize and burn all papers in the mails having relation to slavery. He has since, as President of the United States, attempted to over-awe the people, by threatening to use his *veto power*, if necessary to perpetuate slavery and the slave trade even in the District of Columbia. On this subject he has given himself up to the South, and it is obvious that his party will be strongly impelled to follow him. In relation to Texas, there can be little doubt that he, and they will give their effective aid, in favor of its annexation to the United States. In regard to the currency, and the policy to be pursued in relation to commerce, manufactures and the productive arts generally, his views are such as may win the hearts of the southern nullifiers, but if put in practice, they can only bring ruin upon New England, and many other portions of the country.

If, then there is still any tie of sympathy between the antimasons, and if there is still, as we once believed there was, in their breasts, a love of country, superior to the suggestions of party pride, and individual selfishness, we shall hope to see them take their proper place, in opposition to the present administration.

Franklin.—Nathaniel Emmons, Elihu Pond, James Metcalf, H. C. Fisher, A. G. Norcross, Hartford Leonard, John W. Miller, Whiting Metcalf, Abijah Metcalf.

Wrentham.—Robert Blake, Lebeus Porter, Cornelius Kollock, George Hawes.

Foxboro'.—Daniel Carpenter, Gardner M. Peck, Alpheus Bird, Nehemiah Carpenter, Warren Bird, Henry H. Sumner.

Medway.—Luther Metcalf, Jasper Daniells, Abijah Clark, Elijah Clark, Timothy Waleer, J. B. Daniells, Comfort Walker, Samuel Allen, Lewis Wheeler, Abijah R. Wheeler, Lemuel Clark, Henry Daniells, Amos Bullard, Elbridge Clark.

Bellingham.—Elijah Fairbanks, Eliab Wight, Jr.

Medfield.—Artemas Woodward.

Randolph.—Seth Mann, Henry B. Alden, James Maguire, Samuel L. Bass, Jonathan White, Abner Derby, David Burrill, Jr. Ozias D. Daniells, Elisha Manr, John Mann, Asa Thayer, Zeba Smith, Francis D. Holbrook.

Weymouth.--Ezra Leach, Appleton Howe, Noah Torrey,

Braintree.—Minot Thayer.

Dorchester.—Walter Baker, Samuel Downer,

WHIG ADDRESS.

We have been requested to publish entire the Whig County Address, but the late hour we received it and the press of other matter, excludes it with the exception of the following extract relating to the embarrassment of the country.

Those who deny or palliate the distress of the country are hardly likely to point out its real cause. A misrepresentation of facts is a bad beginning of an argument. The president in his late message says that the people have wrought out the mischief for themselves. He solves our difficulties by the mystic word *over action*. Thus, if a boiler bursts, he would say it was over action of the steam, and the steam is therefore to blame. We should say that the engineer who creates and applies the steam is to blame. It is thus in our public affairs. The national bank formerly received the public revenues, and kept the public money under the care and direction of Congress.

This system had two good effects. It checked the state banks from issuing too much paper, and kept the public funds from falling into the hands of speculators. That this was so is proved by forty years' experience; for, during that period the system has been tried, and found to insure these benefits. But President Jackson removed the deposites, and with the aid of his party destroyed the Bank of the United States. The vast revenues of the country then went into the state banks. Two consequences followed. The Bank of the United States being destroyed, an immense amount of paper money flooded the country. The great balance wheel being taken off, the machinery went on with an irregular motion, and soon got into confusion. The helm of the vessel being lost, she drifted at the pleasure of the winds. The pendulum of the clock being gone, it rushed on for a brief space, and then "*run down.*"

Nor was this all. The treasury was filled with 40 or 50 millions of dollars, and this was deposited in various state banks. These banks loaned the money to government favorites.—Then commenced the era of speculation. The favored borrowers began to buy lands, and every other species of property. They had boundless funds, and they sought to monopolize every thing. Money became abundant as the spring. Lands and merchandise rose in apparent value. Speculation became the rage. The community were intoxicated, there was what Mr. Van Buren calls—*over action.* The boiler of the engine was overwrought,—and finally it burst. *But who created and applied the steam?* Who furnished the bewildering gas that intoxicated the public? Who put the public millions into the pet banks, that they might be loaned out to raise the mania of speculation? The answer is plain.

The public distress then—the immense failures, the chaos of our currency, the suspension of the banks, the wide spread ruin around us, are the work of the government. They have brought about evils of which they were forewarned; which were foreseen and foretold from the very beginning of the "Experiment." Can we escape this conclusion? In 1811, the party in power destroyod the Bank of the United States, and universal bankruptcy followed; the party of 1836 did the same, and similar disasters were the consequence. In the latter case, however, they have exaggerated by many accessory causes. The pet bank system—the specie circular—the war upon the credit of the country—all tending to the same disastrous issue, and all a part of the great "Experiment"—have combined, like the gathered winds and waves of the freshet to spead desolation over the land.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1837.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
EDWARD EVERETT.
For Lieut. Governor,
GEORGE HULL.
SENATORS.
Norfolk County.
THOMAS FRENCH, Canton,
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury,
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON, of Medway.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
MARCUS MORTON,
For Lieut. Governor,
WILLIAM FOSTER.
SENATORS.
Norfolk County.
BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, Roxbury,
ABEL CUSHING, Dorchester,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, Roxbury.

SLAVERY.

The annexed letter in answer to inquiries proposed to each of the candidates for Senators on the subject of Slavery, has been forwarded for publication.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Oct. 30th, 1837.

To Elias Richards, Esq., of Weymouth:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 25th being addressed to Roxbury, did not reach me till a short time since. I now hasten to give you a brief reply to the several interrogatories contained in your letter.

1. 'In what consists the right of petition, and the freedom of speech and the press?'

In regard to the freedom of speech and the press, I conceive that it confers on every person the right to publish what he pleases, he being responsible for the abuse of this privilege, which may consist in doing injury to any other individual in his rights, person, property or reputation, in disturbing the public peace, and in attempting to subvert the government.

As to the right of petition, I esteem it inalienable, and when the prayer is respectful, as entitling the petitioner to a respectful hearing. I may add on this point, that in the last session of the legislature, I was of the Committee that reported to the House sundry resolutions on the subject and the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, which finally passed both houses. As I aided in making the draft of these resolutions, and gave them active support, both in the Committee and before the House, I annex a copy, and refer you to them for a practical illustration of my views on this point.

2. 'Has Congress the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the territories of the United States?'

I refer you to the aforesaid resolves of the last session of our Legislature, for my opinion on this point, only adding that I conceive the power of Congress to control slavery in the territories, to be as undeniable as their power to abolish it in the District of Columbia.

3. 'Has Congress the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States?'

The Constitution confers on Congress the power to 'regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States.' By virtue of the first part of this clause, Congress has claimed and exercised the right to prohibit the foreign slave trade, and I see not why the latter does not confer equal power to prohibit the domestic trade.

4. 'Ought Congress, in regard to all these, immediately to exercise those powers?'

As I conceive Congress to possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and interdict the slave trade between the several States, I hold that the exercise of this power ought only to be restrained by a regard to high and controlling public interests.

5. 'Should new States, whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, be admitted to the Union?'

To this interrogation, I should offer a negative reply.

6. 'Are you, on all these topics in favor of the passage of resolutions by the legislature, instructing or requesting our Senators and representives in Congress to use their utmost influence for the protection of the right of petition, and the freedom of speech and the press? for the immediate and entire abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories? for the immediate and entire abolition of the slave trade between the States? and against the admission of any new State to the Union, whose constitution tolerates slavery?'

In regard to all resolutions, whether designed to bear directly upon our members of Congress, or exert a moral influence upon the community at large, especially those which relate to these delicate topics, I conceive that the legislature should follow, rather than lead public opinion. When public opinion demands such action of the legislature, as your questions suggest, I should be disposed to coincide with it. Whether, at the present moment, this state of things does exist or not, is a question of fact which I do not undertake to decide. But, however it may be now, I believe the time is not far distant, when the people of New England, generally, will demand prompt and decisive action of their members of Congress, tending to the speedy abolition of slavery and the slave trade, wherever Congress has the power to control these trespasses upon the rights of humanity.

I have thus briefly, but frankly stated my views on the topics you have presented for consideration, holding myself subject to such change of opinion as farther reflection and better light may afford on these great questions.

Before I close this letter, permit me, Sir, to make a few remarks touching a subject connected with that to which you have drawn my attention. I cannot doubt that a question of more immediate and intense interest is approaching its decision than even that involved in your enquiries. Whoever has carefully perused the signs of the times cannot fail to make the inference from the remarkable movement of certain Nullifiers, during the late extra session of Congress, that the admission of Texas into the Union is the ultimate point to which they tend. That question in my opinion, is soon to draw within its sweeping vortex, the Ship of State, freighted with the happiness of millions; and if the Constitution must be wrecked to perpetuate and extend slavery, there are those in this nation, who will hail the event with triumph. To meet this day of trial, I hope the people will be prepared by a vigilant and unceasing contemplation of the danger that is surely threatened, and which the people alone can defend our country. I am yours respectfully,

S. G. GOODRICH.

[Resolves referred to in the preceding, on the Right of Petition and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.]—

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid upon the table, and that no farther action whatever should be had thereon, and whereas, such a disposition of petitions, then or thereafter to be received, was a virtual denial of the right itself, and whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which was adopted as a standing rule of the aforesaid House of Representatives, the petitions of a large number of the people of this Commonwealth, praying for the removal of a great, social, moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned; therefore—

Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority, at variance with the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and free institutions; that it does violence to the inherent, absolute and inalienable rights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental laws, which are antecedent to any written constitutions of government, independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining and advancing the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commenwealth.

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good.

Approved—EDWARD EVERETT.

PORTRAIT OF VAN BUREN.

BY A. H. EVERETT.

To the editor of the Patriot:

A few years since, Mr. Everett caused to be published a pamphlet entitled, 'The conduct of the Administration.' In this pamphlet he spoke of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson as follows:—

'The only object of the arrangement, in all its parts, was to promote the selfish views of Martin Van Buren, whose mean soul could see nothing in the election of General Jackson but the victory of one party over another—nothing in the great affairs of the Government but the spoils to be distributed among the conquerors; and whose first exploit was to jockey his confederates out of their share of the same spoils and appropriate it to himself. Mr. Van Buren is, more than any other individual, responsible to the world and to posterity for the deep disgrace that has been attached to the national character by the elevation of General Jackson to the office of President; and is almost exclusively responsible for the, if possible, still deeper degradation that has resulted from the acts of the administration.'

The portrait of Mr. Van Buren is thus finished up by the same writer.—

'His little, narrow, sordid soul is at home in the little arts, the little intrigues, the little miserable, mischievous monkey tricks, that may be supposed to decide questions in a council of chambermaids.'

Fellow citizens of Norfolk, the man who wrote this a short time since, is now the Van Buren candidate for the Senate, for this county! Before you give him your vote, ask and answer the following questions. 1. Is the preceding character of Mr. Van Buren, as drawn by Mr. Everett, true or false? 2. If false, is not Mr. Everett a wilful slanderer? 3. If true, what must Mr. Everett be, what must he think himself to be, in giving his support to a President of the United States, whom he knows, and has described, and set before the world as such a despicable man?

Mr. Everett signed an address to the citizens of this State in 1833, containing the following sentiments, while he still professes to be an Anti-mason—

'The Masonic Institution is not of sufficient moment to injure the essential interests of the State. It is not possible to believe that such men as now are, or heretofore have been members of it, have not as deep an interest in the public welfare as its opponents, or would do any thing if they had the means, to remove a single stone in the edifice of freedom.'

Speaking of Anti-masons, the address says—

'Some of them, no doubt, may be actuated by a conviction of the honesty and propriety of their conduct, others by weakness, or the terror of imagined evils, while more are borne along by the delirium of that excitement which a few fanatics have produced.'

We know that Mr. Everett says he did not agree to the above sentiments; yet he put his name to the paper; he gave these sentiments the whole weight of his name and authority; he appealed to the address, as expressing his opinions; his friends asked and obtained for him a high office, on the very ground that this address did contain his sentiments—and yet Mr. E. says he did not agree to them! If a man puts his name to a note, deed or bond, does he not thereby signify his assent to it? If Mr. Everett is not bound by a paper to which he has signed his name, how can you bind him? If his bond is worth nothing, what is his word worth? What confidence can be placed in such a man?

Fellow citizens, Mr. Everett was a candidate for office in Boston a short time since. Being unsuccessful, he removed to Newton, just in time to be eligible to Congress. B. F. Hallett, B. P. Williams, and a few others secured his nomination. The Whig Committee published some of his old writings. He could not bear this, and loosing his self-possession, made a personal assault upon one of the Committee. He could not bear the truth! He and his associates, B. F. Hallett and B. P. Williams, poured out a torrent of personal abuse upon all the citizens of the District, who dared to discuss Mr. Everett's political character and pretensions. Still, he was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Newton, not being in Norfolk county, Mr. Everett removed to Roxbury, in time to be a candidate for the Senate, that is, about the first of May last—and accordingly is nominated for that office. Now is it not fair—perfectly fair, to say that Mr. Everett is an itinerant office seeker? Has he not come into the county for the mere purpose of getting an office? Can freemen, republicans, democrats, aid and abet such gross profligacy? Ought not the whole scheme to bring disgrace upon all concerned in it—for is it not a scheme which would prostitute the elective franchise—the glorious badge of freedom—to the base purposes of selfish ambition? Fellow citizens, we pray you to consider Mr. Everett's changes of opinion with his changes of abode, in connection with the fact that every where he is a candidate for office, and let us have your inference at the polls!

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I now come to speak of their regard for the holy Sabbath. No men ever cherished a more sacred veneration for this divine institution, than our pilgrim ancestors. 'It was a distinguished mark of a puritan in those times, to see him going to church twice a day with his bible under his arm; and while others were at plays and interludes, at revels, or walking in the fields, or at the diversions of bowling, fencing, &c. on the evening of the sabbath, *these* with their families were employed in reading the scriptures, singing psalms, and catechising their children, repeating sermons and prayers.'—NEAL, vol. 1, p. 560.

This character of the puritans was given of them before they left their 'father land.' After they came hither, there were none among them who spent their sabbath evenings in such diversions as are above named. One reason why our father's left Leyden was because the sabbath was much profaned there. They trembled for their children, if they must grow up amidst the unrestrained profanation of the Lord's day. They wished to remove where the divine law might operate in all its strength in forming their characters. They considered the sabbath as the grand line of demarcation between a christian and an infidel people; as the strongest support of virtue and religion; as the foundation of all social and domestic happiness, and the keystone to all national prosperity. Hence, we find in their writings such sentiments as the following from the excellent Shepherd, the first minister of Cambridge, 'If any state would reduce the people under it, unto all sorts of superstition and impiety, let them enact a dancing sabbath; and if the god of this world would have all professions enjoy a total immunity from the love of God; and all manner of licentiousness allowed them without check of conscience, let them make an every-day sabbath.'—MAGNOLIA, vol. 1, p. 349.

The fathers turned away their feet from doing their own pleasure on God's holy day. They prepared for its approach. They welcomed its arrival. They employed all its hours in the public and private exercises or duties of religion. They knew no command of the Supreme Being for keeping half a sabbath. This custom, so prevalent and fashionable among many of their descendants, in modern times, they never thought of nor practised. A sacred stillness reigned in and around their habitations, well becoming the holy day first appointed to commemorate the rest of the Lord from the work of creation.

Whitefield, after he had visited America twelve times, in a sermon preached in London, has these words, 'I know of no place upon the face of the earth where the sabbath is kept as it is in Boston; if a single person was to walk in Boston streets in time of worship, he would be taken up.' This sacred regard for the sabbath continued unabated till the Revolution, when it was broken in upon by the base and brutal conduct of the enemy.

This portion of the inheritance of our fathers, the sacred observance of the Lord's day has not descended to the present generation unimpaired. This grand landmark set up by our ancestors, has been removed by their sons. The sabbath in New England, is not what it once was. Travelling, and worldly labor, and visiting and amusement were once unknown on the sacred day. It is not so now. The reverse is fearfully visible. Men do not 'cease to do their own pleasure' on this day. Multitudes of teams and pleasure wagons and carriages swarm out from the cities and throng our streets. Taverns are crowded in many places, while the house of God is nearly empty—numbers of vessels and steamboats whiten and blacken our canals, rivers, and the ocean—thousands are detained from the sanctuary as by law in the Post Office Department, many follow their secular avocations of farming or laboring at their trades, as on other days. Truly, we are become another people from what New England was in primitive glory. Such a multitude of hands have been active in undermining the foundation of a sacred regard for the sabbath, so firmly laid by our ancestors; and so few to repair the breeches, that the noble superstructure raised by them, now totters. The public conscience seems becoming callous to the violation of God's holy day. This sin is becoming in public estimation a venial one. The shame of being a sabbath breaker is not what it once was. So many share the disgrace that none regard it. Many augment these evils by croaking their melancholy predictions, that *all is lost!* Though the evil is great, and the crisis seems to have come, when the important question, whether this portion of the inheritance of our fathers—a sacred regard for the sabbath—shall be preserved, or thrown away, and scattered to the winds; yet we do not believe these predictions will be fulfilled. We trust, the Supreme Ruler of the world, who has hitherto watched over our nation, still has thoughts of mercy towards us—that 'his mercy is not clean gone forever.' *Ten* righteous men would have saved the 'cities of the plain;' and are there not, even now, many righteous in our land. Let christians of various denominations, instead of raising the standard of discord among themselves, and contending about mere words and ceremonies, and forms; and anathematising each other; rally around one common standard, and maintain the divine authority of the scriptures against the scoffs and sneers of infidels, and the sacred institution of the sabbath against all who would blot out its hallowed name, and roll the tide of licentiousness and immorality in all its varied forms over our land. Let christians do this, and the work is done. Under the guidance of the great Head of the church, with their strength and moral power combined, and going forth in one united phalanx, 'having no schism in the whole body,' they may say to the proud waves of infidelity, and to all the floods of iniquity which would sweep away the grand marks of distinction between a christian and a heathen people, 'Hitherto shall ye come, but no further, and here let your proud waves be staid.' Then will New England have a sabbath like those in the days of her primitive glory.

NEHEMIAH.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

To the Democratic Electors of Quincy:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The humble individual who now addresses you is what the world calls a 'plain man,' that is, an indifferent scholar, small in purse, and one who is not ashamed to work with his own hands. Neither should I have ever now raised my voice on political matters, had I not noticed many communications in the Quincy Patriot, (an excellent and impartial paper) denouncing in violent terms the measures of President Van Buren, as subversive of the rights of the people, and pronouncing him and those who sustain him, as enemies to the interests and happiness of our common country—a charge as unfounded in truth as it is unjust. As much declamation was used and but little argumentative reasoning, I shall spend but little time on the merits of these aforesaid communications. I was really amused with one writer who signed himself (I think) a 'Reader of History,' comparing President Van Buren to Julius Cæsar, as an usurper and despot. Now, such language as this will not do for the good sense and intelligence of the freemen of Quincy. They know that when a President or any other public functionary does wrong, he can and will be impeached and hurled from office. Judging from the proceedings at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, last spring, where the opposers of the National Administration, declared open rebellion to the government and laws of the nation, by threatening to demolish the Post Office, and many other events that might be alluded to, I should think we have more fears of anarchy than despotism in this land of liberty. May Heaven save us from either calamity.

In a few days, fellow-citizens, (Nov. 13th,) you will be called upon to discharge an important duty to your town, county and state; to your town, in the selection of good men and true, as the real representatives of your views and wishes—you can send three such men if your desire—and I earnestly hope you will rally to the support of such individuals as will aim to promote the greatest good for the greatest number; to the county, in the choice of three Senators, and you have a most excellent and talented list in the names of Messrs. Williams, Cushing and Everett; and to the state, in bestowing your suffrages on Morton and Foster, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Hitherto, in point of party strength, you have stood well in the eyes of the world, at least for five years past, which you will easily notice from a retrospective view of our town elections. In 1832, Levi Lincoln, for Governor, had 87 votes, Lathrop 91 votes, and Morton 28 votes. In 1833, Davis (whig) 44, Hon. J. Q. Adams 149, Morton 53. In 1834, Davis (whig) 84, Bailey 87, Morton 46. In 1835, Everett 138, Morton 42. In 1836, Everett (whig) received 120 votes, Morton (democratic) 148 votes. Mr. Van Buren on the electoral ticket received about the same majority as Judge Morton. Surely, the friends of democracy and equal rights have no cause to be discouraged in this truly flourishing town. I grant, that we have a vigorous and talented opposition to contend with; and that use will be made of means that may *win* without merit, as laying every derangement in the business affairs of men, such as hard times, scarcity of money, low price of labor, merchandize, etc, to the national administration. Some will take their declarations to be true, while others no less intelligent will attribute the universal business embarrassment of the past season to a monomania for sudden wealth, in visionary schemes, wild speculations, and to use a plain term, beyond our means.

The principles on which the democracy of our country must stand or fall, I take to be these—'Equal rights to every citizen in his person, property, and their management. The support of state governments in all their rights. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor. That gold and silver are the only constitutional currency. Credit to be free and unrestricted. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.' Such are what I esteem to be the views of the democratic party of our beloved country. X.

COMPENSATION RESOLVE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I wish to call the attention of the people to the compensation resolve of the Legislature of last winter. It was advocated and passed to enable themselves, the representatives, to meet the high and advanced prices of board and other necessary expenses, as they alleged. What disinterested patriots? Were not the people at home, who have to pay this extra compensation, suffering under the same high and advanced prices of the necessaries of life, and superadded to this, the loss of employment? Let the people think of these things on the second Monday of November next, and send more faithful public servants to next legislature.

BRAINTREE.

HON. ABEL CUSHING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

As Mr Cushing has been nominated for re-election to the Senate, and as his views may be misrepresented upon the abolition of slavery I should be pleased to have published the following extracts from his speech in the Senate, pending the resolves passed last year. It will appear that he agrees with abolitionists upon the abstract right of slavery: and upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and the admission of new States, whose Constitutions tolerates Slavery, with Mr Adams, than whom no one has aided the abolition cause so much and given so much strength and efficiency. But the main design of Mr Cushing seemed to be to exhibit in bold relief, the whig party, passing anti-abolition resolves one year, offered by the Hon. Mr. Lunt; once so conspicuous: and the next truckling to abolitionists, in the vain hope of securing their votes, with the mere ridiculous position, on which they would place his excellency the Governor, by sending them up for his approval, whose sentiments were so well known upon that subject—Read the following extracts.

As to the abstract truths of these resolves I make no objections. I love abstract truths when in their proper place, and hope ever to pay them a becoming reverence. I acknowledge all the moral and political ills of Slavery, and if it were the pleasure and design of Senators to embody these truths in good legislative resolves, or in good legislative poetry—as all the other abstract truths and axioms also which lie at the foundation of our free institutions, civil and religious—I suppose I should be willing to do my part of the work.

I will turn your attention again to Mr Everett, not as the instructed or burthened advocate of the American system in Congress;—but as the free and happy theorist discussing slavery in the abstract. I read from his maiden effort in 1826—and he then spake thus upon certain resolves proposing an amendment of the United States Constitution:

"The great relation of servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nature, I know no way by which that form of servitude can be fixed, but political institution. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems most beneficial to the master, certainly not that which is most beneficial to the slave is not, in my judgment to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is—rise against your Masters. No, Sir, the New Testament says, *slaves* obey your Masters."

Now will Senators for a moment in fancy see the signature of office of this Mr Everett to those anti-slavery resolves, as the executive branch of the Massachusetts Government,—to give them force and currency in 1837.

Sir, I hope Senators will not thus tempt their Governor. What can he do? To which quarter will he face? If he signs will he not write his own inconsistency—and what will his old friends at the South say, whom he once flattered and enriched so much? If he refuses, you are at once a broken phalanx; the abolitionists fall back, and all hopes to secure their power in case of need hereafter are at once ruined.

CITIZENS OF QUINCY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Democrats, Whigs, Temperance and Anti-Temperance Men, Masons and Anti-Masons, etc, election approaches and are you prepared? It is expected that you will elect one or more persons to represent the Town in the next General Court, and it therefore becomes necessary that a candidate or candidates for this important office should be selected with caution and prudence. In view of such an obligation, fellow-citizens, let us do our duty and meet together, (with our own respective parties) and select such men, who, if they pledge themselves to support a party, will sustain throughout the year their principles, and not turn traitors. For one, fellow-citizens, let me caution you to beware of those who carry as many faces under a hat as there are parties in the town.

NO OFFICE SEEKER.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I wish to inquire through your paper what course the Lyceum intends to adopt the ensuing winter in regard to the noisy conduct of the boys in and about the building. It is a matter of some importance to the Lyceum, as the sale of tickets depend greatly on the order that is maintained. There are a number of boys who seem determined to make a disturbance, and it is to be hoped that the Lyceum at its meeting next Wednesday evening will adopt some effectual remedy for the complaints that have frequently been made. Let some person be employed who possesses the power to preserve order. Lecturers frequently complain of such conduct.

A MEMBER.

CAUSE OF EDUCATION. The education convention at Plymouth passed several most important resolutions, which we shall endeavor to furnish to our readers. We learn that the delegates and friends of education organized into an association, called 'The Plymouth County Association for the Improvement of our Common Schools.' It is their intention to hold conventions in different parts of the County for the purpose of awaking an interest in this paramount subject. The first will be held, by request, at Middleborough within a month.

The friends of the cause in this county met in convention, yesterday, at Bedham, and was organized by the choice of Hon. Thomas French, of Canton, as President. The address of the Hon Horace Mann, in the forenoon, is said, needs no praise—it was excellent. Several resolutions were passed, and the meeting was numerously attended.

We truly hope that Quincy, which has presented to the country the first example of keeping the fourth of July as a town school celebration, will not be backward in her devotion to this philanthropic and republican scheme, but will gladly come forward to aid those who are giving their time and talents gratuitously to the cause.

THE PIRACY. There are various contradictory accounts relative to a piracy supposed to have been committed on board the packet-ship Susquehanna. A report is current, which is credited to some extent, that she has been seen by an English vessel since the occurrence of her plunder by pirates—which is not in the least improbable, if we believe just half of what is told; that is, that the vessel was robbed, but not burnt—and that the British ship saw her hull, but not her cargo.

POETRY. The authoress of 'The Fairy Fleet,' on our last page, is deserving high praise. We do not often meet with any thing brighter in conception, or more lovely and beautiful in form. It is a gem.

READER! be patient—all politics to-day; but after election we will concoct you a mess that will make your mouth water, with news from all nations, and tongues and tribes.

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Reader! be patient—all politics to-day; but after election we will concoct you a mess that will make your mouth water, with news from all nations, and tongues and tribes.

Lyceum. The concluding lecture on 'Northern Discovery.' was delivered on Wednesday evening, before a large audience—which speaks well for the merits of the production, and for the happy and felicitous style of delivery.

While on this subject, it may be interesting to learn that Capt. Back arrived in London on the ninth of September, bearing his own despatches. It will be remembered that he went out in H. M. ship Terror, early in June, 1836, in search of Capt. Ross, who has long since returned from the North Seas. Locked up in the ice from August 1836, to August 1837, the crew suffered severely from scurvy. Most of them had utterly despaired of ever re-visiting the shores of England. Four Esquimaux Indians were the only human beings they beheld during their entire voyage, and they never dropped anchor from the time they left until their arrival. The Terror was beached to keep her from sinking. So wretched was her condition, that part of the helm was broken off, and her bottom was kept together by three chains.

NOTICES.

The shareholders and all others interested in the erection of a Methodist Meeting-house, either in Quincy village or at Quincy Point, are requested to meet at the store of John Whitney, Esq., at Quincy Point, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6th, at half past six o'clock, to determine where said house shall be located and to attend to other necessary business.

☞ Persons in Braintree or Weymouth who desire the erection of the house at Quincy Point, are particularly requested to meet as above notified.

The annual address before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be delivered by the Hon. Abel Cushing, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 7th, at *seven* o'clock, in the Railway Meeting-house, to which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WASHINGTON HOBART, *Secretary.*

An address on the subject of Slavery will be delivered at Neponset Hall, near Neponset Bridge, in Quincy, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9th, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dorchester. Ladies and Gentlemen are very respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Quincy Lyceum are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th. A general attendance is requested.

CHAS. A. CUMMINGS, *Secretary.*

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of November next, at *one* o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, it being the second Monday of said month.

First—To bring in their votes to the Selectmen for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counsellors, agreeable to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Second—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will choose the ensuing political year.

Third—To choose one or more Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
} *Selectmen of Quincy.*

Quincy, October 31st, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*

Quincy, Nov 4. 2w

Jewelry, etc, at Auction.

WILL be sold at the store of George M. Hardwick, in Quincy, recently occupied by Nathan Fisk, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, a lot of Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Silver WATCHES, Ear, Diamond and Finger RINGS, BREAST PINS, Silver Tea and Table SPOONS, etc, it being the remainder of the property of a gentleman who formerly kept store. The Jewelry is of the first quality, and of the latest fashion. Ladies are invited to call in the afternoon and examine the articles.

Also—A chest of Carpenter's Tools, new last summer.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 4. 2w

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN recently from the orchard of the subscriber, one barrel filled with Black Sweet APPLES, who will give *Ten Dollars* for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

LEWIS BASS.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, 23d day of November, at *ten* o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD standing on about eight acres of land, situated in Braintree, about three quarters of a mile from Little Pond, so called. Said wood stands on land formerly owned by Paul Wild, deceased, and offers a rare chance to purchasers as a good road runs directly to the premises. Conditions made known at the sale.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price. for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser

ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Daniel Hayward's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of

DANIEL HAYWARD,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JONATHAN HAYWARD,
MINOT THAYER,
} *Executors.*

Braintree, Oct. 28. 3w*

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Yose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. Rogers, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE. Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836–7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE FAIRY FLEET.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

A silvery tinge on the emerald wave
The moon hath mirror'd there—
And grassy fringe makes a deeper shade
Which the pictur'd waters wear:
The night is still, and never a bird
The bright-leav'd oak around had stirr'd.

But spirit-like in its tranquil pride,
Floating free on snowy wing,
Far o'er its green in the distance dim
Swiftly glides some fitful thing!
'Tis the fairy fleet! their sails unfurl'd,
And round their barks the waves are curl'd!

From their tiny masts their blue flag floats,
Leaf-like of some bright flower,
And the bugle of land bids adieu—
Farewell till the midnight hour!
When they'll hie home till purple day,
'Till their rose-cup couches call away!

The breeze is fresh, and homeward bound
The fragile vessels sweep,
And their course toward the dark-green isle
The fairy helmsmen keep!
And fast they fade as the low winds bring
The fairy notes they at parting sing!

And the crystal dew they'll sip till dawn,
From the fallen acorn's cup;
Then away they wend on moss to rest
'Till the sun is in grandeur up!
Their barks are moor'd in the sandy cave,
'Till they sail again o'er the glassy wave!

BOYHOOD.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

O, blessed boy, how full of joy
And bouyant life art thou!
Not yet dependent upon hope,
Thy world is Eden now.
Thy thoughts are cast upon no past—
Thou hast not to complain,
Of being, as a barren waste,
Of languor and of pain.

Thine eyes are bright, thy smiles are light,
Thou dreamest not of care;
Fierce passion lights not in thy breast
The beacon of despair.
But thou must grow, must have, and know—
Thy heart must be engrossed
With hope's warm blessings undefined,
And memories of the lost.

I gaze on thee, and hear, and see,
And feel what I have been;
And memories come from myriad things
Which may no more be seen.
With what is gained my heart is pained,
And what has been resigned;
For sorely pays the bleeding heart
For treasures of the mind.

The ebbing tide swells back with pride—
The bird, forewarned, that flies
Before the wild and wintry blast,
Will come with summer skies;
But thou, my heart! canst have no part
In this sweet scene I see,
For never, like returning spring,
Can boyhood come o'er thee.

ANECDOTES.

FLYING FISH. A sailor who had been many years absent, returned to his mother. The old lady was desirous to learn what strange things her son had seen upon the mighty waters, but would not believe in the existence of flying fish. Jack said, 'Mayhap, mother, you won't believe me, when I tell you, that when in the Red Sea, in heaving up the anchor, a large wheel was hanging upon one of the flukes. An old Grecian looked at it and discovered it to be one of Pharaoh's chariot wheels.' 'I believe that, sartin,' cried the old woman, 'for we read of it in the Bible, but never talk to me of flying fish.'

SOLDIER'S WIVES. The late Dutchess of York having desired her house-keeper to seek out for a new laundress, a decent looking person was recommended to the situation. 'But, said the house-keeper, 'I am afraid she will not suit your Royal Highness . as she is a *soldier's wife*, and these people are generally rather *loose* characters.' 'What is it you say,' said the Duke, 'a soldier's wife! Pray madam, what is your mistress? I desire that the woman may be immediately engaged.

WAGER LOST. A waterman laid a wager that he and a big dog would both leap from the centre arch of Westminster bridge and land at Lambeth within a minute of each other. He jumped off first, and the dog not being in the secret, immediately followed, laid hold of his master by the neck, and dragged him on shore to the amusement of the spectators.

LOGIC. A journeyman tailor having sold a coat for nine dollars, and entered it in his employer's books at eleven, was told he had made a blunder. 'The purchaser gave me a ten dollar note, and I returned him one dollar—ten and one are eleven—so the entry stands right,' replied the journeyman.

GEORGE THE THIRD. When John Adams was first presented to George the Third, as minister from *republican* America, the latter observed, 'I was the last man in the kingdom, Sir, to consent to the Independence of America—but now it is granted, I shall be the last in the world to sanction a recalation of it.'

A SAGE'S EXPERIENCE. A sage was asked what was the most valuable piece of information that he had ever acquired? 'I learnt from a blind man,' he replied, 'not to lift a foot till I had previously, with my stick, ascertained the nature of the ground on which I was to put it down again.' What a lesson to logicians and all engaged in philosophic inquiries!

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CLEMENCY. On the first warrant for execution being presented to the Queen to sign, she burst into tears, when Lord Melbourne said, 'Your majesty knows you have the prerogative of mercy.' 'Then,' she quickly and feelingly replied, 'let the sentence be changed to transportation for life.'

EXPERIENCE IN MATRIMONY. The late Dr. West having married a very *tall* lady, whose name was Experience, was asked his opinion of matrimony, to which he gravely replied, 'that by a *long* Experience he found it a very comfortable thing.

INDENTED APPRENTICES. 'Ben, what is the reason they call you and me indented apprentices?' 'I don't know,' replied Ben, 'except it's because Boss licks us with a stick and dents us all over.'

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labered for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., *Publishers*.

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap*.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack mediciner of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation or the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent*.

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

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Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

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FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER,	*New-York City,* 141, *Nassau St.*

MISCELLANY.

LIVING LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

[No one will regret reading the ingenious and instructing story copied below. It gives a clear and correct view of the prevailing follies of the times, and an apt and caustic rebuke of the extravagance of fashionable life.]

Mr Boardman was originally from the country. There he married. With no other capital than industry, frugality and enterprise, he commenced business in one of our largest cities. His trade gradually expanded through a series of years, till he was ranked as one of the first importers of the city. He was noted for his industrious habits, while prudence and coolness marked his mercantile career. His lady, with the frugal notions brought from her parental home, rendered her dwelling the abode of comfort without ostentation, and plenty without luxury.

Years rolled on and they reared a large family—four daughters and six sons. The children, as they grew up mingled in the routes and rounds of city life. The circumstances of the family naturally introduced them into the gay circles of the elite; and of course Helen and Josephine were at the great fete of the season, given by the Churchills. It was nearly twelve, on the following morning, when they arranged their toilet and appeared at the breakfast table.

'Good morning my dears,' said the doting and indulgent mother; how did you enjoy yourselves last evening?'

'Delightfully, ma!' said Josephine. 'I wish you had been there. The mansion at the Oaklands is so elegant! Every thing is superb, and they have room for a *jam*. The great hall overlooks the romantic lake, where there are two beautiful swans; and the sylvan bower sent forth the sweetest strains, making the spirits dance in all the delights of a fairy scene. Oh, ma! *we* must have a country house. I am determined to coax pa. *We must live like other people.*'

'Yes, dearest mother,' added Helen, 'we must retire to the country. Your health requires a pure atmosphere. Pa shall build a country seat, just like the Churchills. They are honored by every body.'

The good father left his counting-house, and came home to dine. The daughters, full of their determination, talked of nothing but a country house.' And from that time until 'Grove Hall' was commenced, the indulgent parent heard little else, save delights, healthfulness and elegance of a country seat. The city residence was entirely remodelled, to keep pace with the elegance of Grove Hall, and the Boardmans were honored with the presence of the *ton* at their magnificent retreat in the summer, and the 'town mansion' in the winter.

The sons meantime had been disposed of as became the inheritors of fortunes made to their hands. William was for 'the ministry' notwithstanding his drawing largely upon the preparatory funds, and his being now and then put in the minus list as the leader of '*sprees*.' There was room to hope for a reformation before he 'received a call.' Thomas would 'read law;' John was inclined to physic;' while Harry was to be of the 'life mercantile.' They all went to College as a matter of course; but, like thousands of others, they went through, received their diplomas, and the college fund, at the counting-house, showed a *suffering* of over fifteen thousand dollars, including the 'wild oats' paid for by the indulgent father. All save Harry took ship for England and the continent to *finish* their education. Harry was received into the house of his father, as a partner, at one third the profits. Few young men ever started life with such brilliant prospects; and beside he was considered what the world terms a 'smart young' man, held his head high, talked largely of stocks, and had a finger in the prevalent speculations. But for all these a dissolution took place in about a year, Harry averring that he must remove to a larger theatre for enterprise and business. He accordingly planted himself in the great commercial metropolis, where he could unfold the giant powers of his mercantile mind, and by a few Herculean strides leave the old standards far in his wake, in his onward career of mercantile glory. He went ahead—dealt largely in commerce, deeply in real estate, and heavily in stocks, availing himself of the vast opportunity which the well known wealth and standing of his father's house gave him, whose indulgence was ever ready to endorse his bills of exchange to any amount. Harry was a bold adventurer. He dipped into the mania for speculation, was

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NUMBER 45. QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1837. VOLUME 1.

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The good father left his counting-house, and came home to dine. The daughters, full of their determination, talked of nothing but a country house.' And from that time until 'Grove Hall' was commenced, the indulgent parent heard little else, save delights, healthfulness and elegance of a country seat. The city residence was entirely remodelled, to keep pace with the elegance of Grove Hall, and the Boardmans were honored with the presence of the *ton* at their magnificent retreat in the summer, and the 'town mansion' in the winter.

The sons meantime had been disposed of as became the inheritors of fortunes made to their hands. William was for 'the ministry' notwithstanding his drawing largely upon the preparatory funds, and his being now and then put in the minus list as the leader of '*sprees.*' There was room to hope for a reformation before he 'received a call.' Thomas would 'read law;' John was inclined to physic;' while Harry was to be of the 'life mercantile.' They all went to College as a matter of course; but. like thousands of others, they went through, received their diplomas, and the college fund, at the counting-house, showed a *suffering* of over fifteen thousand dollars, including the 'wild oats' paid for by the indulgent father. All save Harry took ship for England and the continent to *finish* their education. Harry was received into the house of his father, as a partner, at one third the profits. Few young men ever started life with such brilliant prospects; and beside he was considered what the world terms a 'smart young' man, held his head high, talked largely of stocks, and had a finger in the prevalent speculations. But for all these a dissolution took place in about a year, Harry averring that he must remove to a larger theatre for enterprise and business. He accordingly planted himself in the great commercial metropolis, where he could unfold the giant powers of his mercantile mind, and by a few Herculean strides leave the old standards far in his wake, in his onward career of mercantile glory. He went ahead—dealt largely in commerce, deeply in real estate, and heavily in stocks, availing himself of the vast opportunity which the well known wealth and standing of his father's house gave him, whose indulgence was ever ready to endorse his bills of exchange to any amount. Harry was a bold adventurer. He dipped into the mania for speculation, was made a bank director in one of the largest institutions, and in about four years from the time he started in a 'great business,' he was confidently written down in the price curreat of estimates 'a millionare.'

The other sons returned home, having expended immense sums in their European tour; but they had imbibed the notions of gentlemen abroad, and had no inclination for the dry details of a profession. For several years afterward they pursued the genteel life of idleness. Thomas finally married Annette Anderson, an heiress, with a West India plantation, and slaves accordingly. John too, took wife, 'a lineal descendant of the Stuarts,' and they both occupied splendid mansions in the most fashionable quarter of the city, given them by their kind father. Their establishments were kept up with a splendor worthy of the distinguished brides of their household. The lady of John brought not wealth, but greatness in her royal descent, and to live in a style worthy of her great ancestry, the coffers of the elder Boardman, (John still being a gentleman without profession,) were subject to constant and enormous drafts. The 'West India plantation and the negroes to match,' turned out like many other great fortunes of imported heiresses, a mortgaged estate, which the broken fortunes of the father had secretly involved, previous to his demise, for nearly as much as it was worth; and Thomas too, forsooth, must draw upon 'the counting house' for supplies to support himself and heiress.

It was the wonted practice of the Boardmans to visit the metropolis during the fashionable season. While there, during the gay scenes of the following winter, Josephine became acquainted with Edgar Sidney, or as he was more commonly cognominated, Sir Edgar, as he was the reputed descendant of a family of high pedigree in Lincolnshire, and would enjoy a dukedom in the following year. 'Jose' was delighted with the duke, and the duke was enamoured of 'Jose'—and the wedding took place with great pomp and parade, at the elegant mansion in 'Crescent Place,' which Mr Boardman had taken great pains to furnish in a style of magnificence worthy of the royal rank of its future occupant.

It was about this time, that 'the pressure in the money market' commenced. Harry, the merchant and millionaire, was deep in the importing line of British manufactures. He had heavy arrivals of stocks, there was no sale, and what was worse, the American merchant in London, who had been giving him accommodating facilities, by the acceptance of drafts, could get funds no longer from the Bank of England,and his drafts came back protested. He had been largely concerned in cotton,and the article was down flat in Europe. 'His 'Eastern Land speculation' proved that it was much easier to talk of making two or three hundred thousand dollars, than it was to sell his township,' after an advance of twenty-five per centum of the purchase money. 'India Rubber stock,' though very elastic, was 'no sale,' and his 'Western Lots,' where a city was to show its aspiring head, remained much in a state of nature; and in this state of things, it seemed quite natural that Harry Boardman, 'the millionare,' should prove the extent of his operations, by failing for two millions of dollars, bringing in his father, as the endorser of his bills, for nearly half the amount.

When the news reached 'Grove Hall,' the Boardmans gave the next night after, a fete of extra magnificence, probably on the principle of the London banker, who had always gone on foot, until his credit was doubted, when he added a splendid carriage and servants in livery to his establishment. All the world were at this superb flare up; and among the number was a rich and very respectable English family, who were making the tour of America. They were invited out of especial respect to the Duke, and were presented with the ceremony becoming his high rank and royal extraction. But their astonishment can alone be imagined by the reader, when they recognised in the pretended Duke the eloped son of a small woollen-draper of London, who had no other claims to blood royal than the manners he had caught in his 'shop acquaintance,' in fitting coats to the royal customers of his father.

Josephine—the proud, uplifted Josephine, who had all her life repudiated the very name of a mechanic, and the odor of 'the shop'—was horrified. 'He no Duke, but the son of a tailor!—a half-and-half cutter of gaiters, and fitter of small clothes! Was ever woman so treated!' she feelingly exclaimed, with the scandalized Pauline. 'How the world will talk! The wife of a mechanic--a low born vulgar tape-and-scissors! How it will ring at the party of the Worthingtons: 'Josephine Boardman married to a tailor!' I'm no Duchess after all!' and she swooned in the arms of her mother, and refused to see the Duke ever after.

Well did she say, 'the world will talk.' The explosion, although the pride of the family sought its secrecy, went upon the wings of gossip. 'The Duke and Duchess' were upon all tongues and a theme of sarcastic merriment to all parties. The Duke was forbidden 'Grove Hall,' and warned to flee as a vile imposter. It soon appeared, however, that he had made the most of his borrowed honors, having, like other great dignitaries, 'lived like a gentleman while in.' Now that he was only a tailor's son,' a swarm of tradesmen of almost every description became clamorous for their dues, and the splendid mansion, and the superb furniture, given Josephine as a bridal present, went under the hammer to satisfy the Duke's debts of honor, (gambling liabilities,) and small matters in proportion.

The man was a philosopher, who said 'misfortunes never come singly.' So happened it to the Boardmans.

The shock given to the established house of the elder Boardman, by the failure of Harry, began to be whispered on 'Change. It was known that the establishment was under heavy responsibilities, and that its factory business had brought losses upon the concern. The banks began to be wary. They finally refused his paper; and for the first time during his mercantile career, the head of the firm was driven into the market to buy money at a premium. He passed restless nights and anxious days, determined as he was, at every hazard to support the credit of his establishment, and maintain the position in which the labor of nearly half a century had placed him. And he would have done so, had not a new calamity burst like a thunder bolt upon him. His son John, whom we have seen for several years pursuing the life of a gentleman at ease, had contracted habits of vice which almost invariably follow indolence and a want of regular employment. For the last two years he had been a constant visitant of the 'Subscription House,' the greatest gambling establishment for private gentlemen; and though fate had hovered over this awful crisis in the affairs of the Boardmans, in the midst of the father's embarrassments he was called upon to pay notes amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars, or follow his son to prison. In hopes of concealment, the notes were paid: but the affair soon got abroad; the house could not sustain this additional shock to its credit; and in a short time, the old firm of Boardman the importer, failed for upwards of three millions of dollars, and with it were crushed the hopes and the fortunes of the Boardmans of 'Grove Hall.'

This sad reverse was too much for the old merchant. Cut off from the busy scenes of active life; his family degraded, shattered and ruined; himself neglected, or passed by with cold recognition, he sought a temporary retreat in an interior town; but the wandering ejaculations and the vacant stare, denoted too soon that intellect had left vacant the temple of reason; and in less than two years afterward, he died, broken-hearted and forlorn, in the retreat for lunatics in the heart of the Commonwealth. John, the gentleman of leisure, and the private gambler, had, by the last descending step, become a professional gamester; and perhaps the reader may recollect the 'Confession of a Gambler,' who paid the penalty of his life for murder within the sovereignty of these states—and whose painful narrative alluded to the misspent time and wasted opportunities of his youth. It was he whose first public crime was forgery, and whose deeds hastened to ruin, the father who had yielded him a fatal lenity. Thomas, the other son of indolence, became a wasted, wretched, miserable and debauched drunkard, and died a cast-off in the city almshouse. Harry, the 'Millionare,' exhibited the benefit of having been *employed*, although he had made some most fatal mistakes in business. He ultimately became a navigator, and is now a respectable sea captain to a foreign port. But Edward, the youngest brother, coming on the theatre of life after the sad reverse of his family, had no factitious aid to help him onward; but he was determined to procure an education; and teaching in the intervals between his regular studies, he is now one of the most popular pulpit orators in the United States, and has gathered his mother and her daughters to a neat little cottage, where they feel it their duty to teach, by the melancholy illustration of their own history, the great error of the present day —*seeking to live like other people.*

GASTRONOMY.

"Oh! what an excellent genius that man must have had, who first invented eating and drinking!"

A short time since, the door of a country inn was darkened by a well dressed man of a modest and unassuming mein, who requested food for his horse, and the extra services of the hostler, inasmuch as his least had been hardly driven. The stranger had much the appearance of an intelligent farmer, of moderate means, and who, though liberal perhaps, was never profuse. After attending to the welfare of his horse he entered the bar room.

"You may give me," said he to the landlord, "something to eat, but merely a cold bite. My business is very urgent, therefore any thing will answer my turn for the present."

Scarcely a moment had elapsed after his order was issued, ere the jingling of a small bell summoned him to the 'dining room,' which in ordinary places, would have been termed nothing more than a 'bed-room.' The fare placed before him, although a cold bite as he had ordered in the strictest sense of the term, was yet meagre in the extreme. The remains of a dish of boiled pork and potatoes, and a glass of water were all that had been appropriated to his use.

Swallowing a few hasty morsels, he again presented himself at the bar, and demanded his bill.

'Half a dollar for your dinner,' said Boniface.

'Half a dollar! I seldom dispute tavern, bill, sir, but for such a one as I have had, the charge is an imposition.'

'A meal is a meal,' answered the landlord, 'and that is our regular price.'

'It is a small sum to quarrel about,' observed the traveller, 'but I prefer to be pilfered in a manly manner.'

'*A meal is a meal, sir,*' again returned the landlord, in a surly manner, 'we always charge that, whether a man eats more or less, good or bad.'

Perceiving altercation to be useless, he paid the bill, called for his horse and rode away, with the muttered exclamation that he would sometime have an adequate revenge.

His destination was fifteen miles distant. After transacting his business, he was about starting the following day upon his return. He had mentioned to a friend, the circumstance we have recorded, and that person answered that the tavern was notorious for its extravagant charges, but that he could find a man who would put the landlord's maxim—'a meal's a meal' to the test. Accordingly before setting out our traveller was introduced to his companion, who had abstained from eating in order to do justice to the entertainment of his employer. He was to pay the expense of his dinner and his journey.

The new adventurer was a burly, good humored fellow, something of a wag, and extremely shrewd. He was, withal, a most incorrigible glutton. Eating and telling large stories were his chief enjoyments. He was fortunately an entire stranger to the innkeeper.

'Landlord,' said the traveller, 'I owe this man, Mr Jones, a dinner which I lost by a very foolish bet. Furnish him one, and I will pay for it.'

'What 'll you have,' asked the landlord of Jones.

'A roast turkey, sir,'

The landlord stared but issued his orders to the occupants of the kitchen. They required some time to comply with the orders. The landlord and Jones soon made themselves 'old acquaintances.'

'Rather a red face that of yours, landlord,' said Jones. 'I havn't seen any thing that look'd like spring before! fine blossoms, sir.'

'You are rather a crooked character, Mr Jones.'

Rather, sir, but not quite so crooked as a tree I once knew. It was the tallest butternut I ever saw. Standing close to it one day in a thunder storm, I saw a squirrel on one of the topmost branches. The lightning struck the same branch about three feet above him, and the squirrel started. The lightning had to follow the grain of course, and the squirrel went straight down. So confounded crooked was the tree, sir, that the squirrel by my watch, got to the bottom precisely three minutes before the lightning.'

'That's a lie, I swear!' exclaimed the landlord.

'A lie! true, sir, true as ever any story was. I afterwards saw that tree cut down and made into rails for a hog pasture. The hogs would crawl through twenty times in a day, and so thunderin' crooked were them are rails, that every time the hogs got out, they found themselves back in the pasture again!'

Before Jones had time to relate another story the bell rang for dinner. The turkey was there, flanked on one side by a large dish of potatoes, and on the other by condiments of various kinds.

'I will thank you Miss,' said Jones to the damsel in waiting, 'to cook me a few slices of beef, I am afraid I shall not make out a dinner on this.'

The girl withdrew in amazement, while Jones made a most vigorous assault upon the fowl, which rapidly disappeared before his advances. Wings, legs and body were soon transformed into a skeleton, and heaped in a large pile beside his plate. The vegetables too, had sensibly diminished, and he had just laid his hands on an apple-pie of uncommon dimensions, when the girl made her appearance with the beef.

'Thank ye,' said Jones, 'have the goodness to cook some pork stakes, rather rare, and bring me a plate of pickles. I have a strong appetite.'

The girl disappeared, and Jones fell to again, but with less alacrity than before. He managed, however, to devour the beef just as the girl came in with the pork, the pickles in the mean time having been eaten.

'Now, Miss, I'll trouble you for some fresh fish. Have you any?'

While the girl had gone to inquire for this, the landlord who had been apprised of the sad havoc which had been made among his viands, entered the room. At this juncture of affairs, the girl came back with the intelligence that they had nothing but pickled salmon.

'Give me half a dozen pounds of that then.'

Jones had already stuffed himself to repletion, and to have saved his life could scarcely have swallowed another morsel. The landlord having heard the last order thought best to fill up as cheap as possible.

'Won't you have some cider, Mr Jones?'

'No sir, I thank you, I always make it a rule, in eating, *never to drink any thing till I get just about half through!*'

'Good God, sir, you'll eat us out of house and home. Quit now and you are welcome to what you have eaten.'

'Well, *a meal is a meal,* but I presume we can get more at the next tavern. Tell 'em they need not cook the salmon, and I'll take you at your offer.'

It is almost needless to add, that the landlord soon came to a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the case and that afterwards he was particularly careful in selecting objects upon whom to exercise his shaving propensities.

POLITICAL.

GOV. EVERETT'S REPLY.

We have copied below Governor Everett's letter in answer to one written to him by the late representative in Congress from the ninth district, Hon. William Jackson, in conformity to the policy adopted by the friends of humanity of propounding certain questions to all the candidates. It is dated at Boston, October 31st, 1837.

Sir—I have duly received your communication of the 14th inst., in which you desire to be furnished with my views on certain questions therein propounded. Under other circumstances I should deem it proper to preface my answer with some preliminary remarks, but my engagements at the present time compel me to reply as concisely as possible.

In answer to the first question, I observe, that slavery being, by universal admission, a social, political and moral evil of the first magnitude, it is required by justice, humanity and sound policy that the slaves should be emancipated, by those having constitutionally the power to effect that object, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a manner to better the condition of the emancipated. I believe the most considerate portion of the people of the United States, in every quarter, unite in this sentiment; and you are aware that the most eminent Southern names can be cited in its support.

In reply to the second question, I would remark, that all the considerations in favor of emancipation in the States, apply with equal force to the District of Columbia. My opinions on this subject are fully expressed in the resolution adopted by the legislature, last winter with a near approach to unanimity, in the following terms:

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by regard to the public good.

I know that the slave trade is carried on to a shocking extent in the District of Columbia. There is no part of the South, where it is reputable to be engaged in this traffic; and no southern state, I am persuaded would permit its existence in its own capital, as it exists at the national capital. The South and the North ought to unite in prohibiting it, by act of Congress,—which is the local legislature of the District. This has been loudly called for, from the District itself. I have before me a copy of a petition, couched in very strong language, against both slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, which was presented to Congress in 1834, signed by nearly seven hundred and fifty names of citizens of Washington, several of whom were known to me to be of the first consideration. I may observe, in this connection, that, at the same session I voted in the negative, on a motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on two other motions, intended, in the like manner, to deprive this class of petitions of a respectful reception and consideration.

The last question propounded by you, refers to the annexation of Texas. It presents the subject of slavery, in most of its bearings, in a new light. In the states, its introduction was the result of a legislation forced upon the colonies, and in many cases in despite of acts passed by their legislatures for the prohibition of the slave trade and negatived by the Crown. Its existence is recognized by the constitution of the United States. The rights of property growing out of it are, in some degree, protected by law in the non-slaveholding States, see the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Aves,—an opinion, in the doctrines and principles of which I fully concur); and morality and religion frown on all attempts to put an end to it by violence and bloodshed. But none of these principles countenance a voluntary extension of slavery; and as the question of annexing Texas is one of voluntary and almost boundless extension, it presents the subject, as I have said, in a new light. It has been officially stated by the Texan Envoy, that the region so called contains two hundred thousand square miles. In other words, it might form twenty-five states as large as Massachusetts. In this vast region slavery was prohibited by Mexico; it has been restored and is rapidly spreading itself under the new government; and no one denies that if the independence of Texas is sustained, slavery will be indefinitely extended throughout its ample borders.

The executive government of the United States has promptly recognized this independence, and in so doing has discharged the whole duty that could be required by the law of nations. Whatever step we take towards annexation is gratuitous. This whole subject has been so ably discussed by Dr Channing, in his recent letter to Mr Clay, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it. I will only say that if, at this moment, when an all important experiment is in train, to abolish slavery by peaceful and legal means in the British West-Indies, the United States, instead of imitating their example or even awaiting the result, should rush into a policy of giving an indefinite extension to slavery over a vast region incorporated into their Union, we should stand condemned before the civilized world. It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any further professions of a willingness to be rid of Slavery, as soon as possible. No extenuation of its existence, on the ground of its having been forced upon the country in its colonial state, would any longer avail us. It

would be thought and thought justly, that lust of power and lust of gold had made us deaf to the voice of humanity and justice. We should be self-convicted of the enormous crime of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an evil, which, in concert with the rest of mankind we had affected to deplore, and that, at that time, when the public sentiment of the civilized world, more than at any former period, is aroused to its magnitude.

There are other objections to the measure drawn from its bearing on our foreign relations, but it is unnecessary to discuss them.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

JUDGE MORTON'S OPINIONS.

Morton Eddy, Esq. of Bridgewater, addressed several questions to Judge Morton, a candidate for Governor, on the subject of slavery, similar to those propounded by Gov. Everett, to which Judge Morton replied Sept. 28th, as follows:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 18th instant, addressed to me at Taunton, having been to Berkshire, has just overtaken me in this place.

It will give me pleasure to make direct and explicit answers to your questions. Although I felt a reluctance to intrude my opinions upon the public and consider myself restrained by my official situation from entering into a public discusion of the exciting topics of the day, yet I have no desire to conceal my sentiments on any subject.

To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little; for how can any man under the influence of any moral or religious principle, or of any correct political notions, justify or excuse it? For one human being to hold others, whom the Almighty has created his fellows, in bondage, is entirely repugnant to that principle of equality which is founded in religion as well as natural right, and has the high sanction of the gospel as well as the authority of the constitutions of our country; and which knows no distinction of race, or condition, or other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent embrace the whole human family.

I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union ought to be made to mitigate, and, if possible, to extirpate it from our land.

That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the District of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt. I have seen two droves of human beings manacled and chained together, driven like cattle by a drover, under the walls of the capitol, in which were assembled the representatives of a people proud and boastful of their liberty. Can such things be suffered to continue without bringing down upon our nation the vengeance of an offended Deity? Whatever wisdom and justice may do to remove such a reproach should be done.

The right of petition and the freedom of discussion by speeh or the press, are among our most sacred and valuable political right. Petition is the humblest form in which a rational being may assert or maintain his rights. And there can be no human creature so low or degraded that he may not approach the ruler of the Universe, much more the selected rulers of a free people, by prayer or petition.

There can be no subject, sacred or profane, which an American citizen has not perfect right to discuss, openly and fearlessly. It is a natural right, confirmed and guaranteed by our constitution. And without an infringement of that instrument, no man can intercept or restrain its free exercise, either by legislative enactments or physical force.

The territory of the United States is already so extensive as to make many fear for the stability of our government and our Union, I cannot think it would be wise or safe further to enlarge it.

In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of *one man*, [Henry Clay] who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraodinary means to accomplish his purpose.

In the midst of constantly pressing official duty, I have been able to snatch a few moments to give you a sketch (I fear it is an imperfect as well as a hasty one) of my opinions on the interesting and important subjects mentioned by you. I care not by whom, or how far they are known.

I remain your faithful friend, &c.
MARCUS MORTON.

TO THE CONSIDERATE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

CITIZENS of *Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Randolph, Cohasset!* Citizens of Norfolk, generally—Manufacturers, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Abolitionists—patriots of all creeds! We respectfully ask you to read the following extracts carefully before you go to the polls on Monday next!

The late session of Congress has resulted in no measures, either calculated or tending to afford relief to the people.

This session was called, as was supposed, for the relief of the people. The President's Message dispelled this illusion. He said that *the people are apt to look to the Government for too much, particularly in times of distress;* he meant this—the people must take care of themselves—my business is to take care of the Government. Here then was a proposed divorce of the Government from the people—and this became the doctrine of the Government party. Measures to this effect were brought forward in Congress, and they all passed but one. Nine millions of dollars, which in this time of general embarrassment, might be a source of comfort to thousands—nine millions—set apart by a previous Congress as belonging to the people—are stayed in the hands of the Administration, and withheld from their lawful owners in the time of utmost need. A vast amount of paper money, and that of the worst kind—*continental notes*—are authorized to be issued for the use of the Government—and finally a scheme for uniting the sword and the purse in the hands of the Executive, are brought forward. Thus, what Sherman, Ellsworth, Gerry, Carroll, and other patriots that aided in forming the Constitution, most dreaded, was openly attempted, and came within a few votes of being realized. But that fearful attempt was averted for the time. The scheme will be renewed, and it will be for the people to say whether it shall prevail or not.

So much was done to aid the Government; but what was done for the people? We ask you, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers of of Norfolk, what was done at the extra session for your benefit? There was gold and silver for the office-holders, but was there any thought of you? Show us the act passed or proposed by the ruling powers for your relief.

The Administration, in its anxiety to fortify itself, shows a disregard to the interests of the country.

Trade and commerce have been regarded as objects of great importance by all enlightened governments. By their means, labor is made to produce ten fold benefits. Their support is therefore the encouragement of labor. Now a sound and ample currency is indispensable to their success. To provide such a currency, is one of the grand objects and the special duty of Government. This was well understood by the framers of our Constitution—it was well understood by the patriots of the Revolution—it was so considered by Washington, Monroe, and Madison. But new lords bring new laws. Mr. Van Buren considers it no part of the duty of Government to provide such a currency. He would cut adrift from the people, and let them bide the event. This, then, may be considered as the great issue between parties in this country: *shall the Government take care of the interests of trade and commerce, by giving its aid in furnishing a proper currency, or not? shall labor be encouraged or not?* This is the grand question. We put it to the industrious people of Norfolk, and ask their decision. Would you have Government lend its aid to give life and activity to business, as formerly, or shall the present state of depression be perpetuated? It is a question which presents to you the plain alternative of prosperity or poverty—happiness or misery. Let us hear your honest reply!

The Administration has manifested a disposition to sacrifice the North to the South.

We need not impute a voluntary preference on the part of Mr. Van Buren of the North to the South. But it is well known that he came into office by the aid of Southern votes. In order to obtain these votes, he was required to give pledges. Accordingly, we see him and his party taking southern views on several great questions—especially those of Slavery, Texas, and the Tariff. In his famous Post Office vote, and in his inaugural address, the President takes the side of the South on Slavery. He is now pledged to sustain the views of slaveholders on this subject. He has given himself up to the southern section of the country on this question. He says that in regard even to the removal of slavery and the slave-trade from the District of Columbia, he will listen only to the slave States, and he will, if need be, use his veto against the rest of the Union. This comes from a President who professes to be a republican, a democrat—words which formerly signified a man who regarded the voice of the whole people, and not a part only.

This is a fruitful theme—but we need not enlarge upon it. Whatever professions the party may make, we deem that every faithful adherent of the President must yield to his doctrines. Thus we see a Senator of this county, in his place in the Senate of Massachusetts, eulogizing the Chief Magistrate's inaugural threat, and vindicating the outrageous denial of the right of petition, expressed by Mr. Van Buren's friends, by their famous resolutions in January, 1837, laying all petitious unread, unheard and unanswered upon the toble. Thus we see the Van Buren party in Congress, and in our own State legislature, signifying their willingness to abandon the Tariff at the call of the South—and *thus surrender the interests of our free labor* to promote the increase profits of slavery. Will New England freemen sustain such a party by theirvotes?

The discipline of the Government party compels all public officers to sustain the party views.

When Gen. Jackson came into power, he swept from offices of public trust about 10,000 persons, merely because they disagreed with him in opinion. The object of this was to declare to the world that fitness for a station was a subordinate matter, but that party fidelity was of the highest consideration. Mr. Van Buren follows his 'great predecessor,' and the doctrine is now established that whoever hopes for government patronage, must sustain the views of the President. Let the citizens of Norfolk duly consider this point. Are not aspirants for the President's favor—persons yearning for Government loaves and fishes—presented by the Van Buren Convention in this county, as candidates for our State Senate? This is to be a mere ladder to Congress, or some other elevated station. When the more exalted point is reached, will such men dare to thwart the President's will by resisting his pro-slavery bias, or his anti-tariff tendencies, or his schemes for the annexation of Texas, or the sub-treasury plan? and will the intelligent people of this county aid in putting power into hands of men, who will of course use it in opposition to the interests and wishes of his constituents.

The present state of things renders it the duty of every citizen to exercise his right of voting according to his best discretion.

And what is now to be done? Let every man go to the polls, and give his vote. Let it be remembered that every vote is felt at the seat of government. Do you approve of the course of the Administration—of its ruin of the currency—its destruction of our system of internal exchange—its fatal experiments—its violated promises—its broken pledges?—do you wish to see schemes of despotism accomplished?—to see the sword and purse grasped by one hand?—to see our manufactures fatally prostrated—our industry paralyzed—our farmers pinched—our commerce crushed?—then go and cast your vote in support of the Administratton. But if you wish to give your voice with that of the freemen of Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and others, in condemnation of the Administration, rally at the polls, and speak in that language which is more emphatic than words.

SIX THOUSAND PETITIONERS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I read a communication in your last paper, eulogizing the course pursued by the Hon. Abel Cushing in regard to the Slavery petitions in our State Senate last winter, and I read it with amazement. The writer pretended to be an abolitionist, but how hallow must such pretency be! I beg you to copy the following from the Norfolk Advertiser. Every one will see and know that is true, and will then understand the claims of Mr. Cushing to the votes of anti-slavery men.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

During the last session of our State legislature, more than SIX THOUSAND persons sent in petitions on the subject of Slavery and the right of petition. These were referred to a committee, who reported to the House sundry resolutions, coinciding with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Cushing, of the Senate, went against the whole subject with all his eloquence, and tried to drive it out of the legislature, as much by ridicule as argument. He maintained that the resolution of the House of Representatives at Washington, in January last, was no violation of the right of petition—that our legislature had no right to pass resolves on the subject—and that Mr. Van Buren's threatened veto against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was an excellent thing. Thus were the six thousand petitioners flouted by Mr. Cushing.

Now let us see what opposite sentiments were expressed by the report drawn up by Mr. Goodrich, now a candidate for the Senate in this county. The following is an extract:

'In regard to the first inquiry, (the Right of Petition,) your committee would observe that no right is more strongly founded in justice, more clearly secured by the Constitution, more universally admitted, or more indispensable to the enjoyment of freedom, than that which gives to the people the privilege of laying their grievances before their rulers, and claiming for them a respectful consideration. It is a right which can never be surrendered with safety; every attempt to interrupt its full and free exercise, ought to be firmly and zealously resisted.

"As to the question whether the aforesaid resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, is as the petitioners claim, a denial of the right of petition, your committee hesitate not to give it an affirmative report. It will be observed, that the resolution applies not only to the petitions which have been presented, but to all petitions memorials and papers which may be presented during the present session of Congress, in any way relating to the subject of slavery; and it disposes of those by laying them upon the table, without reference, so that no farther action can be had thereon.

"Your Committee cannot believe that an elaborate argument is necessary, to show that such a proceeding is a virtual denial of the right of petition. A right necessarily involves a claim to something. The right of petition involves a claim to a hearing, and a respectful consideration of the prayer. Let us apply this obvious rule to the facts in this particular case. A number of petitions are presented to the House of Representatives on the subject of slavery. The ordinary course of proceeding would be to refer these to a Committee, whose duty it would be to consider the same. But in the present case, this reference is not made: the petitions are laid upon the table, there to sleep in oblivion. They are stopped at the threshhold; they are not taken into consideration; the prayers not listened to; the petition is not entertained, discussed or considered. The petitioner is thus virtually denied admission into the legislative hall, and his right, to all practical purposes, destroyed.'

ABEL CUSHING'S ANSWER.

We have received from Mr. Cushing the following letter as his reply to the several questions propounded to him by Mr. Richards, Bacon and others.

Dorchester, Nov. 7, 1837.

To the editor of the Patriot

SIR,—Having received from Mr Elias Richards of Weymouth, and others by letter, divers questions concerning slavery and its abolition—and finding those identical questions already published in your paper, which was sent me—and addressed to all the senatorial candidates for Norfolk I presume a public reply will be agreeable and in fact is expected. Without repeating the published questions, I will say that respecting the right of petition and the liberty of speech and the press, I think there can be but one opinion in this community;—They are most sacred rights and should be preserved by the citizens inviolate at all hazards. But upon the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the districts and territories, the gentlemen querists will be sensible, that to come at any thing like a correct result, a very long and laborious investigation both of law and facts would be necessary; and which facts are at present entirely beyond my reach. Much depends on the mode by which the territories or districts may have been acquired, whether by session from the old Slave States and under some conventional restrictions, or by new purchases from the Indians and other powers.

In all cases where Congress possess what is termed unlimited jurisdiction over new territory, my impression is, that it may rightfully abolish slavery, as also in the District of Columbia. I do not think it can prohibit the slave traffic between the states where it is allowed by them, any more than it can any other traffic. This seems to me can only be done by the states themselves as distinct sovereignties.

Then, as to immediate abolition in all the territories and districts,—and since regarding as I do, the substantial interests of the cause, for I think well of it, when discreetly managed,—I should incline against it.

Where the General Government acquires new territory it has ample power to prevent that territory from ever being peopled by slave holders,—but, if, nevertheless it allows that territory to be peopled and subdued by a slave holding population, it tacitly encourages slavery by protecting it by law. But would it not be deemed bad faith and even treachery in the government to turn suddenly round and without any new cause and free those slaves that were purchased and holden under its own government?

Such a measure would not meet the public approbation and would essentially injure the cause of honest abolitionism.

The same reasoning will apply to the admission of new slave holding states into the Union.

Congress with the power to prohibit, yet sees fit to allow of slavery in a territory and even to legalize the relation of master and slave, until that territory comes to the strength of a state; can it with consistency, then forbid its entrance into this Union because it holds slaves. And yet such was the import, directly, of one of the last year's senatorial resolves put forth by a senator, (Mr Allen,) of Worcester. For its bad faith and manifest injustice, I voted against it, and I see yet, no cause to regret my vote. For I feel satisfied that a more deadly wound could not be inflicted on the cause of African freedom, which after all, must address itself to our sense of right, than such an intemperate measure—Congress should begin early and prohibit slavery at once in all newly acquired soil; and then all things would come right, and unless it has the courage to do this, the spread of slavery, it seems to me will be interminable.

These views I have written solely from respect to the gentlemen who have put to me the queries, and because they seem to be absolutely required of me. But I feel sensibly the necessity which compels me to speak of my opinions on a public subject, on the eve of an election when I have the fortune, I say not whether good or ill to be a candidate.

I shall I trust be readily excused from saying much upon this matter because my opinions are already before the public, and uttered too with freedom, and under circumstances much less suspicious, than my present one may be supposed to be. To them, I therefore refer all who do me the honor of inquiry, with the assurance that the utterance of those opinions was more to prevent an unrighteous and seditious faction from stealing the livery of an honest cause—which they had once assailed by violence, for mere self seeking, or to stifle by their embrace—than any opposition to sober and real abolitionists, or the cause of human liberty.

And in conclusion, let me say, that I have little respect for letter writing by candidates before an election. To me, it is quite a novel employment. This being my first essay. But if I might be allowed to advise the Norfolk electors, I would say, look at a candidate's past general conduct and opinions, and judge him by what he has been, rather than what he resolves to be in time to come. The new resolution or opinion may be occasional and deceive both himself and friends. the general outline is more stable, better defined and seldom misleads.

Respectfully, &c.
ABEL CUSHING.

A. H. EVERETT'S VIEWS.

This gentleman has embraced the cause of human rights, as will be seen from his answer to those persons who had solicited his opinion on this subject.

ROXBURY, Nov. 3, 1837.

To Orin P. Bacon, Esq., Dorchester:

SIR—I received your letter of the 25th ult., by due course of mail, but was prevented by an engagement which called me from home for a few days, from replying to it before. The period immediately preceding a contested election is less favorable than some others for an unbiased expression of opinion, and I might, perhaps, without impropriety, refer you for my views on the subject of slavery, in my published writings. I have on several, occasions not connected with the political affairs of the day distinctly stated my conviction of the essential injustice of Slavery, and my belief, founded in part, on historical evidence, of the natural equality of the colored race with our own. These opinions, which I still entertain, indicate what would be my course if I were called to vote upon the questions stated in your letter. But as you have done me the honor—evidently with motives of a friendly character, to request a particular answer to these questions; and as the usage of this country authorizes a proceeding of this kind, I cheerfully comply with your desire—confining myself, of course to the narrow limits which the little time now remaining before the election renders necessary.

I am satisfied that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and in the territories; and to prohibit the slave trade between the states. I am aware of no good reason why this right should not be exercised without delay. In that case there would be no territory belonging to the union, out of which new slaveholding states could be formed, and the question whether such states ought to be admitted, would be virtually precluded. If, however, it were at any time submitted to my decision, I should answer it in the negative. The annexation of a foreign state, with or without slaves, would probably be considered as unauthorised by the constitution.

The rights of petition and of free discussion are not contested in the abstract by any one, nor is the former, as I conceive, exposed to any serious danger. Nothing can prevent he citizen from transmitting a petition upon any subject, to his Representative in Congress; and any attempt which may be made in that body to give to petitions on slavery any directions different from that which is usually given to others, would be met by instantaneous reaction, as we have seen in the experience of the last few years.

The right of petition I consider, therefore, as entirely secure. The same unfortunately, cannot be said of that of free discussion. This is not only endangered, but, for the present, at least, is actually lost. The newspapers of every day bring to our view the account of some new case in which a printing press has been seized and thrown into the river,—a public meeting broken up,—a citizen tarred and feathered,—scourged,—too often, I add with horror, put to a violent death by a lawless mob, for no other cause or crime than the free discussion of the subject of slavery. Nor are these accounts mere rumors, coming to us from a distance, of outrages committed upon the outskirts of civilization. We have seen within the bosom of our own metropolis, an assembly of ladies who had met for conversation on the subject of slavery, broken up by a mob of persons pretending to the character of gentlemen. We have seen on that occasion, a citizen who had rendered himself obnoxious only by a free discussion of that subject, barely escaping with his life from the fury of this mob, and actually committed to prison by the municipal authorities, as the only place of security. Finally, we have seen a public meeting held by our most respected citizens, at Faneuil Hall, not for the purpose of condemning these outrages, but for the purpose of condemning the free discussion, which had given occasion to them.

The right of free discussion is, therefore, for the present in *obeyance;*—the laws that ought to secure it are not enforced;—and the country, so far as this subject is concerned is in a state of anarchy. To remove this deep disgrace from our national escutcheon must be the strong desire, and should be the constant effort of every good citizen. It will give me the greatest pleasure to concur, at all times, and by all the means in my power, in the promotion of so important an object.

I am, Sir, with much regard,
Very truly, yours,
A. H. EVERETT.

PETER PARLEY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq. the author of Peter Parley's Tales, is one of the Whig candidates for the Senate from this county; and the opposition are driven to the desperate expedient of opposing him by attempting to ridicule him out of the field, as *Peter Parley.* If it were the rising generation th at were to be affected by their electioneering tricks, or if the boys were voters, we never should have heard of this objection to Mr Goodrich, we are sure. In contempt of such reasoning, the children of Norfolk would rise *en masse,* and *chair* their old and tried friend Peter in the Senate, by acclamation, and all the children of all the land would have said amen.

Seriously, it appears that the opposition in this county, in thus attempting to undervalue Mr Goodrich, have made a singular mistake. The argument—if argument there be—is this: Mr G. has written sundry books under the name of Peter Parley; many books we might more properly say, for there is hardly a subject on which youth have not been entertained and instructed by the productions of Peter Parley. These books have acquired unprecedented popularity, at home and at road. They have been translated into various other languages, and are spreading every day wider and wider among the reading people of the world. At this moment, it is probable Parley has more readers than any other living author. All his books are of a good moral tendency, and they are exerting an extensively beneficial influence by banishing Mother Goose's Melodies, and the host of other such silly and pernicious books, and creating in the minds of children a taste for solid and useful reading. And for this Mr Goodrich is unfit to represent the county of Norfolk!

To my mind, the argument, fairly stated, runs thus: A man who may justly be regarded as a benefactor of the age—who has by persevering industry triumphed over the want of early education—who has gained an honored name in both hemispheres—who in the higher walks of literature has shown a capacity for success—who as a legislator has acquitted himself very creditably (witness the slavery resolutions and the report on the license law of the last session)—who has, in short, the talents to command success in whatever he undertakes—he is qualified for a Senator.

HON. ABEL CUSHING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Have the anti-slavery supporters of the Van Buren administration seen the glowing enconium bestowed on the Hon. gentleman from Norfolk in the 'Georgian,' published at Savannah? That paper is a zealous supporter of the democratic party; and bears for its ensign the American Flag with the following mottoes; not so very appropriate, it may be thought, in the midst of Slavery.

'Flag of the FREE HEART'S hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With FREEDOM'S soil beneath our feet,
And FREEDOM'S banner streaming o'er us!

'Tis the star spangled banner, oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the FREE, and the home of the brave.'

The 'Georgian' quotes a paragraph from Mr. Cushing's speech in the Senate of Massachusetts last winter as published by himself, in which speaking of the threatened veto of the President, of any bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, Cushing says—

'I view that as a designed discouragement of all public measures, which produce profitless excitement merely—and of that character both he and other *good men* may well consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. I *applaud the act,* and doubt not that all men willing and capable to appreciate high and honest motives, will regard it as one of timely *benevolence and patriotism.*'

Here are the comments of the Georgian—

'Mr. Cushing has acquired the eternal gratitude of the South. He has proved himself an *American.* He has won the applause of millions of his countrymen—millions of *the oppressed* thoughout the globe.

The fame of NAPOLEON is obscured by that of this *American* legislator. The one exercised his power to destroy—the other to save. The one caused his countrymen to bleed at every pore—the other seeks to heal the wounds which fanaticism has inflicted.

We will not speak of the co-senators of Mr. C. We leave them to their constituents. Will they, will the descendents of the Pilgrims sustain these favorers of Abolition. We shall see.'

Will Norfolk County continue to be misrepresented by a man who is disgraced by such praise as this, and praise from such a source? We will not believe it.

TO ABOLITIONISTS.

Peruse the frank and candid avowal of the sentiments of MARCUS MORTON, upon the subject of Slavery, written more than a month since in answer to a friend, without any view to publication, and determine whether you will vote for *him* for Governor, or for Edward Everett, who in 1836 declared in a speech in Congress, that the duties of the slave, where slavery exists, were 'pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion,' and that Slavery 'is not in judgement to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation;' and who in 1837, when he wants the votes of Abolitionists, says that Slavery is a social, moral, and political evil of the first magnitude; and further, that he never said any thing inconsistent with this declaration. Reader! judge for yourself, and vote accordingly.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

REPRESENTATIVES.

As the Constitution of Massachusetts now reads, the town of Quincy is entitled to three representatives in the Legislature any five out of the ten years the citizens may elect. So that we can annually send two, and every alternate year three delegates.

I have noticed with regret that there are some individuals among us who are opposed to sending any the present season. This is not a patriotic spirit. Our town should be fully (and if possible,) ably represented. We have good men of all parties. For one, I should be pleased to see a Union ticket adopted, that we may have a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether on Monday. That all may return to their respective homes pleased that the hatchet of local dissension be honorably consigned to the grave. Boston sends her full complement of 56 Representatives the ensuing winter. And shall Quincy the fourth town in size in the county of Norfolk, stand unrepresented?

ELECTORS OF NORFOLK.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In the language of the unanswerable address of the Whig Committee of this county, to its electors, let me appeal to the Whigs, patriots of Norfolk, with earnestness and confidence.

The eyes of the country are upon you. The redemption of this county from the degradation with which it is threatened, will be hailed with delight by every patriot bosom around us. Let no local jealousies, no minor topics, no narrow partialities divide you. Let not the enemy succeed in their attempts to sow discord in your ranks. Be as one man in the generous effort. Like patriots of other days, forget self, in devotion to the noble cause of freedom. A bright day is dawning upon our cause—*and let not Norfolk be a darkened spot, while sunshine is spreading all around us!* We close this address by commending to your undivided support, EDWARD EVERETT, for Governor, GEORGE HULL, for Lieutenant Governor; and for Senators, THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton, SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, of Roxbury, and JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON, of Medway.

LOOK ERE YOU LEAP!

To the editor of the Patriot:

Before the abolitionists of Norfolk support any Van Buren man for office, let them recollect who were the authors of the famous act of the House of Representatives at Washington, in January, 1837—effectually denying the right of petition. Who laid the petition of THOUSANDS of our citizens, *unread, unheard, unanswered on the table!* Who were the authors of that attack upon the freedom of discussion, and the sacred right of petition? Were they not the friends of Martin Van Buren? Is not Van Buren, then, the pillar of slavery?—is not Mr. Van Buren its pledged defender? and is not Mr. Cushing a faithful follower of Van Buren? And do you doubt that A. H. Everett and B. F. Williams are faithful followers also? Will they dare to go against their great leader? Can they, if they would, act effectually against their party? They may say what they will now, to wheedle the people—but being tied to Van Burenism, in trust the people will say to them, 'Ephraim is joined idols—let him alone!'

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'PLEASE TO NOMINATE!'

To the editor of the Patriot:

Every citizen can appreciate the importance of having the town fully and ably represented in our next General Court; and to ensure this object it is necessary that candidates of undoubted talent and integrity, be selected for this high and responsible station. Let the public canvass the merits of the respective candidates presented for their suffrages—let them look with a single eye to the good of the community, and the furtherance of the common weal. Accordingly, I submit to the candid and impartial consideration of the electors of Quincy, the names of three fellow-townsmen, whose claims to support are founded upon their well-known qualification for the trust, and their firm adherence to popular rights—viz JAMES NEWCOMB, JOHN A. GREEN, and NATHANIEL WHITE. Good men and true.

A VOTER.

CHOICE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To the editor of the Patriot.

The time is at hand when this ancient and venerable town are to choose their Representatives for General Court. We are entitled to *three* Representatives, according to the new arrangement. It is hoped that the whole number, which we have a right to send, will be sent. And that those persons will be selected who have done the most to promote improvement and encourage industry in this town, and endeavored to facilitate such measures as have tended to the interest, the honor and respectability of the towns.

We know not who may be selected, but we suppose Harvey Field, Esq., who for the two past years has been a representative, and who the *last* year was deemed worthy and competent to be the *only* Representative sent, will be a fair candidate for the coming contest. Perhaps there is no man that can be chosen, who, in every respect and in the judgment of all, is calculated, exactly to fill this responsible station, and in our opinion, the man who had the honor to represent us at the last session combines as many of those qualities which a representative ought to possess as any one that can he chosen in this town. We do not say, he is free from faults, but we do say, that in our judgment, he is far preferable to many others whom we have heard named, and we hope the polls next Monday will testify that he is *the man* who ought to go in preference to those who have never been half the benefit to the town, that he has. For the other *two* we would suggest Mr Abner Willet, and Capt. John Hardwick.

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HON. THOMAS FRENCH.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The following is the conclusion of Mr. French's remarks before the Senate at the last session, on the resolves relating to Slavery. Can any consistent abolitionist, if he be a Whig, vote for Mr. French? This gentleman, let it be remembered, is one of the Whig Candidates from this county to the State Senate.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Sir, a cold blooded Peer of France, when communicating to the Chamber of Deputies, the disastrous result of the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for liberty—when their capitol had been carried at the point of the bayonet, and the wretched inhabitants trampled in the dust, made use of this language, "Order reigns at Warsaw." Yes, sir, this was the language, "Order reigns at Warsaw"—let me make the application. When the Union of these States shall be dissolved—when anarchy and wild misrule pervades the land—when the wide spread savannahs of the south shall be deluged with the blood of the slave, and the slave holder,—her cities are in ruins, and her plantations made desolate; then may the abolitionist exultingly exclaim, *—Slavery is abolished*

SPEECH OF MR. CUSHING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In order fully to understand the views of Mr. Cushing at the last session of the General Court on the resolves relating to slavery, you will oblige many friends to the slaves, by publishing the concluding portion of that speech.

JUSTICE.

In conclusion, Mr President, I would ask our honest abolitionists,—and I know there are many, and who have no wish to disturb the Union,—whether they put much confidence in our present resolutions here spread out in print, and whether in view of the last year's resolves, and the this year's resolves, of the senate of Massachusetts, they should feel elevation or depression. But which ever they do feel, they will allow me to say to them,—"Watch sharply, for you know not what another year or even day may bring forth." And they must learn also soon or late, that to all wary politicians excitements are supposed to be valuable;—and they are always eyed by that class of men with intense interest.

When they arise weak and sickly, they are suffered to pass on to dissolution unheeded; but if they appear strong and deeply agitating to men's minds then comes their peril—sore temptation is nigh, and the agitators and lawful owners of the excitements will come off well to keep possession of their own causes, especially by the adroit application of the seductive art.

The hungry fox flattered the crow for his musical voice, but it was to get at the meat he held in his mouth. If the abolitionists suppose their delicate cause of abstract human rights can long endure the degrading drudgery of political mammon and ambition—alas they little know its powers, or the dreadful servitude to which they doom it;—a servitude yet more hopeless than that domestic slavery on which their cause is founded. Let them be wise in season, as I hope we all shall; and with good wishes to all honest men and honest politicians, I have done.

GOVERNOR EVERETT.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The press teems with the essays of Gov. Everett, endeavoring to coax the abolitionists to vote for him for Governor. His friends are all in requisition to interrogate him in such a manner as to enable him to escape from the labyrinth, in which he finds himself involved. So much so that one is at a loss whether to bestow his pity or contempt upon him. But as he played the *parasite* to the SOUTH in 1826, he can now play the *parasite* to the *abolitionists*. It is only playing the old game over again, and practice makes perfect. He seems, however, to have forgot his first Message to the Legislature, where abolition might be put down by indictment at Common Law. It would be well, perhaps, for some friend to interrogate him on this point and assist him to escape from this difficulty with the abolitionists. He, no doubt, can reconcile them to an explanation of this doctrine, as well as to his sentiments upon slavery in 1826. A WORD to a *whig* is sufficient.

BRAINTREE.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Democratic Electors in Norfolk.

Fellow citizens, Democracy expects every man to do his duty at the election on Monday next. A desperate and well concerted effort will be made to defeat the Senatorial Ticket in this county, consisting of those long tried and faithful servants of the people, Messrs Williams Cushing and Everett. The vote of one individual may turn the scale. Let us be up and discharge the high obligations we are under, to the cause of liberty. Let no reasonable excuse detain us from the Ballot Box on Monday. We are needed there. To the polls then, One and all, and victory is ours! Have a care that your name is on the voting list in season.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

To the free and independent Electors of Norfolk.

The adversary of your rights is abroad! be not deceived! The whigs have put up a masonic ticket for Senators of two freemasons and one *pro-mason*, and endeavor by means of flattery and equivocation to induce you to vote for it. Last year there was an indication of the mark of the *handmaid* in the composition of their ticket, but this year it will not take a very wise man to discern that to vote for the whig ticket he must vote for free-masonry herself. Are you willing thus to be deceived?

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Weymouth, convened agreeably to previous notice, to make arrangements for the coming Election. On Monday next, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That our confidence in the National administration remains unshaken, and that its measures thus far meet our entire approbation.

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the nomination of MARCUS MORTON for Governor, and WILLIAM FOSTER for Lieutenant Governor, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the selection of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, ABEL CUSHING, and ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, as candidates for Senators of this County at the ensuing election, and we will give them our undivided support.

Resolved, That we as anti-masons, most heartily concur in the foregoing nominations of candidates by the Democratic party because their views and opinions upon Masonry entirely coincide with us, and so they are entitled to our support.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the attempt to deceive the electors of this county, by publishing a hand-bill purporting to be signed by Nathaniel Emmons and others protesting, as Antimasons, against the doing of the antimasonic party in making the foregoing nominations; when in truth and in fact, the same persons are not members of the party, having seceded from the same, more than a year since, as appears by a publication of the said Nathaniel Emmons and others, previous to the last general elebtion, declaring their secession from said party.

Voted, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Boston Daily Advocate, Boston Morning Post, Boston Reformer, and Quincy Patriot, for publication.

ALLEN VINING, *Chairman*.

BENJAMIN TIRRELL, Jr. *Secretary*.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 10th, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a hand-bill containing an account of the astonishing revolution in the city and state of New York. This seals the fate of Van Buren in this country. The city is in a state of general rejoicing, excepting the Locos, who now confess their overthrow. Two hundred guns will be fired at two o'clock.

"It is with great satisfaction that we lay before our readers the glorious news from New York. The 'democracy of numbers' have indeed come to the rescue. Locofocoism is prostrate in the dust! Mr Van Buren has lost his own state.

"In New York the Senatorial Ticket has been canvassed, and the glorious result is the election of Gulian C. Verplanck by a majority of nearly three thousand votes! The whig Assembly ticket is elected by a large majority, but the official returns are not yet known.

"In Albany the whig majority is five thousand and four! The whole whig ticket is elected.

"In Dutchess county, the whig gain in four towns is one thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

"In Orange County, four towns have given the whigs a majority of three hundred and eighty-five. In three of the four there was a Van Buren majority of three hundred and sixty-seven.

"Columbia county, Mr Van Buren's own county!—The New York Evening Post admits that this county, which last year gave a majority for Van Buren, has gone entirely for the whigs!

"The following are the Whig majorities in the Counties as far as heard from;—Albany 1000; Renselaer 700; Orange 328; Catskill 200; Athens 25; Hudson 79; Poughkeepsie 700 Dutchess 1500; Wilmington 2500; Saratoga 300."

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

EDWARD EVERETT.

For Lieut. Governor,

GEORGE HULL.

SENATORS.

Norfolk County.

THOMAS FRENCH, Canton,
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury,
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON, of Medway.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

MARCUS MORTON,

For Lieut. Governor,

WILLIAM FOSTER.

SENATORS.

Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, Roxbury,
ABEL CUSHING, Dorchester,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, Roxbury.

NOTICES.

The citizens of Quincy, one and all, favorably inclined to having the town fully represented in the State Legislature, the ensuing winter, and who are disposed to unite on a ticket that will allay the bitter animosity of party spirit, and lead to mutual conciliation and good feelings between citizen and citizen are invited to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING next, November 11th, at 7 o'clock, to determine on a union ticket of suitable candidates for each party.

Per order.

The Whig citizens of this town are requested to meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, at half past six o'clock, to adopt such measures in relation to the approaching election as may then be deemed expedient. An address is expected.

Rev. Samuel J. May, a Unitarian clergyman of Scituate, is expected to lecture in the meeting-house of the Evangelical Congregational Society in this town, on THURSDAY next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the American slave system and its immediate abolition. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Quincy Lyceum are informed that Henry R. Cleaveland, Esq., of Boston, will deliver a lecture on the Ruins of Pompeii next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock. The following question will be discussed:—Would a National Bank of the United States relieve our pecuniary embarrassments.

I. RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

Wood for Sale.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 1st day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, from thirty to forty acres of first rate OAK and WALNUT WOOD, in lots to suit purchasers. Immediately after the sale of the wood, the LAND, with about twenty-five acres more on which is an excellent thrifty growth of Wood, in four fifteen acre lots. It is situated in Braintree, between the house of Josiah Harman and the Humphrey house, now occupied by Mr. Abbott. It is very easy of access, and is probably the best lot of Wood that will be offered at auction this season.

☞ The sale will be positive as the property belongs to a company. Conditions made known at the sale

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

To Let on Quincy Point.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place.

Likewise—A large CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, 20th day of November inst, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD, standing on about twelve acres of land, belonging to George W. Beale, Esq., a quarter of a mile from Mr. Harman's, in Braintree.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 3w

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby informed, that a third instalment of Ten Dollars on each share has been laid by the President and Directors, payable on or before Monday the 20th inst. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank or to the Treasurer.

FRANCIS ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of the late Capt. Oliver Jenkins, Quincy Point, on WEDNESDAY, 22d day of November, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz: Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaux, Sofas, Carpets, Desks, Fire Setts, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Glass, China, Tin and Iron Ware, Books, one Accordion, one Sail Boat, with new sails, anchor and oars, and a large number of other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of November next, at *one* o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, it being the second Monday of said month.

First—To bring in their votes to the Selectmen for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counsellors, agreeable to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Second—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will choose the ensuing political year.

Third—To choose one or more Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
} *Selectmen of Quincy.*

QUINCY, October 31st, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*

Quincy, Nov. 4. 2w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

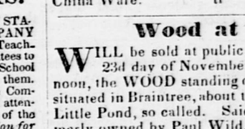
—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Daniel Hayward's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of

DANIEL HAYWARD,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JONATHAN HAYWARD,
MINOT THAYER,
} *Executors.*

Braintree, Oct. 28. 3w*

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, 23d day of November, at *ten* o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD standing on about eight acres of land, situated in Braintree, about three quarters of a mile from Little Pond, so called. Said wood stands on land formerly owned by Paul Wild, deceased, and offers a rare chance to purchasers as a good road runs directly to the premises. Conditions made known at the sale.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN recently from the orchard of the subscriber, one barrel filled with Black Sweet APPLES, who will give *Ten Dollars* for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

LEWIS BASS.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

Jewelry, etc, at Auction.

WILL be sold at the store of George M. Hardwick, in Quincy, recently occupied by Nathan Fisk, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, a lot of Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Silver WATCHES, Ear, Diamond and Finger RINGS, BREAST PINS, Silver Tea and Table SPOONS, etc, it being the remainder of the property of a gentleman who formerly kept store. The Jewelry is of the first quality, and of the latest fashion. Ladies are invited to call in the afternoon and examine the articles.

Also—A chest of Carpenter's Tools, new last summer.

THOMAS ADAMS, *Jr., Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 4. 2w

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Aug 5. tf

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

LOVE'S MUSINGS.

Once our hearts seemed parted, but met again.

Amanda was beautiful, lovely and fair,
Her master's delight and his fond tender care,
But love fain the bosom of one would inspire,
And Henry, a student, he burn'd with desire,
As earnest and true as a mortal e'er knew,
For Manda, the beauteous, the faithful and true.
And oft to the woods, 'mid the thick spreading beech,
(As if their deep shadows his sorrows could teach,)
He would hie himself, lonely, and pour out his grief,
To the dark waving trees, for his spirit's relief:
'Amanda, O cruel!' in transport he'd cry,
'Ne'er care for my passion, but leave me to die.
Can no pity e'er move that fond breast of thine,
Or grant me one favor, for me or for mine?
O wretched! without *thee*, I'm left but to mourn;
Without *thee*, I wander forsaken, forlorn.
Oh faithless, ye fair ones! man's hopes ye will cherish,
Then scorn his fond vows, and leave him to perish;
Ye false ones, forever farewell, and we part,
Ye have crushed all my hopes and broken my heart!
I *scorn* you—I *hate* you"—With anger he burned;
His anger to frenzy and madness seemed turned.
And thus did he moan, but not destined to last,
Nor his fears long swept by adversity's blast.
Amanda—before him she quickly appears,
And gone were his threats, and were banished his fears;
'Henry,' she said, 'why will you grieve or complain?
Then calm your emotion and your feelings restrain—
My love you can share not—'tis false to the trust—
Did I not *love* you, I should sure be unjust.
My hand with my heart shall yours be forever,
Nor shall till death be disparted—no, never.'
Then with rapture he seized the hand of his fair,
And on it a warm kiss implanted he there.
That kiss—the heart's surest shield and protection—
Was the bright seal of their love and affection.

L. C. W.

ANGEL VOICES.

BY REV. THOMAS B. THAYER.

Mourner, why grieve for thy loved friends,
That they are called away?
Why should'st thou weep that God hath chang'd
Their darkness into day?
They've parted with thee, for a land
More glorious far than this—
The parting may be sad indeed,
The meeting will be bliss.

To die, is but to leave this world
For one more pure and true,
And every light that here goes out,
Is kindled there anew.
Yes, in that world of holiness
Where all is pure and bright,
Thou'lt meet the loved and lost of earth
All robed in living light.

Then weep no more, complain no more
Of deeds that death hath done,
For every time that earth hath lost,
Then heaven hath gained a son.
Ay, dry thy tears, and bless thy God,
That he hath ope'd the way
That leads through death's dark portal, up
To everlasting day.

ANECDOTES.

The two Gardeners. Two gardeners, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost—one of them came to condole with the other on this misfortune. 'Ah!' cried he, 'how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up already—what are these?' 'These I sowed immediately after my loss.' 'What! coming up already?' cried the fretter. 'Yes; while you were fretting, I was was working.' 'What! do you not fret when you have a loss?' 'Yes; but I always put it off until after I have repaired the mischief.' 'Why, then you have no need to fret at all.' 'True,' replied the industrious gardener; 'and that's the very reason.'—*Youth's Friend.*

The unwieldy Lover. The celebrated Gibbon, notwithstanding his shortness and rotundity, was very gallant. One day, being tete-a-tete with Madame de Cronzas, Gibbon wished to seize the favorable moment, and suddenly dropping on his knees, he declared his love in the most passionate manner. Madame de Cronzas replied in a tone likely to prevent a repetition of such a scene. Gibbon was thunderstruck, but still remained on his knees, though frequently desired to get up and resume his seat. 'Sir,' said she, 'will you have the goodness to rise.' 'Alas, Madame!' cried the unhappy lover, 'I cannot!' his size prevented him from rising without assistance. Upon this Madame de Cronzas rang the bell, saying to the servant, who entered, 'lift up Mr. Gibbon!'

A Miser's Answer. A young man of extraordinary appetite dining at a miser's, and observing his host's dismay, said, 'I have a hereditary good appetite; my mother was a remarkable quick eater, and my father would eat till he was hungry again.' 'Then I congratulate you,' said the miser, 'on uniting the perseverance of your father to the despatch of your mother.' The young man, nothing daunted, said, 'I like this round of beef, you may cut and come again upon it.' 'You may cut as soon as you will,' said the old man, but hang me if you ever come again.'

Rather Odd. Dr. Saunderson, the blind Mathematical Professor, formerly of Cambridge, being in a very large company, observed without hesitation or inquiry, that a lady who had just left the room, and whom he did not know, had very fine teeth. As this was really the case, he was questioned as to the means he employed in making the curious discovery. 'I have no reason to think the lady a fool,' said the doctor; 'and I have given the only reason she could have, for keeping herself in a continual laugh for an hour together.'

Sang Froid. A stage on the way to Madrid was stopped by robbers and all the passengers were tied to trees; while they were plundering the stage, an English traveller requested the robbers to do him the favor to untie his hands, which they did, when he drew from his pocket a book and pencil, and began to sketch the confused scene before him, to the no small astonishment of the robbers, who observing his skill, untied him altogether, in order to afford him greater liberty for executing his ingenious undertaking.

Unlucky Number. Dr. Kitchener was once at dinner when thirteen people were present, which somebody gravely said was an unlucky number. 'I admit,' said he, 'that it is unlucky in one case.' 'What case is that?' 'When there is only dinner enough for twelve.'

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino; satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3t1m

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the New England Gazetteer has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser

ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier*,

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash or approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HCUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office. No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. Rogers, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Q

PUBLISHED EVE

NUMBER 46.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—and Three Dollars if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	*Quincy Railway.*
CHARLES BRECK,	*Milton.*
ORIN P. BACON,	*Dorchester.*
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	*Weymouth.*
JUSTIN SPEAR,	*Hingham.*
Hon. S. A. TURNER, } E. T. FOGG, }	*South Scituate.*
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	*Lynn.*
FREEMAN HUNT, } J. P. CALLENDER, }	*New-York City,* 141, *Nassau St.*

MISCELLANY.

THE ELOPEMENT.

William Hunnewell was born of a poor, but respectable family in the eastern part of Virginia. In his early youth he was sent to school, and his parents strove all in their power to instil into his inexperienced mind the fruits of knowledge. Naturally of an enlightened disposition, he soon acquired an education befitting his station in life. He was an ornament to society; adored by the young, revered by the old, and beloved by the gay and beautiful. Julia Placide was born and brought up in the same neighborhood, a short distance from the abode of William. They were companions from childhood. They laughed, played and rambled together. Of course they cherished an affection for each other, and were linked by all those fond vows which most young people delight to make, though not always attended with the same consequences. Julia's parents were wealthy and proud, and looked upon the family of William as much beneath their regards, and were therefore much opposed to their living in each other's society. But Julia did not view these things in the same light. She looked upon riches as a vain and empty attraction, in comparison to a constant and endearing companion. She was conscious that there was more genuine happiness to be enjoyed by a calm and peaceful fire-side, than in the gayest assemblages of heartless flatterers and dazzling equipage—where pride and hypocrisy excludes aught of a social or kindred nature. All their meeting with each other were clandestine, and consequently at hazard of being discovered; and indeed this was often the case—and when it so happened, Julia was severely reprimanded, and punished by confinement to the house for some days. There was another youth who also sought the hand of Julia, and her parents coincided in her union with this young vagrant. He was an idle, dissipated dandy, (how I hate that word!) who took pride in strutting the streets, twirling his ivory headed cane, and bowing and scraping to every lady he met. Such a genius suited the notions of Julia's parents to a cypher, and they determined upon her union with him. But Julia discarded him. She hated every thing that bore the semblance of foppishness; and he being one of that species of bipeds, she of course detested him.

* * * * * * *

It was a clear and beautiful sunset evening in the month of July. Julia had wandered out a short distance from home, to breathe fragrant freshness of the twilight air, and to meditate upon the soft and guilded beauties of summer creation. The plaintive whippoorwill was sweetly chanting forth his notes from the neighboring cliff, which swelled and melted away in melancholy music, and blended its evanescent harmony with the thousand melodious voices which chant their requiem to the dying glory of a summer sunset.

The deep seclusion of the spot was perfectly in unison with Julia's feelings; and breathing forth herself an enchanting hymn, the surrounding and distant woods re-echoed the song, and a 'witching cadence seemed to float' around the secluded scene, like the entrancing melody of a dream.

Julia had just finished singing when a rustling of the leaves behind her, aroused her from her reveries, and she started at beholding William advancing towards her.

'Start not, fair Julia,' said he, taking her by the hand, 'like yourself I have sauntered out to enjoy the soothing influence of this pleasant summer evening. There is a mingled feeling of rapture, a thrill of thankful joyousness, a glowing enthusiastic aspiration that pervades and absorbs the senses, at beholding nature thus robed in the mellow shades of twilight.

Julia hung her head and spoke not, she had sunk again into her wonted reverie, hardly conscious of his presence.

'I cannot think that I have so far intruded myself upon your company, as to interrupt, unintentionally, your reverie.'

'No,' said she, at length, assuming confidence, 'but I was indeed startled at your appearing before me thus suddenly.'

'That was a sweet air you were singing,' remarked William.

'Yes, 'tis indeed pretty,' she replied smiling, 'I have known it from my childhood. My mother taught it me.'

A moment of suspense ensued in their conversation; but looks spoke volumes. At length

set Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

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CLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
ERES,	COTTON do.
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KINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
LANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

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Jan. 7. tf

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Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

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THOMAS C. AMORY, *President*.

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nt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, ade up a pleasing volume, which will serve avelling guide through the region of country his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a favorably known as an accurate and ready cenes and localities which come within his '—*Albany Argus*.

k is in the highest degree, graphic, instruc- teresting.'—*London (Eng) Times*.

Oct. 7. tf

Feathers.

EESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

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MISCELLANY.

THE ELOPEMENT.

William Hunnewell was born of a poor, but respectable family in the eastern part of Virginia. In his early youth he was sent to school, and his parents strove all in their power to instil into his inexperienced mind the fruits of knowledge. Naturally of an enlightened disposition, he soon acquired an education befitting his station in life. He was an ornament to society; adored by the young, revered by the old, and beloved by the gay and beautiful. Julia Placide was born and brought up in the same neighborhood, a short distance from the abode of William. They were companions from childhood. They laughed, played and rambled together. Of course they cherished an affection for each other, and were linked by all those fond vows which most young people delight to make, though not always attended with the same consequences. Julia's parents were wealthy and proud, and looked upon the family of William as much beneath their regards, and were therefore much opposed to their living in each other's society. But Julia did not view these things in the same light. She looked upon riches as a vain and empty attraction, in comparison to a constant and endearing companion. She was conscious that there was more genuine happiness to be enjoyed by a calm and peaceful fire-side, than in the gayest assemblages of heartless flatterers and dazzling equipage—where pride and hypocrisy excludes aught of a social or kindred nature. All their meeting with each other were clandestine, and consequently at hazard of being discovered; and indeed this was often the case—and when it so happened, Julia was severely reprimanded, and punished by confinement to the house for some days. There was another youth who also sought the hand of Julia, and her parents coincided in her union with this young vagrant. He was an idle, dissipated dandy, (how I hate that word!) who took pride in strutting the streets, twirling his ivory headed cane, and bowing and scraping to every lady he met. Such a genius suited the notions of Julia's parents to a cypher, and they determined upon her union with him. But Julia discarded him. She hated every thing that bore the semblance of foppishness; and he being one of that species of bipeds, she of course detested him.

* * * * * * *

It was a clear and beautiful sunset evening in the month of July. Julia had wandered out a short distance from home, to breathe fragrant freshness of the twilight air, and to meditate upon the soft and guilded beauties of summer creation. The plaintive whippoorwill was sweetly chanting forth his notes from the neighboring cliff, which swelled and melted away in melancholy music, and blended its evanescent harmony with the thousand melodious voices which chant their requiem to the dying glory of a summer sunset.

The deep seclusion of the spot was perfectly in unison with Julia's feelings; and breathing forth herself an enchanting hymn, the surrounding and distant woods re-echoed the song, and a 'witching cadence seemed to float' around the secluded scene, like the entrancing melody of a dream.

Julia had just finished singing when a rustling of the leaves behind her, aroused her from her reveries, and she started at beholding William advancing towards her.

'Start not, fair Julia,' said he, taking her by the hand, 'like yourself I have sauntered out to enjoy the soothing influence of this pleasant summer evening. There is a mingled feeling of rapture, a thrill of thankful joyousness, a glowing enthusiastic aspiration that pervades and absorbs the senses, at beholding nature thus robed in the mellow shades of twilight.

Julia hung her head and spoke not, she had sunk again into her wonted reverie, hardly conscious of his presence.

'I cannot think that I have so far intruded myself upon your company, as to interrupt, unintentionally, your reverie.'

'No,' said she, at length, assuming confidence, 'but I was indeed startled at your appearing before me thus suddenly.'

'That was a sweet air you were singing,' remarked William.

'Yes, 'tis indeed pretty,' she replied, smiling, 'I have known it from my childhood. My mother taught it me.'

A moment of suspense ensued in their conversation; but looks spoke volumes. At length William said, 'I presume you know not the meaning of my abrupt intrusion?'

Julia blushed.

'I have but little to lose in useless words. You well know the opposition and difficulties we have had to contend with, and the aversion of your parents to our union. I have a proposition to make which is of deep interest to us both. I have determined, provided it shall meet your assent, to leave our home, our parents, our friends, and all their endearments.'

'William, you talk strangely. I can hardly think you mean what you say.'

'Most assuredly; and to convince you of my sincerity, I have ordered a carriage to convey us to the sea-coast. When there, we can decide whether to proceed further.'

Julia was in deep thought. True, she loved her home and its endearing facinations, and could hardly think of parting with them; but when she came to reflect upon the subject in a more serious light—her lover, his affection for her—his devotedness—and the pleasure his company always contributed—overcome all other reluctant considerations and objections, and she was persuaded to fulfil it, and gave her consent. A few moments of secret preparation was all the lovers allotted themselves previous to putting their bold, yet determined resolution in practice; and after casting one long, lingering look behind, on the happy home of their childhood, breathing a prayer for kindred and loved ones, and bidding a sad, yet voluntary adieu to all that once delighted them, perhaps forever. They passed along an unfrequented by-path through a thick wood, and the tall pines cast their dark and gloomy shadows over the heads of the fugitive lovers. But they hastened forward, and at length emerged from the forest into a public road. By its side stood a carriage, evidently awaiting the retreating pair. The driver was sitting upon his box, whistling for want of thought to while away the time. William handed the trembling Julia into the carriage. The coachman cracked his whip, the steeds dashed into the road and started off at a rapid pace.

* * * * * * *

The broad blue ocean was before them—behind, their native land was fast receding from their sight. The gallant ship dashed furiously forward—her snowy sails and tapering masts yielded to the propelling gale. Yes, reader, our hero and heroine were embarking from their homes, to try their fortunes in a distant land. What pen can describe the feelings of the fugitives at this moment! They were forced, unwillingly however, to leave a home to which they were bound by many fond, endearing ties. The feelings of the heart can alone depict the conflicting emotions which pervaded the breasts of the retreating pair. The thought that they were leaving their homes for ever, aided still more to depress their spirits. William bore up in these trying moments with a becoming fortitude; and by his soothing dispassionate manner, succeeded in calming the timid fears of Julia, and restored her to her usual sprightliness and vivacity. Things went on finely. They were favored by a fine breeze continually; no gale had as yet occurred to interrupt their passage, or to excite their distrust; yet

'The course of true love never did run smooth.'

So it proved in this instance. They had been driven rapidly forward until the blue hills of Jamaica burst upon her view; and the prospect was before them of a speedy union, which nought but death could sever, and which they had contended earnestly to accomplish. Their passage thus far had been so speedy and pleasant that it would be something singular and uncommon if no adverse wind should mar their progress. It was about noon of the day on which land was descried, that a small black speck, as it were, was seen on the verge of the horizon. The fore part of the day had been remarkably clear; to an inexperienced eye, this was nothing uncommon; but to a mariner who has long been a navigator of the seas, it is an ill omen. Even the crew of the ship could instantly define, by the eager and anxious looks of the commander, whether any thing of such a nature was preying upon his mind. No such thing was noticed, however by the lovers; for they were too busy in their own minds, thinking perhaps, of a married life or a domestic fireside, to discover any thing in the visage of the commander betokening a storm. But a storm there was and a fearful one too; such as was never known by the oldest inhabitant of Jamaica. The horizon began to be gradually overspread by dense black clouds; and ever and anon a vivid flash of lightning, and a hoarse, loud peal of thunder struck upon their ears. The roaring of the winds could be heard at a distance rapidly nearing the perilous ship. The presages of a storm became fearfully visible, and filled the breasts of our lovers with dismay. All the precautions were taken to receive this rapidly nearing gale. They shaped their course directly for the island, hoping to reach the land, if possible, before the storm came on. But on this they were mistaken. At a moment when least expected, the wind struck them broadside, and nearly capsized her. The lovers clung to each other with terror and dismay. So sudden and unexpected had the gale reached them, that they were totally unprepared for its reception. Could she but weather the storm for a short time, we would be safely moored in port; but the wind increased violently, and at every plunge the decks were covered with water. It was a trying moment. Some had homes there, and their friends and their parents stood upon the shore! It was hard to die in sight of their very firesides! Yes, some recognized brothers, some sisters, watching with painful anxiety the careening of the ill-fated ship. They were driving furiously past the place of anchorage, and shrieks of despair rose from the unfortunate crew. The breakers were before them, and they were bounding before them with twofold velocity! Death was now staring them in the face. Some on bended knees were calling upon the Supreme Being to receive them in his mercy, and bitter wailings arose from all parts of the ship. As Williams was invoking the Divins Ruler to save their lives, if it was his glorious will, the ship struck a rock and split each part of the wrecked vessel, whirled for a moment in the boiling foam, and sank with all on board! The whole of the unfortunate crew perished!

* * * * * * *

The next morning was a sad and melancholy one for the inhabitants of Jamaica. As soon as the storm had subsided sufficient for them to venture out, the anxious people were upon the beach gathering up the bodies that had floated from the wreck. Many recognized fathers and mothers, or the body of a brother or sister, who were returning home. It was a painful sight. But where were the lovers? Ah! there they lay locked in each other's arms, mangled and disfigured! Their love how manifest even in death! Their remains were consigned to the same grave, and a rude monument erected to their memory by the humane people of that place, marks the spot where lie the remains of the unfortunate lovers, William Hunnewell and Julia Placide. On hearing of the fatal disaster, the following lines, by a writer of no ordinary literary attainments, pressed themselves upon my mind.

"Then gentle hands their 'dust to dust' consign.
With quiet tears their simple rights are said;
And here they sleep, till at the trump divine,
The earth and ocean render up their dead."

"TIS ONLY MY HUSBAND."

Only my husband! Pleasant, isn't it? It is common enough, however, for Nature often makes mistakes, and displaces things shockingly. How frequently do we find the timid, retiring, yielding spirit of a woman in the form of a man—giving place at once, as if, like woman, 'born to be controlled.' The whiskers of a tiger, and the proportions of a Hercules, in innumerable instances, cover a heart with no more boldness or energy in its pulsations than the little palpitating affair, which is placed in the bosom of a maiden of bashful fifteen—while many a lady fair *before marriage*, all softness and graceful humility—bears within her breast the developed fire and inimitable resolution of an Alexander, a Napoleon, or a Cæsar. That soul, which had she been a man, would have qualified her for a military conqueror, or a great thief-catching police officer, by being in female frame, renders her a Zantippe—a Napoleon of the fire-side, and pens her husband like a vanquished King, a prisoner, a spiritless captive in his own chimney corner. The whole race of grey mares—and their name is legion—according to our theory, became so by accident. They have the souls of men; while the same number of men are scattered through the world, the hen-pecked genus—with souls of feminine mould.

So it was with our friends Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgig. They are a pattern pair, and exemplify our notions on the subject to a nicety. Mr. Fitzgig thought himself quite a model of a man, before he was unlucky enough to get married—a great mistake! He dreamed he was chuck full of valor, and fit to lead squadrons to the field—he jerked up his chin, stuck out his breast, strained his back-bone, and believed himself just the boy to head a forlorn hope in storming a fortress—a great mistake. But worst of all, he made Mrs. Fitzgig of Miss Seraphina Serina Pump, taking her for a feminine woman, when the 'lurking devil in her eye' might have told him that she was a masculine woman, the greatest mistake of the whole troop of blunders. As to the last, however, Fitzgig was a little to blame. He had seen manifestations of Seraphina Pump's dormant energies; for he was present when she took a cat by the tail which had scratched her, whirled it two or three times around her head and slung it whizzing and crashing through the window into the street; and he saw her bung her father's eye with an egg at breakfast because he would not promise to buy her a new bonnet, with other little affairs of the sort, but Fitzgig, like ourselves, in our 'sallad days,' as Coleridge calls the time when we fall in love with bright eyes and such matters, like a lady none the less for a little sparkling of the 'old 'un' in her composition. He believed she loved the harder for it, and he was satisfied that his own sway could curb all improper manifestations. Alas for Fitzgig! alas for most men who venture under same impression upon the same experience! Fiery ladies may be beautiful—so may a kicking pony—but tame them if you can.

Fitzgig, in two weeks, was metamorphosed into '*only my husband!*' He struggled hard—but who can resist his fate? Mrs. Fitzgig 'chastised him so with the valor of her tongue' and of deeds, that his valor was speedily returned *non est inventus*.

'I am going out of town, a fishing, to-morrow, my dear,' said Fitzgig, as he buckled on his stock before the glass early one morning; but I'll be back, my darling, soon the next day.'

'No you won't, my love,' shrieked Mrs. Fitzgig, as she sat bolt upright in bed, 'I see how it is—tired of your poor wife, already; yes, tired! 'I say tired!'

So Mrs. Fitzgig sprung out of her nest, lifted up a pitcher of water and smashed it to pieces on the floor.

Fitz felt considerably dished; but eyeing the pitcher and streaming water, he repeated in tremulous tones: 'I'm going a fishing!'

The bason followed the pitcher. Mrs. Fitzgig seized the looking glass and ejaculated with a significant glance, 'Going a fishing?'

What could Fitz do? He was concerned as they say, in the neighborhood of the Star and Bank Alley. So he knuckled down close—the war was unexpected, and he had not calculated the cost.

'No, I believe I aint going a fishing.' Mrs. Fitzgig saw that she had made an impression. Her military genius whispered her to follow it up. It is not enough to rout a foe. The true principle is to demolish him—to use him completely up.

'Ah, you only say that to deceive your poor neglected wife, there is some mistress; that's the fishing; and you want to sneak off.'

Now, Fitz looked conscience stricken; like all cowards, he did intend to sneak off, and his face betrayed him.

'You are going a fishing, Mr Fitzgig,' said said she, and crash went the mirror against the wall.

Mrs. Fitzgig commenced dressing with extraordinary despatch, tore the things, upset the table, whirled the lamp at the picture of delights of wedded love, which graced the wall, and with unwashed face slammed the door marched down stairs, repeating the word 'fishing,' as she passed. What happened below we know not, but the 'little nigger' was soon heard yelling, and there was a terrible turmoil in the kitchen. It was clear that Mrs Fitz was cooking a pretty 'kettle of fish,' so that her dear Theophilus need not have the trouble of going a fishing.

Fitz sat on the bed for an hour like Marius on the ruins of Carthage, while the storm raged below. At length he sneaked down.

'Good morning Mr Fitzgig, going a fishing, Mr Fitzgig?'

'No, dearest Seraphina Serena, I aint going a fishing; I want my breakfast.'

'No breakfast here, Mr Fitzgig; a plot against me Mr Fitzgig. Sally and Tommy all gone—gone a fishing, Mr Fitzgig. If you want your breakfast get it yourself.'

The battle was over—Fitz, previously broken by the breakage of the brittle ware, up stairs, had little spirits left; but to take away his breakfast—to punish him thus in the bread-basket—was attacking him in the tenderest part. He sued for forgiveness, and after two hours of solicitation, the fiery fair granted him pardon and suffered him to kiss her unwashed face.

Fitz was thus changed at once into 'only my husband,' the humblest of all humble animals. He fetches and carries; goes errands, lugs bandboxes and bundles, takes up the yelling little Fitzgigs at night, when they squall, and walks uncovered with them up and down the room for hours, whether the weather be warm or cold—which is the leading duty of 'only my husband'—and makes himself peculiarly scarce when any of his wife's grand friends come to see her. He is, in fact, hardly ever in a presentable condition, for Mrs. Fitz requires too much money herself to allow him to spend any for clothes. He does however get a levy a week for the purchase of long nines, but very little more. Although he shrinks and looks dutiful now whenever his wife is by, at first he ventured, once or twice, to grumble and look sulky. These symptoms of insubordination, however were soon ended. Mrs. F. gave a significant 'cut with the eye,' raised a piece of fragile furniture in her hand and whispered in a stern voice:

'*Do you want to go a fishing, Mr Fitzgig?*'

'CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET.'

'Dorothy,' said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, 'Dorothy, and if I thought you would keep it inviolable I would not hesitate to reveal it to you; but oh, Dorothy, woman"—

'Why, Ichabod, it must be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful agitation. You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you occasion to doubt my fidelity.'

'Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have to communicate requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulging it!'

'Why, Ichabod, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of ono who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you. Come, unbosom yourself.'

'May I rely on your fidelity?'

'Ichabod, you know you may.'

'Well, then,—we are both to be ruined!—undone!—I have committed murder!'

'Murder?'

'Yes, murder!—and have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!'

'Oh! awful! Ichabod. Committed murder! Then indeed we are ruined, and our children with us!'

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to her neighbors. Mrs. Prattle observed a change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her general appearance; so great as to cause her to inquire into it.

'Oh! Mrs. Prattle,' said Dorothy, 'I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined forever!'

'Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy you look? What has turned up to make you look so dejected? Why how you sigh, woman tell me the cause.'

'I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle; but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to indulge.'

'Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy—I shall never speak of it again.'

'Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?'

'You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets.'

'Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it—my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!—he told me of it himself. For Heaven's sake don't name it to any one!'

'Murder!—your husband committed murder! indeed, indeed, Dorothy you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing! I pity you from the bottom of my heart'

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands, and Mrs. Prattle leaving her dough half kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Tell-all. Soon after this last confab was ended, the the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, by whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation!

'My object said Ichabod, 'in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capapability of keeping a secret,—I have committed murder inasmuch as I killed a toad, and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret, has been sufficiently proved, and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it are at liberty to inspect the body."

'SAVING THE BASTING THREADS.'

'My mother saves her basting threads,' said a lad at a house, where he was an afternoon visitor. That lad is now a man. His name is honored in the land, and his private worth and fireside virtues, endear him to a very large circle with whom he is connected by his professional relations. Piety without bigotry—charity without ostentation—learning without pride—practical knowledge without disagreeable assumption of the right to direct—and, above all, a modesty which does not permit him even to imagine the estimation in which he is held, are the leading points in his character.

His mother is dead. But before her remains were gathered to the grave, she enjoyed the acme of a mother's happiness—the knowledge of a realization of all her hopes for her children. She was left a widow with a son and a daughter. The most rigid economy and self-denial were put in exercise to qualify her children for excellence in the spheres in which they would be called to act. Her house was the very temple of neatness—and as has been well written, cleanliness is akin to godliness. Her temple was but the outward symbol of the character of her mind, and in such an atmosphere did her children breathe. As all indications of filth from without failed to remain long enough upon her polished floors to be a second time noticed, so did the occasional evil communication to which all children must be more or less exposed, fail to contaminate her children. Such influences were too repulsive to become influences upon the mind of the son and daughter, who were blest with the society and instruction of such a parent.

Her rigid economy was not parsimony, nor was it aimless. A mother's fondness readily trusted to the indications of talent which her son's boyhood afforded, and to the education of that son, her economy had a reference. It was labor bent to the cultivation of good ground—and, as we have said, all the mother's self-denial became matters of heart-elating retrospect. She saw it crowned with success. At her son's home—a home which the mother had purchased by giving the son those advantages of education which commanded it, her children closed her eyes, and as her placid spirit prepared for its flight, she knew that her example and her virtues were a legacy to her children, which they would improve and perpetuate. MOTHERS form and guide individual, and through individual national character. Their most trivial act is for the benefit of their children; and many a man now occupying a commanding station in society, may say with filial gratitude, and honest pride of birth: '*My mother saves her basting threads.*'—*N. Y. Sun.*

PAPER MAKING.

But few of our readers, we imagine are aware of the beauty and simplicity of the processes undergone in the manufacture of paper by machinery. The rags after being sorted in the third story, are thoroughly dusted in a large revolving wire cylinder. From thence they pass to the cutting machine, which reduces them to mere shreds. From this they are transferred to the engines in the second story, where by the revolution of cutting rollers in large oblong tubs of water they are in the course of a few hours converted into a fine homogeneous pulp. In these engines, also the pulp is bleached and changed from its original dusky hue to a most pure and beautiful white.

From the engines the pulp is now conducted below through troughs into cisterns of immense size by which the machine is supplied. From one cistern a thin stream of pulp is constantly flowing upon the machine, and by passing under a succession of rollers, comes out at the extremity of it in the form of paper—dry, and ready for use. As it issues from the cistern, it is received upon a horizontal moving sheet

of the finest wire gauze, having a quick vibratory motion, which permits the water to strain through but retains the body of the pulp on its surface. It then passes under a solid roller, which acting with a pressure of more than a thousand pounds forces out the water, and gives the pulp consistency, which consistency is further increased by the passage of pulp under successive similar rollers. The paper is now made. But that it may be dried, it passes from these rollers over and under several large hollow polished copper cylinders, whose interior is heated by steam, and being thus speedily and effectually dried, is received upon a reel, from which by machinery it is again immediately unwound and cut into sheets of uniform size, ready for use.

The machine thus described is called from the name of its inventor, the 'Fourdrinier Machine,' and certainly in the whole range of mechanic arts there does not exist a more beautiful or impressive example of the advantages resulting from the application of science to those arts. The whole process from the time the pulp leaves the cistern until its formation into sheets of dry finished paper, occupies less than *two minutes*? Whereas, under the old process of manufacture by hand, several days were required to accomplish a similar result. the cost of each of these machines is about five thousand dollars. The paper is thrown off in a continuous sheet, and it may be manufactured to any length the manufacturer chooses.—*Northampton Courier.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The French public, within whose precincts the first effort was made to substantiate the claims of magnetism, as connected animal substances, and thence with the mental faculties, have regarded it worthy re-consideration. An extract follows, from an interesting report of a Committee to the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The individual to be magnetized is placed in a chair. The operator sits before him, takes his legs between his, and holds his thumbs in his hands for about five minutes, until he feels the same degree of heat between his own thumbs and those of the person to magnetized. He then places his hands upon the shoulders, where he holds them for a minute; then carries them slowly down the arms six times, to the ends of the fingers. He then places his hands upon the head, and holds them there three minutes; then brings them down over the face to the pit of the stomach, where he holds them about three minutes more. He then passes the hands from the top of the head to the feet, and repeats this operation many times, at first touching the person, and then moving the hand before the face without touching. These operations occupy from fifteen to thirty minutes, and if they are not effectual in putting the subject into the magnetic sleep, they are repeated until the effect is produced, or until the operator is satisfied that no effect can be produced.

When a person is fairly subjected to what is called the magnetic sleep, it is supposed that all his outward faculties and senses are reduced to a sort of callous or unfeeling condition, so as to be absolutely insensible. When in this state, it is said, they may be struck, or pinched, or cut, and yet evince no emotion, until they awake, when the parts cut or pinched will be sore. But although the outward senses are dormant, the inward or spiritual are more sensitive and active than when the person is awake. The magnetized person also, it is said, is subject to the will of the magnetizer, and obeys him, both when that will is expressed, and when it is not. Some are endued with the faculty of somnambulism, or walk in their sleep. And they not only walk, but converse, see with their eyes shut and bandaged, tell what is passing at the same moment in places far remote, describe the diseases of patients placed before them, and perform many other wonderful and supernatural things, as the almanac says, 'both curious, useful and entertaining.'

Many instances are related, in which the effects were probably derived from magnetism alone. 1. A child, about two years old, was magnetized, and felt sleepy, but did not sleep. 2. A person, deaf and dumb, subject to fits, was sleepy during the operation, and his fits were suspended. 3. A gentleman who was magnetized, felt drowsy, had some convulsive motions, and a flowing of saliva or spittle to the mouth. 4. A girl sixteen years of age, was magnetized, and put to sleep in eight minutes. Attempts were made to awaken her by pinching, and by loud noises, but without success. 5. A cartman, who was magnetized was put to sleep in eight minutes, and could not be awakened by pinching. 6. A girl nineteen years of age was put to sleep, and talked, but nothing more was remarkable. 7. A milliner pretended to see when asleep, and to designate the time by a watch, but told wrong. 8. A person was magnetized, who exhibited convulsive motions when the hand of the magnetizer was directed to any part. 9. M. Chalet, French consul, when magnetized, had his hair rise on the approach of the magnetizer's finger. 10. M. Potel was put into a magnetic slumber, and when the magnetizer's finger was directed to any part, it was convulsed. 11. Miss Sampson, when in magnetic slumber, could not be awakened by loud noises. 12. A lady had a cancer cut from her breast during magnetic sleep, without any pain, and even without knowing it, until she was awaked from slumber forty-eight hours after. 13. A man who was in the magnetic sleep, read with his eyes firmly closed. 14. A student at law, affected with palsy, was so far healed by magnetism, that he laid aside his crutches. He also told words and designated cards, with his eyes closed, and foretold the time of his cure. 15. A hatter when magnetized, had a pin driven to the head into his arm, and another thrust into the sole of his foot, without emotion. He was also put into a magnetic state, when the magnetizer was in another room. 16. A young woman while in a magnetic sleep, designated diseases and prescribed for them. Such are a few among the numerous cases detailed.

There are certain laws or rules, in conformity with which animal magnetism manifests itself. The magnetic action is occasioned by certain touches or operations of the magnetizer upon the magnetized. This action is sometimes effected without any visible means, and sometimes without the person magnetized being aware of it. It has no effect on some, and generally none on the healthy—some persons are agitated by it, others are calmed—in some the pulse is weakened, in others it is accelerated—some breathe quicker, others slower—some are drowsy, some sleep, and some become somnambulists—some persons are rendered insensible, some have a faculty of seeing and reading with their eyes shut and bandaged—and some it is said, foretel events and describe diseases. When a person has been magnetized, there is no need to magnetize him again, the look or will of the magnetizer being sufficient to put him into the magnetic state, and he can be brought out of it by the same will, even when in another room. The eyes are closed, the eyeballs rolled up and convulsed, and the magnetized person can hear no questions or reply to none, except the magnetizer's. When the somnambulist awakes, he can remember nothing of what has passed. Many persons in sickness found no relief from it, while others who were variously diseased, it is said were cured.

In their report to the French Academy, the Commissioners say, 'We are far from presenting this report to you to settle your opinion about animal magnetism. It cannot, and should not be considered anything else but the collecting and classifying the facts we have observed. Regretting that it does not rest on a greater number of experiments, and we hope you will receive it with indulgence.' Thus it seems that notwithstanding the many experiments made, and the many facts elicited, the Commissioners fear to be positive on the subject, and we see that it could hardly be otherwise, when we recollect the occult nature of the science, the liability to deception and mistake, the numerous cases wherein it can hardly be possible to decide between reality and deception, and the still more numerous instances in which it is probable that the apparent phenomena are occasioned by wearisomeness, by the sameness of position, and far more than all by an excited and nervous imagination. We know that an ingenious mind may reason itself and others into almost any belief, and it would not be a difficult task for such a one to prove, from the report of the commissioners, that animal magnetism is true, or that it is false. If it be false, it is certainly one of the most ingenious deceptions ever practised upon the credulity of an intelligent public. If it be true, it will open a new sphere of physiological and psychological action of great importance in the medical as well as mental world. We have been somewhat diffuse on this subject, but will not trespass further on the reader's attention.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

Pusuant to notice from the Secretary of the Board of Education of the Commonwealth, the Convention met in Dedham on the 10th ult. The meeting was called to order and organized by the choice of Hon. Thomas French, of Canton, as President, and J. Cleaveland, of of Dedham, and Wm. H. Spear of Roxbury, Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That, in the opinion of the Convention, the act of the Legislature instituting a board of Education,' was timely and proper; that it was imperatively called for by the condition of our common schools, the spirit of the age, and interests of popular education; and that the establishment of such a board will prove a great public benefit, and will be the means especially of infusing new life and vigor into our system of common school instruction.

2. That it is important to the success of our common schools, and essential to their improvement, that measure be taken, by offering pecuniary compensation, or otherwise to secure the services of faithful and competent individuals, to act on Town Committee, and that in the opinion of the convention, this constitutes a fit subject for the action of the Legislature, and ought early to engage its attention.

3. That it is important to inquire, whether the present mode of districting towns, be, in all respects, the most judicious; whether for example by leaving the present Districts as they are, so far as regards the smaller children, to be under the tuition of competent female teachers, and uniting two or more of them under one male teacher of ample qulifications, to continue the whole or the greater part of the year, as the funds raised may admit, or some similar mode, our system of common schools might be rendered more efficient, and the interests of education be thereby promoted.

4. That it is essential to the efficiency of our common schools, that particular attention be given by the Committees of Towns, to the examination of teachers, and that no teacher ought to be engaged until he has obtained the approbation of said Committee.

5. That means ought to be devise for raising the standard of attainments among teachers and securing higher qualifications for their office.

6. That, whereas, the office of teacher is alike honorable in itself, and intimately connected with the best interests of civil society, at the same time that it imposes arduous duties on those engaged in it,—teachers are in the opinion of this convention, entitled to the sympathy of those among whom they labor, and particularly of parents, and ought to enjoy a social standing, corresponding to the nature and dignity of their occupation.

7. That the condition of school houses generally, ought to engage the attention of towns; and that measures should be adopted without delay, to render them better suited to their object, more attractive, and more subservient, especially to the ease, comfort and health of children, by being sufficiently capacious, judiciously located, and admitting of being readily warmed and ventilated.

8. That efforts ought to be made to cause the best books to be introduced and used in our schools, and as far as possible to secure a uniformity throughout the Commonwealth.

9. That the act of the legislature authorizing the several School districts to raise money by tax, for procuring Libraries and Apparatus for the use of schools—viz:—Thirty dollars for the first year, and ten dollars per year afterwards—is entitled to commendation—and that Districts ought to use the power thus conferred for the object specified in the act.

10. That it is in the highest degree important to individual welfare, and the security of our free and beloved institutions, that our common schools be made the means, if possible, of a thorough moral as well as intellectual training of the faculties, so that the children of the whole people may grow up in the possession of the sound principles of action; of all moral and civil virtues; fitted to adorn domestic and social life—and discharge well their duties as citizens of a great and flourishing republic.

11. That it is expedient to form County Associations for the purpose of aiding the cause of Popular Education, and especially for the improvement of our common schools.

12. That a Committee of three be chosen to prepare an Address to the people of this county, in behalf of this Convention, on the subject of Common School Education.

13. That such an association for the county of Norfolk be formed before the members of this Convention separate.

CONSTITUTION.

Article. 1. The Associatien shall be called 'The Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools.'

Art. 2. All persons who shall sign the Constitution shall be members of the Association; and all School Committees, Town or Prudential, for the time being; and all teachers who make teaching a business or profession, shall *ex-officio* be members.

Art. 3. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer—to be chosen annually, or at the next meeting after the expiration of a year from the time of their election.

Art. 4. The President, or any two of the Vice Presidents, shall have power to call meetings at such time and place as may be thought expedient—and it shall be their duty to call one whenever it shall be requested by the 'Board of Education.'

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the association to collect and diffuse information concerning the character and wants of our common schools, and use all practicable means, for elevating their character, and rendering them effectual in promoting a thorough moral and intellectual education.

Art. 6. For the improvement of common schools, and to aid in furthering the objects of this Association, the members of it shall, in the several towns in which they reside, use their influence in causing Town Societies to be formed and sustained.

The following Resolves offered by different individuals, were also adopted by the Convention.

1. That in the opinion of this Convention, the attention of the Legislature ought to be called to the importance of empowering School Committees to dismiss teachers, at any time when found incompetent to govern, or wanting in capacity to teach.

2. That school committees be requested to urge upon teachers the importance of cultivating the affections of their pupils, that love, not fear may influence their actions.

3. That the public exertions of the friends of education should be seconded and carried out by persevering individual exertion at home.

4. That a regard to the labors of teachers and to the advancement of their pupils, require the adoption of a uniformily of Text Books in our common Schools.

The following list, reported by the Committee, were elected by the Convention, officers of the Association.

Rev. Dr. Lamson, of Dedham, *President*; Samuel J. Gardiner, of Roxbnry, Philo Sanford of Wrentham. Benjamin V French, of Braintree, Rev. Elam Smalley, of Franklin, Rev. Henry Loring, of Medfield, *Vice Presidents*; J. Cleveland, *Secretary*; Wm. H. Spear, of Roxbury, Treasurer.

Flour. It has been estimated that the number of acres of wheat reaped this year in the United States is about eight millions. Allowing eighteen bushels to the acre, this would give an aggregate of 144,000,000 of bushels—sufficient, at five bushels to the barrel, to make 28,800,000 barrels. Assuming that each individual in the United States consumed two hundred and ten pounds of flour per year—and this we think a large allowance—the quantity required to supply the home consumption would be about fourteen millions of barrels. If, therefore, the estimate of the number of acres of wheat reaped at the last harvest is any thing near the truth, and the yield is not put at too high a rate, it will be seen that there will be a surplus of wheat sufficient to manufacture 12,300,000 barrels of flour—after deducting twelve millions of bushels for seed—remaining in the hands of the farmers, or in the stores of the dealers, in a manufactured state. If these calculations only approximate correctness, why should flour now be selling at the high price of eight dollars per barrel?

Singular Death. An aged lady in New Hampshire came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A large bat flew into the room where she was sitting, in the afternoon of the day, and alighted upon a piece of folded linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of out-door air again, but could scarcely detach it from the cloth. She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her, and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1837.

RUINS OF POMPEII.

The lecture before the Lyceum, on Wednesday evening last, by Henry R. Cleveland, Esq. of Boston, was an elegant and classical production. It is the work of a gifted mind—an intellect stored with exalted thought, and rich and gorgeous imagery—it is a living picture of Pompeii in its glory, and in its ruins. The eye of the listener could see its temples and domes—its theatres, with myriads forms bending their eager gaze on the mimic scene—the populace moving hurriedly along the streets, or gathered in the Forum, discussing business themes, or listening to the arguments of the philosopher, or the impassioned and spirit-stirring appeals of the orator. The sculptor is seen at his window, impressing upon and breathing life into the rude stones around him, by the magic touch of his chisel—tablets and signs are seen, indicative of the various vocations of its citizens—some curiously inscribed, and others not unlike those of later times—villas and cottages fill up the picture in the back ground, as far as the eye can reach, imparting fresh magnificence to the view. Here, in this earthly elysium, though the human mind was degraded by idolatry, the arts flourished, and science found her favored sons. Here honor guarded what valor won—here Grecian loveliness in dazzling lustre shone—here Roman firmness, ambition, pride! But 'a change came over the spirit of their dream.' Byron somewhere exclaims:

'Oh! night, and storm, and darkness!
Ye are wondrous strong;
Yet lovely in your might!'—

It was not thus with the deluge which swept over this devoted city. The description of Livy, written at the time, conveys a vivid idea of the startling grandeur of the spectacle—Vesuvius casting its lava to the clouds, a huge pillar of fire!—now lighting the horizon with its lurid light, and anon shrouding every object in impenetrable darkness—again wrapping the heavens in one vast sheet of flame, whilst lava fell in masses, and the ground for leagues around was covered with burning cinders. The inhabitants fled from the dwellings situated upon the slopes of the mountain, and took refuge in the open field. Destruction rolled on its resistless course! The miser sought his hoarded treasure, and deserted friends and kindred—woman, with her trnst in his protection, and youth in its helpless innocence. He, too, perished, with his gold grasped in his skeleton fingers. Still the tide swept on!—and that fair city, with its glad voices—its 'pleasures and palaces'—were buried in one common grave! Not a vestige was left to mark the spot. 'Eighteen hundred years ago!' said the lecturer, as he rose, 'there existed in Italy a city called Pompeii.' It was destroyed within the first century of the christian era, and laid undiscovered till 1650, and no great progress was made in excavation, until within the seventeenth century. Even now, not as it stood in pride and power—but overwhelmned by the torrent, and scathed by the fires of Vesuvius—there is a mystery and a halo hovering round the 'Ruins of Pompeii.'

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

We have no faith whatever in the system of juggling called Animal Magnetism. It appears by statements, that certain jestures are made use of somewhat similar to those employed by the Witch of Endor, when she raised Samuel, or rather *pretended* to raise him. The thumbs and the hands must be placed in a certain position, for a certain number of minutes. The operator must touch the head the feet and the pit of the stomach, &c. After all these operations, for the term of half an heur, when no effect is produced, 'they are repeated until that effect is produced, or until the operator is convinced that no effect can be produced.'

Wonderful discovery! A new science laid open! Cancers extirpated without the patients finding it out for days; and this is but a part; things are seen hundreds and thousands of miles by those who have no eyes to see any thing around them. After all the contortions used by the operator until he is wearied, the fatigues of sitting in one position for so long a time, and the power of imagination, what is the conclusion of the whole matter? Why, that 'it has no effect on some persons, and *generally*, none on the *healthy*.' Great achievement to frighten and weary by a long process of mysterious operations, a few sick persons. Glorious deed! worthy the praise of all the sons of science, and enough to set the ears of all the wonder hunters throughout the land to *itching*.

It is 'regretted that it did not rest on a greater number of experiments, and the committee hope their report will be received with indulgence.' *Indulgence!!* We think the community have too long indulged the Magicians of Egypt already.

Does any one ask why we publish the piece in another column if we believe it to be such a compound of folly and deception, we answer, we publish it to show how this wise world can be gulled; and how many men of sense can be found to bear testimony to the vilest impostures.

We publish it that our readers may know what is going on in the community on this subject; and especially that the subject may be investigated. We wish the celebrated Poyen might come this way and perform his magnetic feats among us. We will assuredly give him as much credit as is his due. And we hope the Quincy Lyceum will give him an invitation to lecture among us, for if he be as, we believe, all trick and jugglery, we wish an opportunity to expose it, and if there be any thing of wisdom or goodness in it, we wish to know it. We publish the article therefore, for the purpose of bringing the subject before the public.

THE CANADAS.

Among all our exchange papers there have been for a long time, few that we have looked at with more general interest than those from the two provinces of Canada. This has been owing in some degree, to our long acquaintance with that section of the country, and our high esteem for many of its inhabitants. But we have never watched the progress of events in that part of the continent with more interest, than we have done for the last two or three months. If we are to place reliance on the various statements of the public journals, the lower province is on the eve of a rebellion. It is certain that the military have been greatly reinforced, not only from other provinces but from the mother country, and munitions of war have been sent from the great depot at Quebec to the more exposed parts of the province. The situation of Lord Gosford is not a very pleasant one. He appears to have given offence to both parties. The radicals are of course displeased with him, because he represents, in his office, the majesty of England; the loyalists complain of him, because he is not more bold and energetic in his measures, and more decided against the opposition party. He appears to be an excellent, amiable man, but to want the requisite decision of character for the crisis which seems to be approaching.

Shocking Murder. The most unprecedented murder in the record of crimes, was committed by a person in Missouri. Samuel Brown, of the age of ninety-eight years, and his wife, a very old lady, were both murdered in their house, together with three negroes. Mr. B. was a prudent, saving, economical old man, and had the reputation in his neighborhood of having on hand a large sum of silver; and on that night some fiend in human shape approached the house, and from appearance, with a light wood knot and hatchet broke the skulls of both the old persons, in a most frightful and lacerated manner—and with the same brutal barbarity killed the three negroes, and throwed two men on the fire, and left the negro woman weltering in gore on her bed. All his silver, as his neighbors say, to the amount of eight thousand dollars was taken out of his chest—three hundred and fifty in paper money in the same chest was left. One negro woman on the place not murdered, says, at a late hour of the night she was awaked from her sleep by a noise; that she run out and beheld her master and mistress lying on the porch murdered; and some one with a torch in his hand forcing a negro man into the house, as was thought to show the money—the same man was afterwards thrown on the fire. The woman afraid to stir, gave no alarm until morning, when the neighbors assembled to behold this awful sight.

The Great Mail Robbery. The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal states that a man has been arrested in Detroit, Michigan, on suspicion of having been concerned in the great mail robbery, which occurred some time since west of the city, the perpetrators of which have thus far baffled all the exertions of justice to ferret them out. The circumstances which led to the arrest of the prisoner are these. He attempted to procure from the Bank of Michigan cash for a post note for one thousand dollars, drawn by the Morris Canal Company of New Jersey. The suspicions of the Cashier were aroused by the halting mannner in which he accourted for having the note in his possession, and that officer had the prisoner arrested without delay. It has since been ascertained that the post note was mailed at St. Louis, Mo. by a merchant of that city, on the fourteenth of September. Advices have since reached the merchant, that his remittance had failed. As to the robbery on the 19th of September, there cannot be a doubt but that he was concerned in it.

The Grain Growing States. Much is said of the magnitude and importance of the productions of the South, which have been put at $100,000,000, while the value of the grain-growing States appears to be forgotten. But it will be seen by a calculation in the Buffalo Journal, that those who imagine the *agricultural* productions of the Northern, Middle and Western States, to say nothing of our manufactures, are but dust in the balance, when compared with those of the South, are in an error. Upon the subject of flour, the produce of last year it is stated to be, in round numbers, twenty-nine millions of barrels. Assuming twenty-four millions to be the annual average yield, and supposing that seven eighths of this quantity are raised in the states not considered as planting States, in whole or in part, and we have twenty-one millions of barrels which are to be accredited to the grain-growing States. Put the price at six dollars—a fair average—and we have an amount of $136,000,000 as the value of a single article of Northern and Western produce. If there are any Northern and Western people, who feel inclined to envy the South, let them call this simple circumstance to mind, and we think they will cease repining at once, over the fancied advantages of our Southern friends.

Riot at Montreal. A late number of the Montreal Herald, gives a long account of serious disturbances there, caused by a contemplated procession of the 'Sons of Liberty:'—250 mustering in Great St. James Street made an unprovoked attack on some loyalists who were quietly looking on—fired two pistols which did no mischief—pounded sundry individuals—and chased others through the streets, breaking the windows of loyal houses as they passed along. The loyalists, however, took their turn, having received large reinforcements, but at sight thereof the 'Sons' dispersed. The riot act was read, and the royal regiment was ordered out to parade the streets, supported by the artillery, but nothing happened to give them employmeat. About six o'clock the loyalists attempted an attack on the house of Mr Papineau, but were restrained—not easily—by their leaders. The office of the Vindicator they would not spare—the types, paper, and every thing movable were thrown into the street. Magistrates with troops were stationed through the night at various points. But nothing farther happened.

The Quebec Mercury of the 4th inst. says, 'Last night, as Messrs Caron, Lindsay and M'Cord, were returning from a meeting of the officers of the Quebec Militia Artillery, which had been held at the Albion Hotel, they were attacked by a gang of ruffians who issued out of one of the taverns in the market place, and most dreadfully beaten. They would probably have been murdered but for the interference of some of the neighbors, who in rescuing them came in for their share of the blows. Messrs Lindsay and M'Cord, are more cut than Mr Caron, but all bear sufficient marks of the brutal violence of their assailants, Some of the fellows are in custody, and it is hoped that the whole will be discovered.' From various other quarters there are reports of riots and mobs, which show the public mind to be in a continued state of ferment and excitement.

Severe Justice. The late cashier to the Copenhagen Theatre, has been convicted of defrauding the establishment of seventy thousand dollars. The sentence is, loss of honor and his right hand, and hard labor in a fortress till the money be restored or the criminal die.

Beggars in London. The number of professional beggars in London is estimated at 8,000; their receipts are supposed to ave rage thirty shillings per week. At least 7,500 of them are believed to be impostors.

Death by Suffocation. The coroner of Philadelphia was recently called to hold a jury on the body of two persons found dead in a barber's shop. It appears that the owner of the shop was a colored man from the West Indies. The shop not being opened as usual was forced by one of the neighbors, who on entering found the poor barber seated in a chair, apparently asleep. On approaching him it was discovered that he was dead, and on the floor near him lay a white man, of squalid appearance, who was also sleeping the sleep of death. In the absence of any positive testimony the presumption is, that having closed up the shop the evening previous, the barber had offered shelter to the white man, and made up a fire, with a view of keeping himself and his companion comfortable during the night, and that the room being confined so that neither smoke nor gas could escape, as there was no chimney, suffocation ensued.

Trial for Murder. The trial of John S. Titcomb for the murder of Isaac H. Ruessell, took place at Concord, N.H. It will be recollected that Titcomb murdered a person employed in the same shop with him, in Hopkinton, by a violent blow on the back of his head, which caused his death, and then put his body into a barrel, covered it with shavings, and fired the building. The fact of the prisoner's committing the murder was not denied, and the defenae set up was insanity. There was a great many witnesses examined to this point, The prisoner was ably defended, and the jury returned a verdict of, not guilty, by reason of insanity,' without leaving their seats.

Bankruptcies in France. From an address delivered by the new president of the Tribunal of Commerce, we learn that there were during the judicial year preceding the last three hundred and twenty nine bankruptcies, and in the last year 529, making an increase of two hundred, or about two fifths. In fifty-nine of the last failures no balance sheet has been made out. Of the remaining four hundred and seventy-three, the debts of 191 did not exceed 20,000f. each; of fifty-seven, did not exceed 60,000f.! of one hundred and five, 200,000f.; and of twenty only did they exceed the last amount. This looks at the first glance like the 'effects of the specie circular,' as some of our orators in Congress have said. But it seems from the same document noticed in Galigani's Messenger that the failures in eighteen hundred and thirty-one were *eighteen hundred*: so it seems that the disastrous effects of the circular were most severely felt by the John Crapaus in anticipation before it was issued.

The Crops. All accounts far and near agree in the representation that the produce of the country was never so abundant as at the present season. The crops have thus far been well secured, and so soon as the farmers can be reconciled to the reduction which necessarily follows a season of scarcity and high prices every one will again enjoy what many have not for the year past, an ample supply of food as the reward of daily toil. The season has doubtless been more than usually productive. The hay was a light crop; English grain was never better; Corn, though, not more than middling perhaps rather short, is altogether better than last year, and will probably average three times the quantity of the last year's crop on the same ground. Potatoes are good, and from the usual quantity planted must be very abundant.

Profitable Cow. The Claremont Eagle says that a farmer in that town has a cow ten years old last spring, whose offspring are as follows: 3 yoke of oxen worth $260 dollars; 2 cows each worth $30; a two year old heifer $20; a pair of twins, a year old, $40; and a calf 15. Her grand-children are three calves worth $6 a piece. The milk of the mother cow for nine years, was worth $15 a year, and of the other two cows, one for two and the other for one year the same, making the whole a little less than $600.

A Grand Speculation. More than 4,500,000 dozen of oysters are said to be consumed in Paris annually, and these have heretofore been brought in wagons a distance which it required three days and a half to travel. An old French captain has set on foot a plan for an association with a capital of 540,000 francs, for supplying Paris. Marseilles and Belgium with oysters, which is to be carried into effect by means of floating oyster beds. Eight flat boats and two steam boats are to be employed, and it is expected that the business will afford them a handsome return.

Installation. The order of exercises at the installation of Rev. Mr. Nichols as Pastor of the Universalist Society in this town, was as follows: Sermon, by Rev. Hosea Ballou; Installing Prayer, by Rev. S. Brimblecome of Danvers; Delivery of the Scriptures, and Charge, by Rev. Thomas Whittemore of Cambridge; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. A. A. Folsom of Hingham; Address to the Society, by Rev. H. Ballou, 2d, of Roxbury. A meeting was held in the evening, in which all united with song and prayer.

Pennsylvania Convention. The amendment, limiting the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court to fifteen years, and the Presidential Judges of the Court of Common Pleas ten years—and the Associate Judges of the last named Court (not legal characters) to five years was adopted by a vote of 62 to 49. The majority, after much able discussion, being thus decisive in favor of this compromise for the judicial tenure, it is probable that these terms will be finally adopted by the Convention.

Perseverance Rewarded. The Messrs. Holt, of Holt's Hotel, New York, have expended much money and time in boring for fresh water on the premises, and had proceed as far in the earth as six hundred feet, without getting pure water, but says the Mercantile Advertiser, at the depth of seven hundred feet, they struck on a vein of pure and wholsome water as we have ever tasted, and the flow appeared abundant to supply their large establishment.

Frightful Mortality. A letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, from New York, at New Orleans, states that of two hundred passengers who went out in that ship, one hundred and sixty-two died previous to Oct. 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, only ten out of the whole number survived. The Nestor left New York on the 23d of August.

A Lawyer Scourged. A lawyer was lately detected in a theft at Little Rock, and sentenced to receive forty stripes on the bare back. The lash was well laid on, and he was then expelled from the court roll.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION. The coroner of Philadelphia was recently called to hold a jury on the body of two persons found dead in a barber's shop. It appears that the owner of the shop was a colored man from the West Indies. The shop not being opened as usual was forced by one of the neighbors, who on entering found the poor barber seated in a chair, apparently asleep. On approaching him it was discovered that he was dead, and on the floor near him lay a white man, of squalid appearance, who was also sleeping the sleep of death. In the absence of any positive testimony the presumption is, that having closed up the shop the evening previous, the barber had offered shelter to the white man, and made up a fire, with a view of keeping himself and his companion comfortable during the night, and that the room being confined so that neither smoke nor gas could escape, as there was no chimney, suffocation ensued.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. The trial of John S. Titcomb for the murder of Isaac H. Ruessell, took place at Concord, N.H. It will be recollected that Titcomb murdered a person employed in the same shop with him, in Hopkinton, by a violent blow on the back of his head, which caused his death, and then put his body into a barrel, covered it with shavings, and fired the building. The fact of the prisoner's committing the murder was not denied, and the defenae set up was insanity. There was a great many witnesses examined to this point, The prisoner was ably defended, and the jury returned a verdict of , not guilty, by reason of insanity,' without leaving their seats.

BANKRUPTCIES IN FRANCE. From an address delivered by the new president of the Tribunal of Commerce, we learn that there were during the judicial year preceding the last three hundred and twenty nine bankruptcies, and in the last year 529, making an increase of two hundred, or about two fifths. In fifty-nine of the last failures no balance sheet has been made out. Of the remaining four hundred and seventy-three, the debts of 191 did not exceed 20,000f. each ; of fifty-seven, did not exceed 60,000f. ! of one hundred and five, 200,000f.; and of twenty only did they exceed the last amount. This looks at the first glance like the ' effects of the specie circular,' as some of our orators in Congress have said. But it seems from the same document noticed in Galigani's Messenger that the failures in eighteen hundred and thirty-one were *eighteen hundred* - so it seems that the disastrous effects of the circular were most severely felt by the John Crapaus in anticipation before it was issued.

THE CROPS. All accounts far and near agree in the representation that the produce of the country was never so abundant as at the present season. The crops have thus far been well secured, and so soon as the farmers can be reconciled to the reduction which necessarily follows a season of scarcity and high prices every one will again enjoy what many have not for the year past, an ample supply of food as the reward of daily toil. The season has doubtless been more than usually productive. The hay was a light crop ; English grain was never better ; Corn, though, not more than middling perhaps rather short, is altogether better than last year, and will probably average three times the quantity of the last year's crop on the same ground. Potatoes are good, and from the usual quantity planted must be very abundant.

PROFITABLE COW. The Claremont Eagle says that a farmer in that town has a cow ten years old last spring, whose offspring are as follows : 3 yoke of oxen worth $260 dollars ; 2 cows each worth $30 ; a two year old heifer $20 ; a pair of twins, a year old, $40 ; and a calf 15. Her grand-children are three calves worth $6 a piece. The milk of the mother cow for nine years, was worth $15 a year, and of the other two cows, one for two and the other for one year the same, making the whole a little less than $600.

A GRAND SPECULATION. More than 4,500,000 dozen of oysters are said to be consumed in Paris annually, and these have heretofore been brought in wagons a distance which it required three days and a half to travel. An old French captain has set on foot a plan for an association with a capital of 540,000 francs, for supplying Paris. Marseilles and Belgium with oysters, which is to be carried into effect by means of floating oyster beds. Eight flat boats and two steam boats are to be employed, and it is expected that the business will afford them a handsome return.

INSTALLATION. The order of exercises at the installation of Rev. Mr. NICHOLS as Pastor of the Universalist Society in this town, was as follows : Sermon, by Rev. Hosea Ballou ; Installing Prayer, by Rev. S. Brimblecome of Danvers ; Delivery of the Scriptures, and Charge, by Rev. Thomas Whittemore of Cambridge ; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. A. A. Folsom of Hingham ; Address to the Society, by Rev. H. Ballou, 2d, of Roxbury. A meeting was held in the evening, in which all united with song and prayer.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION. The amendment, limiting the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court to fifteen years, and the Presidential Judges of the Court of Common Pleas ten years—and the Associate Judges of the last named Court (not legal characters) to five years was adopted by a vote of 62 to 49. The majority, after much able discussion, being thus decisive in favor of this compromise for the judicial tenure, it is probable that these terms will be finally adopted by the Convention.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED. The Messrs. Holt, of Holt's Hotel, New York, have expended much money and time in boring for fresh water on the premises, and had proceed as far in the earth as six hundred feet, without getting pure water , but says the Mercantile Advertiser, at the depth of seven hundred feet, they struck on a vein of pure and wholsome water as we have ever tasted, and the flow appeared abundant to supply their large establishment.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY. A letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, from New York, at New Orleans, states that of two hundred passengers who went out in that ship, one hundred and sixty-two died previous to Oct. 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, only TEN out of the whole number SURVIVED. The Nestor left New York on the 23d of August.

A LAWYER SCOURGED. A lawyer was lately detected in a theft at Little Rock, and sentenced to receive forty stripes on the bare back. The lash was well laid on, and he was then expelled from the court roll.

MAD DOGS. The citizens of Hanover, in New Jersey, were lately much alarmed by the appearance of rabid animals in their vicinity. A dog supposed to be rabid, came from Livingston, into Hanover, and bit a young man, several hogs, dogs and cattle, and was soon after destroyed. Several of the animals were confined, but the opinion being current that after nine days, no fear need be apprehended, they were set at liberty. A large dog which was known to have been bitten, was loosened, and in the evening he was taken with spasms, ran through the place, bit several dogs, a number of cattle, and was killed. Soon after, a large hog which had also been bitten, was taken raving mad, but before doing any injury, was killed. The excitement is very great and much damage may yet be done.

VALUABLE HORSE. Mr Asaph Rice, of Northborough owns a horse, which he bought in 1822, which has since run in a baggage wagon to Boston, and elsewhere, fifteen years three months and twenty four days, and has travelled one hundred and seven thousand miles, and has eaten in the same, time eighteen hundred bushels of corn.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES. At the election for Representatives to General Court from this town, on Monday last, the first ballotting resulted as follows :

First balloting, for Representative, the whole number of votes, 264. John Whitney had 129, Harvey Field 77, Lewis Bass 43 ; scattering 15. Second balloting, whole number of votes 267, John Whitney had 137 and was elected. Harvey Field had 67, Lewis Bass 39 scattering 13.

TACKS. This little item in a shoemaker's 'kit, which may be said to keep the whole shoe manufacturing world together, is quite a staple article of manufacture in Plymouth county. There are it is said, three manufaeturers of that article in that county, who each make 15,000,000 per week. In Massachusetts it is supposed there are at least 75,000,000 made weekly, making 3,800,000,000 a year.

FRENCH INDEMNITY. The *Courier des Etas Unis* announces that the French government has agreed to pay to the United States the sum of 1,022,185 francs and 92 centimes, as the interest of tho four first terms of credit on the twenty-five millions stipulated to be paid by the treaty of July 5th, 1831, but not paid till the 22d of March 1836.

GOOD. The London Post says, ' We dislike extreme measures, but our opinion briefly is, that an engineer should be hanged every week, and a proprietor every fortnight till steamboat accidents cease. The execution would not last long.'

REPRESENTATIVES. *Weymouth*—Noah Torrey and Lemuel Humphrey.
Braintree—Minot Thayer and Joseph Richards.
Milton—James M. Robbins and Nathaniel Thomas.
Dorchester—Samuel P. Loud and Joshua Pierce.
Dedham—Joshua Fales, John Morse and Daniel Covell.

Votes for Governor for this year and last :—

	1836		1837	
	Morton.	Everett.	Morton.	Everett.
Dorchester,	200	223	188	326
Quincy,	148	120	103	167
Roxbury,	345	453	349	531
Milton,	115	64	84	122
Brookline,	31	82	28	83
Randolph,	236	68	249	191
Braintree,	126	99	84	177
Wrentham,	159	125	119	217
Canton,	122	81	114	117
Weymouth,	205	65	232	120
Foxboro'	73	48	79	122
Medfield,	89	44	52	70
Medway,	135	115	127	178
Dover,	13	44	11	64
Sharon,	74	36	53	78
Cohasset,	30	48	27	59
Dedham,	163	268	148	235
Stoughton,	183	55	133	144
Walpole,	42	134	26	159
Bellingham	67	55	97	58
Needham,	35	70	49	127
Franklin,	121	82	55	119
	2679	2335	2407	3424

Votes for Senators in 1836, and 1837 :—

	French.	Goodrich.	Richardson.	Cushing.	Everett.	Williams.
Roxbury,	521	470	517	361	358	377
Stoughton,	136	138	137	131	128	131
Milton,	116	124	125	81	80	82
Dorchester,	322	334	333	169	190	188
Randolph,	188	200	199	236	240	244
Braintree,	177	178	178	78	83	84
Weymouth,	119	119	120	181	229	229
Quincy,	167	169	167	101	103	100
Wrentham,	219	218	218	118	110	118
Franklin,	121	124	124	46	47	49
Dedham,	296	292	293	144	135	153
Foxboro'	121	123	123	73	78	78
Needham,	127	123	127	47	46	47
Walpole,	155	156	160	25	22	15
Canton,	103	107	107	111	112	111
Medfield,	71	71	73	51	50	51
Sharon,	78	78	78	52	50	52
Medway,	180	179	179	121	119	124
Bellingham,	67	67	67	90	88	90
Dover,	64	64	64	11	11	11
	3348	3336	3389	2227	2278	2334

ABOLITION. The scene of abolition excitement appears for the present to be fixed at Alton Illinois. The proximity of that place to a slave state seems to render the controversy more violent and bitter even than it was erewhile in this city. We have already informed our readers that the press of the Alton Observer, a religious and anti-slavery paper, has been three times destroyed by a mob—once at St. Louis, where it was formerly located, and twice at Alton——and that its editor, the Rev. Mr Lovejoy has recently been obliged to flee, apparently for his life, from St. Charles. The circumstances created a call for a convention recently at Alton for the purpose of forming a state anti-slavery society ; but after this convention was organized, a large number of persons who claimed to be in favor of ' free discussion' came in and out-voted the abolitionists. The latter then held a meeting in Upper Alton, and formed a state society without much further disturbance. At the last accounts the Rev. Edward Beecher, of the Jacksonville College, had preached a strong abolition sermon in the Presbyterian church at Alton, and great excitement existed in consequence. The church was crowded to overflowing. During the exercises a stone was thrown into the house through a window, but did no mischief. Immediately afterwards an armed force appeared in front of the church for the purpose of protecting it, but no further disturbance occurred that evening. We have seen it stated in a letter from Alton that a majority of the people of that place have become abolitionists, and to this circumstance is to be attributed, we presume, that mob law has not reigned supreme in that place. They have signed a paper, declaring their intention to re-establish the Observer, come what will. From these facts mobocrats might learn, if they would learn any thing, that destroying presses it not a very effectual mode of compassing their ends.—*Boston Times.*

THREE HUNDRED INDIANS DROWNED. Another dreadful steamboat accident occurred on the Mississippi, which has lately become the scene of so many heart rending and appalling catastrophes. The steamer Monmouth left New Orleans laden with several hundred Indians, a portion of the emigrating Creek tribe, as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by a ship, in tow of a steamer descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers, and the obscurity of the scene a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in the part of the stream where, by the usage of the river and the rules of the Mississippi navigation, she had no right to go, and where, of course, the descending tow did not expect to meet her. The fearful responsibility for this vast sacrifice of human life rests on the contractors for migrating the Creek Indians. The avaricious disposition to increase the profits on the speculation first induced the chartering of rotten, old and unseaworthy boats, because they were of a class to be procured cheaply ; and then to make those increased profits still larger, the Indians were packed upon these crazy vessels in such crowds, that not the slightest regard seems to have beeu paid to their safety, comfort or even decency. The crammed condition of the decks and cabins was offensive to every sense and feeling, and kept the poor creatures in a state unfit for human beings. Six hundred were crammed into this boat, (the Monmouth,) and three hundred of them have perished.—*True American.*

THE THOMSONIAN SYSTEM. A young Irish woman in New York, appeared before a justice, and preferred the following complaint against Dr. Frost and his assistants, the notorious botanic practitioner, at the Thomsonian Infirmary. The complainant who appears to be a very intelligent girl, stated to the magistrate that she entered the infirmary in July last, in capacity of servant and nurse to the sick. That after she had been there about three months, she was taken sick, and underwent several courses of the Thomsonian medicines, steaming, refrigeating, &c. of which sickness, after a most painful period of three or four days she was relieved, and returned to her duty. Shortly after her partial recovery she had a relapse, when it was proposed to her to undego another steaming and course of treatment, which she objected to on account of the dreadful vomiting produced by the administration of lobelia. Finding her opposed to another course they pretended to send for a carriage to take her away ; instead of which they proceeded to fasten the windows and doors to prevent her escape, and make preparations for giving her another par-boiling in the Thomsonian kettle. Immediately upon the arrival of the operator-in-chief of the lobelia faculty ; they seized upon her, and by main force put her into the botanic tub, and commenced raising steam upon her, until she was done through, when they soused half a dozen pailsfull of cold water upon her, and then rolled her up to the eyes in a woolen blanket, like an egyptian mummy, and put her in bed. The lobelia and the red pills were not spared upon her, and the frequent potation of these nostrums at length had such an effect upon her as to cause a partial derangement. In the course of a week however, owing to her excellent constitution, she regained sufficient strength to inform some of her friends of her deplorble condition, who came and took her away, and placed her at the New York Hospital, where she was confined for nine weeks, most of which time she was in a state of derangement. The complainant furthermore stated that the Doctor refused to pay the balance of eleven dollars due her of her wages, charging that amount for medical treatment at the Infirmary. It was to recover this sum that she made application to the justice, who upon hearing her statement, advised her to lay her complaint before the police. The magistrate directed her complaint to be taken down by the clerk, and despatched an officer to arrest the steam Doctor, and bring him up forthwith.

NOTICE.

The members of the Quincy Lyceum are informed that George S. Hilliard, Esq. of Boston, will Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at half past six o'clock. The following question will be discussed ;—Would a National Bank of the United States relieve our pecuniary embarrassments.

L. RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Dr. Ebenezer Woodward to Miss Mary Ann Greenleaf, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Greenleaf.

By the same, Mr. Joseph W. Robertson to Miss Abigail S. Adams.

In Dedham, Mr. Charles Weston, of Boston, to Miss Betsey Berry.

DIED.

In Boston, on Thursday last, Mr. George Hardwick, late of this place, aged 42. His remains will be removed to this place for interment to-morrow (Sunday,) and the funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church at two o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Weymouth, Mrs Sally Hunt, wife of Mr. Albert Hunt, aged 43 ; Mrs. Mary P. Nash, wife of Mr. Elias Nash, aged 19.

In Gloucester, Lucy Ann, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Chamberlain, Jr., aged 9.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the ' all-infallible ' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.
Quincy, Aug. 5. tf

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING :

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November inst., at *one* o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, it being the fourth Monday of said month.

To see if the Town will send to the next General Court one or more Representatives in addition to the one already chosen : and if so, to elect them.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT, } *Selectmen of*
JAMES NEWCOMB, } *Quincy.*

QUINCY, November 17th, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest :
LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*
Quincy, Nov. 18. 2w

Coffee and Wood.

2000 POUNDS of Coffee for sale cheap for cash.
Also—Ninety cords of first rate Eastern Wood.
GEORGE SPEAR, 2d.
Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday,* from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.
Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*
Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Wood for Sale.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 1st day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, from thirty to forty acres of first rate OAK and WALNUT WOOD, in lots to suit purchasers. Immediately after the sale of the wood, the LAND, with about twenty-five acres more on which is an excellent thrifty growth of Wood, in four fifteen acre lots. It is situated in Braintree, between the house of Josiah Harman and the Humphrey house, now occupied by Mr. Abbott. It is very easy of access, and is probably the best lot of Wood that will be offered at auction this season.

☞ The sale will be positive as the property belongs to a company. Conditions made known at the sale
HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*
Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of the late Capt. Oliver Jenkins, Quincy Point, on WEDNESDAY, 22d day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz : Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaux, Sofas, Carpets, Desks, Fire Setts, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Glass, China, Tin and Iron Ware, Books, one Accordion, one Sail Boat, with new sails, anchor and oars, and a large number of other articles.
THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*
Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, 20th day of November inst, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD, standing on about twelve acres of land, belonging to George W. Beale, Esq., a quarter of a mile from Mr. Harman's, in Braintree.
THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*
Quincy, Nov. 11. 3w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers ; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Yose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

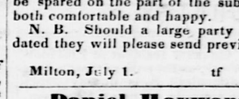
THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage ; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.
Milton, July 1. tf

Daniel Hayward's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of

DANIEL HAYWARD,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JONATHAN HAYWARD, } *Executors.*
MINOT THAYER, }
Braintree, Oct. 28. 3w*

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, 23d day of November, at *ten* o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD standing on about eight acres of land, situated in Braintree, about three quarters of a mile from Little Pond, so called. Said wood stands on land formerly owned by Paul Wild, deceased, and offers a rare chance to purchasers as a good road runs directly to the premises. Conditions made known at the sale.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*
Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN recently from the orchard of the subscriber, one barrel filled with Black Sweet APPLES, who will give *Ten Dollars* for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

LEWIS BASS.
Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

To Let on Quincy Point.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place.

Likewise—A large CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.
Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby informed, that a third instalment of Ten Dollars on each share has been laid by the President and Directors, payable on or before Monday the 20th inst. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank or to the Treasurer.

FRANCIS ADAMS, *Treasurer.*
Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Collector.*
Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE END OF TIME.

To John in vision there was shown,
An Angel coming from the throne
Of Him who angels made:
Clothed with a cloud around him spread,
And gorgeous rainbow on his head,
In majesty arrayed!

His face did with the sun compare,
His feet like fiery pillars were,
When to the earth he bowed;
With his right foot set on the flood,
And with his left on earth he stood,
And thus proclaim'd aloud—

Lifting his hand to heaven, he swore
By him who lives forevermore,
Who Heaven, and earth and sea—
And all that they contain hath made,
And by whose sceptre all are sway'd,
That Time should cease to be!

My soul! upon that day reflect!
When earth's foundation shall be wreck'd,
And in convulsions lie!
If thou would'st find a safe retreat,
When earth shall melt with fervent heat,
To CHRIST for refuge fly! J. T.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

Exodus 2: 6:—'And behold, the babe wept.'

Why dost thou weep, thou lovely babe,
Why dost thou sigh and grieve?
A princess will take care of thee,
And all thy woes relieve.
Thy mother too shall be thy nurse,
'Twas she who hid thee there—
Her tearful eyes have watch'd thee long,
Her infant's life to spare.
To save her babe from Pharaoh's sword,
Thy mother hid her child—
Pharaoh's daughter pitied thee—
Thy grief-worn mother smil'd!
Thy mother! thy mother, babe,
Will not forget her heir—
For thee she'll toil, for thee to God
She'll lift her voice in prayer!
Thy mother, child, will follow thee,
'Till thou art grown to years;
In all thy sorrows she will sigh,
And shed maternal tears!
Her eyes will watch thee when awake,
She'll guard thee when asleep;
And thinking of thy death or hers,
Will for her infant weep!
Though others may forget thee, child,
Thy mother she will not—
Amid a mother's thousand cares
Her babe is ne'er forgot! J. T.

ANECDOTES.

ODD JUSTICE. Two Quakers resident in Philadelphia, applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide the following difficulty: A is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived; he meets B, an usurer, and states his wish to have it insured—the matter is agreed upon. A returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled, and should B hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B, thus—'Friend B, if thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee needn't, for I've *heard of the ship.*' 'Oh ho!' thinks B, to himself—'cunning fellow—he wants to do me out of the premium? So he writes thus to A.—'Friend A, thou be'est too late by half an hour, the policy *is* filled.' A rubs his hands with delight—yet B refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? He who remains silent longest gains his point.

HALF PRICE. A witty Hibernian, just arrived in London, and wandering about, perceived a blanket at a shop door, with this inscription on it, 'This superior blanket at half price.' Pat walked in and inquired the price. 'Just five shillings,' replied the shopkeeper. 'By my sewle, and that's chape enough!' And so, folding the blanket up, and putting it under his arm, he laid down 2s 6d, and walked off; the shopkeeper intercepted him, and demanded the other 2s 6d.—'Didn't you say you spalpeen, that the *price* of blankets was 5s? And, sure, hav'nt I given you half of it? And by that same token, I won't give up my bargain.' A scuffle ensued, and Pat was taken to Bow street; but when there, he pleaded his cause so ably, that the Magistrates dismissed the complaint, advised the shopkeeper never again to ticket his goods at '*half price.*'

YOUTHFUL PRECOCITY. 'Well, Johnny,' said a loving father, to his little pledge, on his return from school, one day, 'So you've been a good boy at school, hey?' 'Yes, pa,' said the little innocent. 'Well, now, that's right my boy, and here's a bright cent for you, Johnny. Now, my son, how high are you in your class?' 'How what, pa?' said John, with an abstracted gaze, his mind evidently fixed on his 'bright cent.' 'How high, my son?' 'Bout *so* high, sir, was Johnny's cute reply, holding his hand some two or three feet from the floor.

A GOOD ONE. A gentleman recently lodged at a hotel somewhere in the Middle States, and in the morning was observed looking among a quantity of newly cleaned boots, in search of his own. 'What kind of boots was your boots, sir?' inquired Billy. 'Quite new ones, have you seen them?' 'New ones! why lord bless you sir, the new boots be all gone an hour ago.'

SIMPLICITY. A little girl having been sent to a grocer's for a jug of molasses, on trust—told the shopkeeper he must please charge it to her daddy. 'Who is your daddy?' inquired the man. I don't know him.' 'Why, la! that's funny,' replied she; you don't know my daddy, eh? Why, I know him just easy!'

A RAW ONE. 'Fine chance for you to live on wind,' said an old fellow to a Grahamite, after the last east wind had been blowing constantly for a week. 'Yes,' said the man of saw dust bread, 'but then one dosn't relish it so well *raw.*'

VIRTUE BEFORE RICHES. Themistocles had a daughter. Two men making love to her, he preferred the virtuous man before the rich one, saying, he would rather have a man without riches, than riches without a man.

METAPHYSICAL REASONING. A fellow was told at a tailor's shop that three yards of cloth being wet would shrink one quarter of a yard. 'Well then,' he inquired, 'if you should wet only quarter of a yard, would there be any of it left?'

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3t1m

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomache, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, JR.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family.

Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$20,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

PUBLISHED EV

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Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

ribers would respectfully inform their nd customers, that they have now on assortment of seasonable GOODS, ONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

OTHS, | WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
RUS, | COTTON do.
TS, | SALISBURY do.
NS, | MERINOES, all kinds.
ANKETS, | CIRCASSIANS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

ish and American PRINTS; Bleached ed SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED Cotton BATTING and WADDING; OCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Kid and Leather Walking } Shoes.
" " Village Lace }
's and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES

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INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

eneral assortment of DRUGS and ME-Every kind of Family Medicines and Phy-riptions put up with care, and warranted best quality.

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above articles are offered for sale at Bos-*t cash or approved credit.*

rders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Cop-promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
(Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Notice.

ZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his s and the public that he has taken the shop, gton Street, formerly occupied by George here he intends carrying on the

, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:
, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER NGING and WHITE-WASHING.
s of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-in a superior style.
s of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and ll customers at as cheap rates as can be elsewhere.

attention to business he hopes to merit a blic patronage.
Jan. 7. tf

New Establishment.

bscriber respectfully informs his friends and ublic, that he has opened an OYSTER the building formerly occupied by Thomas Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook swer the wishes of his customers.
s and others supplied with them opened from n a gallon.
scriber has connected with his establishment R'S SHOP, at which calling he will endea-se those who favor him with their support.
Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

Fire Insurance Only.

REMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice Capital Stock is

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ll paid in and invested according to Law: hey *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon ions of property in Boston and the *immedi-ity*, not exceeding

$20,000;

ACTORIES and other property at a dis-exceeding

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ne risk.
ll also insure buildings and other property TY OF NEW YORK.

5th of the Charter of this Company provides irectors "shall annually set aside one-tenth nett income, over and above six per centum, ropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston stment, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*
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'Good morning, John,' said Mr. Morton, 'you see I have found out your secret. Do you come here to study or to read?'

'To read, father,' said John; and as he put the book he had been reading into his father's hands, he saw it was *the Bible*.

'I see, my son,' said his father, 'I see now the cause of the improvement, in which my mother and myself have lately rejoiced—rejoiced with trembling, for we knew not that you sought strength to resist temptation from the Giver of all strength.'

'O father,' said John, 'I could never have persevered, had it not been for this morning hour. When I was tempted, it was the thought of the prayers I had offered here, which reminded me to seek aid from God; and I have here learned from this book (and he took it from his father as he spoke,) a great deal that I never knew before.'—*Youth's Friend.*

THE LOST CHILD.

In the county of Ulster, in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania, lived a man whose name was Le Fevre; he was the grandson of a Frenchman, who was obliged to fly to this country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He might have well been called the *last* of mankind, for he possessed a plantation on the very verge of the valley towards the Blue Mountains, a place of refuge for animals of the deer kind.

This man having a family of eleven children, (a thing by no means uncommon in that country,) was greatly alarmed one morning at missing the youngest, who was about four years of age—he disappeared about ten o'clock. The distressed family sought after him in the river and in the fields, but to no purpose. Terrified to an extreme degree, they united with their neighbors in quest of him. They entered the woods which they beat over with the most scrupulous attention. A thousand times they called him by name, and were answered only in the echoes of the wilds. They then assembled themselves at the foot of the mountain of Chatagniors (or Chesnut trees) without being able to bring the least intelligence of the child. After reposing themselves for some minutes, they formed into different bands—and night coming on, the parents in despair refused to return home, for their fright constantly increased by the knowledge they had of mountain cats, an animal so rapacious, that the inhabitants cannot always defend themselves against their attacks. Then they painted to their imagination the horrid idea of a wolf, or some other dreadful animal devouring their darling child. 'Derick, my poor little Derick where art thou?' frequently exclaimed the mother, in the most poignant language; but all was of no avail.

As soon as daylight appeared, they renewed their search, but as unsuccessful as the preceding day. Fortunately an Indian laden with furs, coming from an adjacent village, called at the house of Le Fevre, intending to repose himself here, as he usually did on his travelling through the country. He was much surprised to find no one at home but an old negress, kept there by her infirmities. 'Where is my brother?' said the Indian.—'Alas!' replied the negro woman, 'he has lost his little Derick, and all the neighborhood are employed in looking after him in the woods.' It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. 'Sound the horn' said the Indian, try and call your master home—I will find his child.' The horn was sounded; and as soon as the father returned the Indian asked him for the shoes and stockings that Derick had worn last. He then ordered his dog, which he brought with him to smell of them—and then taking the house for his centre, he described a circle of a quarter of a mile, semi diameter; ordering the dog to smell the earth wherever he led him. The circle was not half completed when the sagacious animal began to bark. The sound brought some feeble ray of hope to the disconsolate parents. The dog followed the scent and barked again, the party pursued him with all their speed, but soon lost sight of him in the woods. Half an hour afterwards they heard him again, and soon saw him return. The countenance of the poor dog was visibly altered; an air of joy seemed to animate him, and his jestures seemed to indicate that his search had not been in vain.

'I am sure he has found the child!' exclaimed the Indian. But whether dead or alive, was at present the cruel state of suspense! the Indian then followed him to the foot of a large tree where lay the child in an enfeebled state, nearly approaching death.

He took it tenderly in his arms, and hastily carried it to the disconsolate parents. Happily the father and mother were in some way prepared to receive the child. Their joy was so great that it was more than a quarter of an hour before they could express their gratitude to the kind restorer of the child. Words cannot express the affecting scene. After they had bathed the face of the child with tears, they threw themselves on the neck of the Indian, whose heart in unison melted with tears. Their gratitude was then extended to the good dog—they caressed him with inexpressible delight, as the animal, who by means of his sagacity had found their offspring: and conceived that like the rest of the group, he must now stand in need of refreshments, a plentiful repast was prepared for him, after which he and his master pursued their journey; and the company mutually pleased with the happy event, returned to their respective habitations, highly delighted with the kind Indian, and his wonderful dog.

DIGNITY OF THE LABORER.

BY DR. CHANNING.

The following article is worthy the attention of those persons who uphold slavery at the South, as it philosophically refutes the fallacy of their sentiments.

Whoever studies modern history with any care, must discern in it a steady growing movement towards the elevation of the laboring class of society. This is not a recent, accidental turn in human affairs. We can trace its beginning in the feudal times, and its slow advances in subsequent periods, until it has become the master movement of our age. Is it not plain, that those who toil with their hands, and whose productive industry is the spring of all wealth, are rising from the condition of beasts of burden, to which they were once reduced, to consciousness, intelligence, self-respect, and proper happiness of man? Is it not the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among the many, improvements once confined to the few? He who overlooks this has no comprehension of the great work of Providence, or of the most signal feature of his times—and is this an age for efforts to extend and perpetuate an institution, the very object of which is to keep down the laborer, and to make him a machine for another's gratification?

I know it has been said in reply to such views, that, do what we will with the laborer, call him what we will, he is and must be in reality, a slave. The doctrine has been published at the south, that nature has made two classes, the rich and the poor, the employer and the employed, the capitalist and the operative, and that the class who work are, to all intents, slaves to those in whose service they are engaged.

In a report on the mail, recently offered to the Senate of the United States, an effort was made to establish a resemblance between slavery and the condition of free laborers, for the purpose of showing that the shades of difference between them are not very strong. Is it possible that such reasonings escaped from a man who has trod the soil of New England—and was educated at one of her colleges?—Whom did he meet at that college? The sons of her laborers, young men, whose hands had been hardened at the plough. Does he not know, that the families of laborers have furnished every department in life among us with illustrious men—have furnished our heroes in war, our statesmen in council, our orators in the pulpit and at the bar, our merchants, whose enterprise embrace the whole earth? What! the laborer of the free States a slave, and to be ranked with the despised negro, whom the lash drives to toil, and whose dearest rights are at the mercy of irresponsible power?

If there be a firm, independent spirit on earth, it is to be found in the man who tills the fields of the free States, and moistens them with the sweat of his brow. I recently heard of a visitor from the south compassionating the operatives of our manufactories, as in a worse condition than the slave. What carries the young woman to the manufactory? Not generally the want of a comfortable home, but sometimes the desire of supplying herself with a wardrobe, which ought to satisfy the affluent, and oftener the desire of furnishing in more than decent style the home where she is to sustain the nearest relations, and perform the most sacred duties of life. Generally speaking, each of these young women has her plan of life, her hopes, and her bright dreams, her spring of action in her own free will—and amidst toil she contrives to find seasons for intellectual and religious culture.

It is common in New England for the sons of farmers to repair to the large towns, and there to establish themselves as domestics in families, a condition which the south will be disposed to identify with slavery. But what brings these young men to the city? The hope of earning in a shorter time a sum with which to purchase a farm at home, or in the West, perhaps to become traders—and in these vocations they not unfrequently rise to consideration, and to what in their place of residence is called wealth. I have in my thought an individual, distinguished alike by vigor and elevation of mind, who began life by hiring himself as a laborer to a farmer, and then entering a family as a domestic—and now is the honored associate of the most enlightened men, and devotes himself to the highest subjects of human thought. It is true that much remains to be done for the laboring class in the most favored regions; but the intelligence already spread through this class, is an earnest of a brighter day, of the glorious revolution in history, of the elevation of the mass of men to the dignity of human beings.

It is the great mission of this country to forward this revolution, and never was a sublimer work committed to a nation. Our mission is to elevate society through all its conditions, to secure to every human being the means of progress, to substitute the government of laws for that of irresponsible individuals, to prove that under popular institutions the people may be carried forward, that the multitude who toil are capable of enjoying the noblest blessings of the social state. The prejudice, that labor is a degradation, one of the worst prejudices handed down from the barbarous ages, is to receive here a practical refutation. The power of liberty to raise up the whole people, this is the great idea on which our institutions rest. Shall a nation, having such a mission, abjure it, and even fight against the progress which it is specially called to promote?

UNCLE BENJAMIN AND MR. SMACK.

'I have often heard,' said Uncle Benjamin, 'that puss in gloves catches no mice. And this has been very much in my mind lately, when I have observed how great is the ambition of our young sparks to be thought gentlemen. Let me tell you a story, Sammy.

About a year ago, I was returning in the stage-coach from Philadelphia, where I had been to see your uncle Isaac. Next to me sat a young man, who did not recognize me, but whom I at once knew to be a shoemaker in Second street. He took his seat with an air, and looked the gentleman. Every thing was fine: kid gloves, spectacles, watch in a little pocket almost under his arm, underclothes with a perpendicular aperture, white sole-straps, gold-headed switch, &c. I perceived that his plan was to 'sink the shop.' Poor fellow, I wished to teach him a lesson, because I had known his father; so I gave him line for awhile, and sat mum, while he talked largely of what the Philadelphians consider the property of each and every citizen—Fair Mount—Laurel Hill—Girard College—the new gas-lights—and the big ship. Not a word about trade, but much of 'councils,' election, politics, Mr. Ingersoll, and the theatre. As the company was very complaisant, he grew very easy, and at length usurped most of the conversation. At a good pause I ventured to put in my oar, and asked, 'Can you tell me, sir, how Spanish hides have been selling?' He looked at me hard, and said, 'Not exactly, sir;' and hastened to talk of something else. 'Pray,' said I, 'do you know whether this business of importing Paris shoes has turned out well for the ———'s in Walnut street?' He colored a little, pulled up the angles of his collar, and said, 'Not being in that line, sir, you must excuse me for not knowing.' He was uneasy, but not quite convinced that he was found out, and went on talking quite largely about the shipping business. I thought I could come a little nearer home by another inquiry, and so I said gaily, 'Allow me to ask you whether good old Mr. Smack sticks to the last? I remember the day when he could finish his pair of boots with any man in Jersey.' This was wormwood; for he knew in his heart that Mr. Smack was his own father; yet, as he was not even now quite sure that I was apprized of the connexion, he replied with some confidence, though with a red face. 'Mr. Smack? ah—yes—the old man; he has not been in active business for several years.' I should, perhaps, have been content with going thus far, had not young Mr. Smack launched out in a strain, more affected than ever, of very absurd discourse about play house matters. As it was, inasmuch as I was never ashamed of being a mechanic myself, I know no reason why he should be; so at the earliest rest in the conversation, I said, 'Mr. Smack, I am pleased to see that you keep up the old business: a pretty stand that of yours in Second street; and if you please customers as well as your good old father did, I can engage for your success.' This speech settled my man. He turned several colors; the passengers exchanged looks and smiled; and at the next watering-place, Mr. Smack went outside, and made the rest of his journey on the box.'

'I can't help thinking,' said Sammy, 'that this was a little ill-natured in you, father. The thing is this. We live in a land of liberty and equality. We are looked down upon as laborers, and twitted as mechanics, 'snobs,' and so on. It is very natural therefore, that a man should try to escape these sneers, and put the best foot foremost.'

'But hold, Sammy; I agree, it is natural and right to escape from contempt; but take the right way to effect it. Which is the right way? Certainly not by being above one's business, or trying to 'sink the shop.' For this is saying that you are yourself ashamed of your calling; whereas you ought to be proud of it. Why conceal a thing unless you think it a disgrace? Can you expect other men to respect what you despise yourself? There is no surer way of bringing honest industry into contempt, than by using low shifts to avoid the appearance of labor. If you wish the public to respect your vocation, show that you respect it yourself.'

Such was the advice of this veteran mechanic to his son; and I verily believe there is sound wisdom in it. It is very common to find the very same persons complaining that they are looked down upon, who encourage the contempt by seeming ashamed of what is their honor. After some years of careful observation, I have never seen a mechanic above his business, who did not meet with mortification where he sought respect; and I have never seen a working-man, however humble his sphere, who lost any consideration in society, by frankly appearing in real character, and laying his own hand to the task when it became needful. The workingmen of America constitute a powerful and increasing class, and should do nothing to betray a doubt as to their own respectability.

PROVERBS.

1. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask the editor who is the author of an article upon subjects of public concernment; for his duty requires him to keep such things unto himself.

2. When thou enterest a printing office touch not the type, for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

3. Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositor, for that is not meet in the sight of printer.

THE MORAL OF THE CRISIS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

You will much oblige a subscriber by inserting the following article from the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, entitled the 'Moral of the Crisis.' It is worthy of a careful and attentive perusal by your readers, and is calculated to enlighten all, as to the causes which have induced the present pressure in the monetory affairs of the country.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Every event in human life has its *moral*. This is true equally of the affairs of nations as of individuals; and in the former it acquires a grandeur and solemnity of character proportionate to the magnitude of its scale of operation, and the myriads of individual interests affected by it. To analyse and illustrate this moral, for the instruction of the present from the experience of the past, is the true object of history.

What, then, is the moral of the terrible crisis which has just convulsed the country? Of what national sin is it the consequence and punishment?—of what departure from those true principles of political morals on which all national happiness and prosperity must depend? That such *must* be the origin of such a result as we have witnessed within the present eventful year, none can doubt. The great moral law, that suffering is the invariable fruit of the seed planted by sin, is of universal truth. This question then becomes one of essential importance, which the American people ought to lay well to heart, and ponder earnestly.

On such occasions as the present, every member of the community is but too apt to lose sight of general considerations, in contemplating the consequences of the little portion of the evil that affects his own private concerns. Engrossed each in his own individual pursuits, we but rarely see the bearings of a mighty question of this nature rightly estimated by the public, by either friend or foe, at least until years have restored peace to the tempest of passions and opinions, and permitted the calm voice of reason and truth to be heard once more. It is particularly to be regretted that this is so generally the case with our journalists. It is seldom indeed that we find these sentinels of the press true to the higher duties of their vocation. All their energies and thoughts are devoted solely to the party struggle in which they are incessantly engaged. This is never allowed to relax into vigor or bitterness; argument and illustration are exhausted for the attack or defence of a disputed point; but meantime the vital principles of great questions are rarely at all, or at best but feebly, regarded in the strife, in comparison with the superficial considerations supplied by apparent expediency or narrow party interests. How seldom do we ascend to original truth for the solution of practical difficulty, or fairly attempt to educe the great political moral with which every public question is pregnant, from the calamities or distresses which, even in their most embarrassing forms, never fail to assert the immortality of principle, the undeviating excellence of right and truth. And yet it is precisely such times that afford the surest test of political principle, and of the truth or error, the essential goodness or evil, of particular doctrines, upon which difference of opinion may exist among us.

The enemies of the democratic cause have not failed to profit by the present calamitous period, to renew the assaults on the democratic administration which has been at the head of affairs during the last eight or nine years, which had almost seemed to have exhausted their fury. It is charged with the whole responsibility of the heavy complication of evils which has fallen, with combined action, within the present year, upon the country. We are told to look at the prostrate credit, bankrupt commerce, stagnated business, and worthless currency, which we have seen around us, for the legitimate fruits of those doctrines so triumphantly sustained by the popular majority, in the late Administration, and so strongly asserted by the present. The acerbity of party feeling has invaded the recess of private life farther than it had ever proceeded before; 'lips unused to curse' have learned to join in execration of men and measures, which ignorance has been taught to believe have brought wanton ruin on all held most dear. It has been, indeed, a fearful tempest through which the vessel of the administration has had to ride; nothing could have availed to save it from its howling fury, but its sheet-anchors of honesty and truth to the principles of democracy. These have, however, sufficed, and will ever continue to suffice, to bear it safely through all. The storm has now expended itself, and has begun rapidly to abate; the clouds are breaking up the heavy pall which for a time seemed to enshroud the whole heavens in a portentious darkness, and their black masses are already beginning to roll away; the atmosphere has been purified of the evil elements with which it had gradually become surcharged; the hour of peril has tried men's souls; and the vessel of state is now not only safe from actual danger, but has a fairer prospect extending indefinitely before it than ever before.

The history of the great financial revolution now in progress, and not far from its consummation, will make one of the most remarkable chapters in the annals of free insititutions yet known to the world. It affords a very striking instance of self-rectifying power of a free system of government, under whatever accumulation of evil influences may have been permitted, by long incaution or error of opinion on the part of the mass of the people, to overgrow the

social body. It contains a most instructive illustration of the natural development of evil principles to results not only pernicious to the society, but in the very act also, happily self destructive to themselves.

It is not necessary to go back to a history of the late catastrophe and its causes. It is written in the message with a pencil of light, whatever party differences of opinion may exist as to the causes of causes, or as to the future course rendered proper by their existing results. A general over-action, over-borrowing, and over-lending, over-buying and over-selling, over-speculating and over-spending, over-importing and relative *under*-producing and exporting—all growing out of the common parent of evil—over-banking, contain the sum and substance of the cause of the late convulsion.

That the whole accumulated and varied evil is the natural fruit of the banking system which has gradually grown up amidst us till it has overshadowed the whole land, is virtually admitted by all parties. The admission is made in the fullest terms by the advocates of a National Bank, when they insist upon a powerful institution of that character, as the only means of regulating the inherent propensity to evil of the system, forgetful not only that the difference between them is one only of size and power, and not of nature; but also of the fact that a bank of that description has been in active operation throughout the whole period, and has not only shared the common fate of the rest, and exhibited the same tendencies and the same results, but in a more signal manner and degree than the generality of the smaller institutions. The peculiar friends of the State Bank system make the same admission, when, while contending that it 'has not failed,' and proposing to renew the now self dissolved connexion between it and the government, they admit the necessity of a reform, which they idly imagine is to be effected by the influence of the General Government on the small number of banks in which its revenue (hereafter to be within the limits of its economical expenses,) is to be deposited.

This banking system which has proved the one main source of the disease with which our social body has been afflicted, has been based, as not one of the most devoted advocates can pretend to deny,—on principles directly at variance with the fundamental ideas of our democracy and our whole theory of political morals—and its evil results, if they should be an instructive warning, ought not to be a subject of surprise. To have indulged in it in the manner in which we have permitted ourselves to do, was in itself a great national sin and folly which could not but bring with it its own eventual chastisement. Its two leading ideas have been false and anti-democratic—the one a violation of the great principle of equality of rights, by conferring exclusive privileges, involving all the essential viciousness of monopoly, on a favored and fortunate few, to create and to lend the currency, and thus to derive a vastly disproportionate profit from their actual capital; the other, the assumption by our governments, Federal and State, of the function of regulating the whole business concerns of the community, by all this artificial banking legislation, instead of trusting to the intelligence and common sense of the people, and the naturally healthy action of the free trade principle, with its counterpoising forces of voluntary association and competition. This has been a great national error, and we have suffered and are suffering its meet penalty—we have sown the wind and have reaped the whirlwind. However, the consolation remains, that adversity has still its 'precious jewel in its head;' and if we are paying dearly for our experience of the true principles of government, the knowledge will prove eventually well worth its price.

The height to which the supremacy of this great banking interest had grown throughout the country, is not easy to be fully appreciated. The acquiescence in it was almost universal; and in our cities particularly, its ascendancy was absolute and all paramount, seeming to rest on as broad and deep a basis as the strength of the eternal hills. It claimed the merit of all the prosperity of the country. The press appeared but the creature of its pleasure; and few individuals indeed, connected in any way with mercantile business, would ever dream of hazarding the temerity of questioning its claims to public gratitude, or its vested rights to a perpetuity of its profitable privileges. If any one was so rash and so rebkless of prudential considerations as to give public utterance to such treasonable sentiments of *leze-majeste*, wo to him! Even though his name should be one which, before, every lip had delighted to honor as his country's pride and boast,—though he might be entitled to the privilege of that sacred few on whom all nations unite in invoking 'blessings and eternal praise,' as the first *poet* of his country, and in the first rank of those of his age,—and though he might be known to be in private life all that is most worthy of respect and affection,—yet wo to him if guilty of this 'unpardonable sin!' He would be persecuted with a tempest of scorn and odium, and assailed with the rudest violence of denunciation, as a pest and common nuisance to society, against which nothing, indeed, but the highest and noblest principles could enable such a one to bear up. This spectacle we *have* seen; and we have seen, too, that collossal power, which was able to exert this stupendous social tyranny over the freedom of opinion and discussion, prostrated, by its own weight, to the earth. There is a grand moral in that spectacle; and it has been embodied by the distinguished poet referred to himself, whose muse has never sung under a nobler inspiration than that of the cause of the democratic truth, in a lyric (which may be found on an early page of our present Number) worthy equally of that cause and of his own fame.

The 'credit system' had gradually expanded and diffused itself, so as to swallow up the whole business of society, in all its departments. Instead of being confined to its natural and proper spheres, of filling up the interval necessarily existing between the inception of legitimate enterprise and the realization of its returns, it gradually extended to all the minor concerns of life, so as even to include the daily consumption of personal necessaries. The most minute retail, as well as the most enormous wholesale business, was based to a great extent on credit principles. From the largest importer or manufacturer down to the pettiest tradesman and his humblest customer, all equally, in their respective degrees, bought and sold, produced and consumed, ate, drank, and wore on credit,—that is to say, on anticipation. This morbidly overgrown system, teeming with the worst influences of moral evil, thus ramified out to myriads of minutest fibres, received its perpetual sustenance and stimulus from the banks. The entire business community—and there are but few of our citizens who do not fall within that designation—became thus dependent, as it were, for its life-blood, on these institutions. They stood in the perpetual relation of applicants for, and dispensers of, 'accommodation,'—of the means of conducting their daily business to earn their daily bread. '*Favors*' is the word grown into universal use, both by the dealer who petitions, and the director who grants. It has well, indeed, been said that words are things. The new words which, from time to time, grow up, afford the truest indices of the growth of new ideas and usages; and when it is remembered that the '*favor*' referred to is that of being permitted to pay an interest of six or seven per cent., at intervals of two orthree months, for the difference between the artificial credit of a special legislative charter and the natural sound credit, well secured andendorsed, of private enterprize and industry, that single word ought to have sufficed ere now to arouse the independence of every free American citizen to demand a reform of a system which thus places him, and the whole business community, in such a relation of dependence on the limited number of individuals who direct it and reap its profits.

The chartered advantages, and artificial public character, attaching to these institution, secure to them virtually the monopoly of the business of money-lending; as it is only in periods of pressure (the periodical effect of the natural fluctuations of the system) that private capital, not embarked in the institutions themselves, is attracted to take part in it by the hope of usurious profit—and then only through the pernicious agency of the broker. And when in addition to this perpetual dependence of all the commercial interests of the country upon the system, we take into consideration the social influence of the countless hosts of persons of the highest respectability, wealth, and education, connected with it, as officers, directors, stockholders, brokers, attorneys, &c., spread over the entire surface of the country, and occupying nearly all the seats of legislation, we shall not feel surprise at the stupendous supremacy which it has been able to acquire over the public mind, in despite of the plain principles politico-economical truth.

To comprehend fully the vast amount of social evil which has flowed from this copious and perennial source, would be an attempt far beyond the grasp of the most vigorous intellect, or the most daring imagination. When we attempt to trace it out by its main channels, we soon become lost amidst the innumerable minor streams which spread out in every direction throughout the whole system of society. As illustrative, however, of the great *moral* that we have in view,—namely, of the consequences of the first departure from the original principles of democracy and political economy,—it will not be improper to present a brief general outline of a few of its principal branches.

The most obvious evil inherent in the system is its irrepressible tendency to fluctuation. The paper issued by the banks forms substantially the entire currency of the country. So long as they retain that pseudo-public character conferred by the artificial form of a legislative charter of monopoly, and so long as their paper issues are recognized as *the* money and *the* currency of the country, by the example of the public authorities, Federal and State, conducting all their fiscal operations through them, so long will it prove impossible to infuse any considerable proportion of the metals into actual circulation They may be introduced into the country, but if all the streams and rivulets of circulation are filled with this universally recognised paper medium, it will be impossible to keep them there, to any useful purpose; and the portion actually kept will add but a fresh stimulus to the evil designed to be remedied, by passing into bank vaults to serve, not as a strengthening support to the paper issues already out, but as the basis of still further expansion. This is not theory but history. To regulate the winds of the air, or the waves of the sea, would not be a less hopeless attempt than to undertake to regulate the inherent tendency of a paper currency to fluctuation. From its very nature, it must always be impossible. The utmost that legislation can do is to fix a constant ratio between the specie basis and the paper superstructure. Yet what is to prevent the proportionate expansion of both, the profit of interest on the *two* issued being always twice as great as the loss of interest on the one retained in the form of specie in the vault? The absolute limit of issues which will furnish the exact amount of circulating medium required by the legitimate business wants of the community, no legislation can fix; for no human intelligence can precisely determine it; and it can only be attained by leaving the business of the country to a law unto itself, on the pure free trade system. The restriction of small notes could afford only a mitigation of the evil; and to be effectual would require, the co-operation of all the State Legislatures which is not to be expected for an indefinite number of years; and certainly the action of the General Government upon the small number of depositories which could be influenced by the probable future amount of its revenue, would be utterly inadequate to affect this object. We repeat, then, that to regulate the inherent tendency of the system of fluctuation, is impossible; and how incalculable are the evils growing out of such a tendency! Elasticity, claimed as a merit of paper money, is the worst possible attribute of a currency. The natural tendency to slight fluctuations inherent to the soundest business as it is swayed moderately, to and fro by the correlative laws of demand and supply, which ought to find in a stable and uniform currency, of *intrinsic* value, its proper regulation, receives, instead of a check, a constant stimulus, from such an *elastic* currency. Instead of restraining the first morbid tendency to overaction, such a currency co-operates with it, and impels it on. Those who use, and those who create to lend it, have a common interest in this co-operation together. And so they proceed, the commercial overaction and the expansion of the currency, *pari passu*, with a mutual action and reaction upon each other, unsuspicious of the precipice to which that flowery path is leading, or at least hoping and intending to stop in time, and to return to the more regular road of plodding industry before they shall meet the extreme verge—until it becomes too late to retrace their steps with safety.

In this case the banking system is emphatically, Number One,, the commercial community Number Two. The former can and does save itself at the expense of the latter—its dupe, its slave, its victim. On the first sympton of danger the curtailment commences, under the law of necessity and impulse of fear. Its rapidity is inverse ratio to that of the expansion. The entire consequence of the mutual delusion and over action falls on the community. There is an immense amount of floating debt in existence, due not only to the banks, but mutually throughout the community, as well as to foreign countries. Under the pressure of this burthen it is, that it writhes in such agony as we have had to witness already so often, within the brief period of our national experience. And yet the merchant, still depending helplessly on the bank, neither thinks nor dares to murmur against its ascendency over the business of the community; but as soon as he has struggled with painful distress and loss, through the convulsion, instead of attempting to reform its vicious organization, and relieve credit from the unnatural fetters with which an unwise legislation has hampered it, he returns to his false gods no wiser than before, to bask again in the sunshine of their tempting 'favors;' and repeats the same career again to the same result, within the circle of the next six or seven years.—[*To be continued.*]

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1837.

RIOT AND MURDER.

Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian clergyman, about thirty years of age, and the editor of the Alton Observer, a paper published in Illinois, devoted to the cause of human rights, and whose office has been twice destroyed by a mob, has at last been murdered, being shot while defending his property from destruction by a lawless banditti. He first established the paper at St. Louis, in a slave state, where the office was destroyed, and at the request of the citizens of Alton, in a non-slaveholding state, expressed unanimously at a public meeting, he removed to that place. But, alas! they were not so patriotic in the end, and he has nobly fallen. This paper will, no doubt, be re-established; and we understand, that the Hon. Richard Fletcher, member of Congress from Boston, has agreed to bear one third of the expense in establishing a paper upon permanent grounds. The ruffian murder of Lovejoy will do more to increase the friends of the slave, than any other act of those opposed to their philanthropic efforts.

What ere long will be state of society in this professedly christian land, if the spirit of insubordination that now greatly prevails, should continue to increase? It does not require the ken of inspiration to enable one to predict the disastrous consequences which would be the result—oppression, anarchy and mere brute force, would be order of the day. The circumstances of the times imperiously demand of the friends of social liberty and good order, to be watchful, faithful, and prepared. Lovejoy has died a martyr—his memory will be cherished by every lover of liberty, and history will place his name with the patriots and sires of the Revolution.

The New York Evening Post, a firm supporter of he present national administration, thus indignantly speaks of the attempt to muzzle the press.

For our own part we approve, we applaud, we would consecrate, if we could to universal honor, the conduct of those who bled in this gallant defence of the *Freedom of the Press*. Whether they erred or not in their opinions, they did not err in the conviction of their right as citizens of a democratic government, to express them, nor did they err in defending this right with an obstinacy which yielded only to death and the uttermost violence.

The New York American, favorable to the whig principles, says—

'*American blood has been shed* at last by American hands employed to maintain slavery, and crush free discussion. If this American blood—shed in defence of the freedom of the press, and the right of every American to think, speak and print his own honest opinions—be not signally vindicated by the apprehension and condign punishment of the murderers, our republican institutions, our boasted freedom, our vaunted safety of property and life, will become, and deserve to become, the scoff and derision of the world.

Here is an extract of a letter written by Mr Lovejoy to a person in Boston. Our readers can judge of it for themselves.

'And now, my dear brother, if you ask what are my own feelings, at a time like this, I answer, perfectly calm, perfectly resigned. Though in the midst of danger, I have a constant sense of security, that keeps me alike from fear or anxiety. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee.' This promise, I feel, has been literally fulfilled unto me. I read the promises of the Bible, and especially the Psalms with a delight, a refreshing of soul, I never knew before. Some persons here call me courageous, and, some pronounce me stubborn; but I feel and know that I am neither one nor the other. That I am enabled to continue firm in the midst of my trials, is all of God. Let no one give me any credit for it. I disclaim it. I should feel that I were robbing him, if even in thought I should claim the least share to myself. He has said, 'As the day is, so shall my strength be,' and he has made his promise good. To him be all praise. Pray for me.

We have a few excellent brethren here in Alton. They are desirous to know their duty in this trisis, and to do it. But as yet they cannot see that duty requires them to maintain their cause here at all hazards. Our convention meets the last of this month. And of this be assured, the cause of truth still lives in Illinois, and will not want defenders. Whether our paper starts again will depend on our friends East. West, North and South. *So far as it depends on me, it shall go. By the blessing of God I will never abandon the enterprise so long as I live, and until success has crowned it.* And there are those in Illinois who join me in this sentiment. And IF I AM TO DIE, IT CANNOT BE IN A BETTER CAUSE.

USEFUL WORK.

THE MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST; compiled and arranged from the Four Gospels, for Families and Sunday Schools, with poetical illustrations and notes. By T. B. Fox. Boston—Weeks, Jordan & Co.

This little work has been before us for some time, and we have intended to recommend it to the notice of Sunday School Teachers and parents, for whom it is particularly prepared. Its design is to bring together in a connected narrative the incidents of our Saviour's life, in a way to interest the young. To every reflecting person the importance of some such method must be apparent. The four Gospels, contained in our New Testaments, are very peculiar in their style. They have not that connection which is necessary to secure the continued interest of a child's mind. The manner in which they are divided into chapters and verses, is calculated to increase the difficulty to the young. And any one, we think, in looking back, and considering the manner in which he reads the Scriptures, when a child, will remember that he was in the habit of reading a verse or a chapter at a time, and then laying aside the book. This habit prevents any clear and distinct ideas from being formed in the mind. And it is especially important in a narrative or history, that the mind should be carried along easily and pleasantly, and without unnecessary interruptions, from the beginning to the conclusion. We should think that by the use of some such book as the one before us, the child's mind would be well prepared to read the Scriptures understandingly, and that they would be likely to afford him increased pleasure, when he was older.

The second volume of this little work consists of poetical extracts from various writers, which serve to illustrate various passages in the New Testament. We like this part of the plan much. The following, illustrating the infancy of Jesus, by Mrs. Hemans, will interest, we think, our readers.

Oh! lovely voices of the sky
Which hymned the Saviour's birth,
Are ye not singing still on high,
Ye that sang, 'Peace on earth?'
To us yet speak the strains,
Wherewith, in time gone by,
Ye blessed the Syrian Swains,
Oh! voices of the sky.

Oh! clear and shining light, whose beams
That hour heaven's glory shed,
Around the palms, and o'er the streams,
And on the shepherds' head;
Be near, through life and death,
As in that holiest night
Of hope, and joy, and faith;
Oh! clear and shining light.

Oh! star which led to Him, whose love
Brought down man'r ransom free,
Where art thou?—'midst the host above,
May we still gaze on thee?
In heaven thou art not set,
Thy rays earth may not dim;
Send them to guide us yet,
Oh! star which led to Him.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The officers of the Quincy Lyceum are now elected, and it is hoped that all gentlemen and ladies who wish to purchase tickets, will do it immediately, if convenient, in order to avoid the necessity of so many applications on the evening of a lecture. The friends of this institution will doubtless expect to realize much information the ensuing winter from lectures; and such expectations all must be aware will depend greatly upon the interest and patronage which its friends give to promote this object. I think we can confidently expect from the past, that we shall be favored with many useful lectures the approaching winter. Debates and discussions we can reasonably say ought to enlist a more general attention. Why cannot more young men be engaged in so desirable an object? The casual observer can now see that modern improvement is fast adopting this method of exciting the mind effectually to the pursuit of knowledge. Can we not see that this has been the greatest inducement to make readers and thinkers? Has not the high standing of society grown out from this—and from this have not the greatest men who ornament our nation received their impulses? Will not considerations like these induce those who have spoken unfavorably towards debates and discussions, to change their course? Cannot amusements which so much beset us at the present time, give place to a paramount object?

L. R.

HOME SKETCHES.

STATISTICS OF DORCHESTER.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Dorchester is an ancient and wealthy town, the second in size in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and was settled as early as 1630. Canton, Milton, Foxborough, and some other towns have been taken off from it since its first settlement. It is two miles south by east of Boston and it is six miles long and three and a half broad. Dorchester is one of the most fertile towns in the Commonwealth and contains a great number of elegant country seats. The chief manufactures here, are Cotton goods, Chocolate, Paper, Bricks and Leather. Its public buildings are five edifices for public worship; a Town house, Alms house and two Academies. A public School house in each of the seven districts two stories high, neatly built, ornaments to the town and monuments to the liberality of its citizens for the support of 'free schools.' Two Post offices are located in this town; one at Commercial Point, the other near Rev. Dr. Codman's Meeting House. Its population in May, 1837, was 4564; and it contains about 520 houses, including three taverns and some twenty stores. Dorchester and Milton village, at the upper part of the town is a pleasant and thriving neighborhood. It is at the head of the tide water on Neponset River, and is a place of same navigation. Here is to be found a Bank, a Reading Room, many mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and a variety of stores 'to suit purchasers.' The people of this village are courteous and hospitable, and like most of the town, the society in it is excellent. About seven miles in length of Neponset River, forms the southern and westerly boundaries of this interesting town separating it from Quincy, Milton and Dedham. Various manufactories are found on this tortuous stream of water. At its mouth is Commercial Point a place small in territory, but rich in enterprise. Three whale ships, one or more brigs, and many schooners, in all about 3000 tons are owned here. Dorchester Heights, so famous in the history of the American Revolution, stand proudly side by side each other, in the eastern extremity of this town. The remains of forts on the summit of each are still visible. What associations of days gone by, that 'tried men's souls' are called to mind in gazing on them. But alas, the busy hand of time is making great ravages on the tranquillity of these mementos of revolutionary times. Houses are obtruding themselves on their sides and near their summits, and ere long they will be studded as close with the habitations of human bipeds as either of the tri-mountains in Boston. Dorchester has been the residence of, and has produced many eminent men. The present Governor of Massachusetts is a native of this town. D.

BANKS IN NEW YORK. The New York Gazette says, that the Banks in the city of New York have during the month of October, dimished their loans and discounts $1,567,685; their circulation 614,049; and increase their specie $134,357. The country Banks in the same time have increased their circulation $659,602, and their specie only $61,052, showing an increase of circulation in the state during the month, of $45,557, and an increase of specie of $195, 409. The loans and discounts of all the Banks have been diminished for the month $1,700,723. During the month, the Banks have paid the Treasurer of the United States $210,773; to the Canal Fund, $282,879; to the State Treasurer, $577,456, and to individual depositors, $507,818.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Immediately after the war of the Revolution, several dignitaries were conversing about the best way of inflicting capital punishment in the young republic. One thought that shooting was the most merciful way of winding up a fellow creature's sublunary concerns: another preferred hanging; and a third mentioned the axe. When the fourth was called upon for his opinion, he proposed filling the criminal's pockets with continental money, and letting him run, as he would then be sure to starve to death.

AWFUL PREDICTION. A learned astronomer of Bremen has made a calculation which is enough to make one tremble for the dreadful fate of posterity. According to the calculations of this sage, after a lapse of 83,000 years a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will necessarily ensue! After a lapse of 22,000,000 years this comet will clash the earth!

NEW YORK. Whig majority in all the counties, 28,272. Whig gain since November, 47,000. The House of Assembly will stand one hundred and one. Whigs to twenty seven Van Buren men. Whig majority in joint ballot sixty two. Twenty administration Senators, and four Whigs hold their places over from last year, and six new senators have been elected by the Whigs. In the Assembly last year, ninety-four were friends of the administration and thirty-four Whigs.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL. We understand that Mr Foster, who, for two years past, has been principal of what has been called the High School in Weymouth, has left—and established a Select Classical School near Washington Square, in the village. He commences with about forty pupils.

EXPOSITOR AND UNIVERSALIST REVIEW. The publisher of this work, George W. Bazin, has announced that it will be recommenced in January, under the editorial auspices of Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d. It will be ably conducted, and is well worthy the support of all who desire correct knowledge of the tenets of Universalism. It is to be published in numbers of seventy-two pages, once in two months, on new type and good paper, at the price of two dollars per annum, in advance.

PARLEY'S HISTORY. Our friend Parley has furnished another book for the instruction of the young. It is said to be an excellent work, illustrated by many neat and beautiful wood cuts. We presume it is written in the easy and unpretending style characteristic of Peter Parley. When we receive a copy, some further comments may be expected.

MASSACHUSETTS. It is now ascertained that the Senate will be entirely Whig. Last year, seventeen out of the forty Senators were friends of the National Administration. The Whig majority will be greatly increased in the House.

FLATTERING. The Cincinnati Whig is of opinion that murders, homicides and crimes of every description, are increasing so rapidly throughout the United States, that a weekly sheet would scarce contain the various accounts of crimes of that description, which are constantly reaching the editor.

GREAT LUCK. A small party in Morris County, N. J. shot in one day, fifty-two partridges, sixty-seven quails, eighty one rabbits, twenty-two muskrats, ninety-seven squirrels, one hawk, two owls, one rackoon, besides a great number of robins, pigeons, blackbirds, bluejays, &c.

THANKSGIVING. Thursday next, if nothing happens, and in accordance with the good old custom, the descendants of the Pilgrims will give thanks and celebrate with praise. It is the best day in the whole three hundred and sixty-five—and should be observed in its ancient style and spirit.

GOOD SOCIETY. It is said that the city of London contains on an average, ten thousand professed gamesters, twenty thousand beggars, and thirty thousand thieves.

REPRESENTATIVES. On Monday next. an attempt will be mate to elect two more Representatives to the General Court, from this town. Whig, Democrat, &c. to the contest.

MURDER OF LOVEJOY. A great meeting has been held in Lynn, on account of the murder of Lovejoy, at which several appropriate resolutions were passed. The Record of that place is clad in mourning.

RIOT AT ALTON. As several statements have appeared in the public prints relative to the Alton tragedy contradictory of each other, we have extracted from a letter the following account which may be relied upon as substantially correct.

Its friends had taken the precaution to have it (the press) landed late in the night, when it was supposed a mob would hardly be raised. They took the further precaution to have about fifty armed men secreted in the ware-room, ready for the service of the Mayor, at any moment. While the press was landing, the spies of the enemy were seen lurking about, and the sound of their horn was raised, shrill and long. There was no further molestation than the throwing of a stone or two, while the press was removed into the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman, and Co. Things remained quiet, yesterday, saving the threats and imprecations that were heard along the street, against Mr Lovejoy and the press Mr L's life was threatened openly and repeatedly. The Attorney General of the State was heard to say, emphatically and significantly, that Mr L. would be killed within two weeks.' Soon after dark, there were unwonted gatherings in certain Coffee Houses. By about ten o'clock, they were prepared for the work. Accordingly, they repaired to the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman, and Co. They commenced the attack by hurling volleys of stones through the windows and doors. Mr W. S. Gilman appeared in the door of the second story, and addressed the mob in his peculiar kind of impressive manner. He earnestly and affectionately advised them to desist from violence; told them the property was left with him on storage; that he was bound to protect it. He assured them that nobody in the building had any ill will against any of them, and that they should all deprecate doing any of them any injury. At the same time he assured them that the press would not be delivered up, but that he and his associates would defend it at the risk and sacrifice of their lives. He was answered by a fresh volley of stones. Those inside then disposed of themselves at the different doors and windows, and prepared to defend it to the last. They all agreed that no gun should be fired, till the doors were burst open, or, till there was some firing from without. Volley after volley of stones were hurled into the windows and against the doors, then a gun was fired into the window from the mob. Presently a second gun was fired. The balls were heard to whistle through the window, but neither of them did any injury. At this juncture, one of the party within, with the consent, and by the advice of the rest, levelled his gun upon the mob. One man fell, mortally wounded. His associates took him up and carried him away to a physician, and the mob dispersed. The young man died in about half an hour. The mobites have taken a great deal of pains to send abroad the impression that this young man was a stranger, that he was present only as a spectator, and took no part in the riot. But I have ascertained that there is no truth in this statement. He was a carpenter by trade, and at work, and was heard repeatedly to boast, during the day, of the part he intended to act last night. I have just been told, also, by a very respectable citizen, that he saw him just before he was shot, very actively engaged in throwing stones into the windows. I learn that his name was *Bishop*, recently from Genesee county, New York.

In about an hour, after this mob had time to revive their spirits, and recruit their courage in the Coffee houses, they returned with increased numbers, and armed with guns, muskets, &c. &c., and recommenced the attack with renewed violence. They formed on the east side of the store, where there are no doors or windows, and occasionally a fire was given from each party. Baffled in their attempt to gain admittance into the store by doors and windows, they resolved unanimously, with a shout which cleft the air, to fire the building, and 'shoot every damned abolitionist in it, as they should attempt to escape.' Accordingly a ladder was made, and combustibles prepared, and a man ascended to the roof. Presently it was in a blaze. Meantime the company within sent out a detachment of four or five of their number to prevent it. Mr Lovejoy was of the number. The man on the ladder was fired at—and wounded. Just about this time, Mr Lovejoy, who stood near the ladder, was deliberately aimed at by a man who stood a few yards from him, and shot down. He jumped up after he was shot, went into the counting room, exclaiming, 'I am shot,' 'I am a dead man,' and fell down and expired' in a few minutes. Those within perceiving the building on fire, and that it, together with its valuable contents, must inevitably be destroyed, and the press which they were defending, with it, proposed to *capitulate*. They were assured by those without, that if they would withdraw from the building and leave their arms behind them, not one of them should be molested. They accordingly left the building, and as they were going out of the door and turning the corner almost every one of them was fired at. One man received a ball in one of his legs, which has not yet been extracted. It is apprehended that his leg will have to be amputated. His clothes were perforated with several holes, and one shot entered his nose near his eye, which bled profusely. Mr Weller, received a ball in his leg, but it is thought the bone is not fractured. Several have their clothes perforated with balls. They were pursued and fired after in every direction, till none of them could be found. The mob then entered, unmolested, threw out the press and demolished it.

About two o'clock, they dispersed. It is said, several of the mobites were seriously wounded. They are, however, concealed by their friends. There were eighteen men in the building, with about thirty six stand of arms, besides small arms: they were not desirous of destroying life, or they might have shot down fifty of the rioters as easily as one. The Mayor was heard to express the opinion to-day that there were of the rioters from a hundred and fifty to two hundred, of whom from fifty to eighty were armed. Our young and worthy mayor exerted himself and did what he could, to disperse the mob. But his kind admonitions were only returned by curses.

COUNTERFEITING COINS. James Ferris, a weaver, was tried in the United States District Court for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, dollars and half dollars particularly. The police officers visited Ferris's house some time in February, 1836, and found there moulds for making dollars, half dollars and quarters, and forty dollar pieces concealed in different parts of the room. Ferris contrived to make his escape at the time, and kept out of the way of the officers until June last, when he was arrested in Philadelphia by high constable Blaney, and brought on to this city for trial. The evidence adduced was conclustve of the prisoners guilt, and the jury found the verdict accordingly. The act of Congress under which he was tried makes the crime punishable by a fine not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment of not more than ten years. Ferrits is an Englishman, and has previously been in the state prison for a similar offence.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A PRAISEWORTHY DEED. An old gentleman with his wife were travelling in New Hampshire, and while ascending the hill, lost from the end of the axletree of his chaise, the pin and the nut, which secures the wheel in its place. A gentleman who was at work in his shop near by, discovered them in the road, and supposing them to be lost from the chaise, left his work, harnessed his horse, and set out to overtake them. He did this, because in the event of the wheel's coming off, their lives would be endangered. He rode six miles before he overtook them. Providentially the wheel had not run off. The gentleman was somewhat alarmed on account of the risk he had run, and felt very grateful for the deed done him.—*Zion's Herald.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. A seamen, in New Bedford was severely injured while engaged in firing a salute from a ship in the dock, by the premature explosion of a cartridge which he was in the act of forcing into a cannon. In the concussion, he was forced over the side of the vessel to a distance of twenty feet, into the water, from which he was immediately rescued and surgical attendance was procured. It was found necessary to amputate the left arm in consequence of a compound fracture which it had received; the right arm and face had also been dangerously lacerated.

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PAINFUL OCCURRENCE. A little boy about eighteen months old, of Camden, N. J. was observed to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to ascertain the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body, just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavored to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment it was broken off, and a physician was sent for. Dr. Harris who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision, for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that his little patient had winged his way to the spirit who gave it. Upon a post mortem examination, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.

NOTICES.

The Quincy Lyceum adjourned for two weeks from WEDNESDAY EVENING last, in consequence of Thanksgiving day. The following questions are to be subjects of discussions, viz: 'Would a National Bank relieve our pecuniary embarrassment?'

'Is it expedient for ladies to take a part in legislation?

L. RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held at the Hall of the Railway House on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 27, at half past six o'clock. Question for discussion, 'Is it expedient that Congress should charter a United States Bank the ensuing winter.'

WASHINGTON HOBART, *Secretary.*

The Stockholders in the Methodist Meeting House are requested to meet at the Store of John Whitney, Esq (Quincy Point,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, at six o'clock. A general attendance is requested as important business will come before the meeting. Persons desiring can take Shares in said house, by applying to the building committee.

Per order of the Building Committee.

☞ Pewholders in Methodist Meeting Houses *can* sell their pews to whom they please; although a respectable gentleman has reported to the contrary. We do not think he intended to injure.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 20. At market 1600 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 6000 Sheep, and 107 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We quote extra at $700; first quality $6 a 6 50; second quality 5 25 a 5 75; third quality $4 a 5 25.

Barreling Cattle—Mess 5 50; No 1, $5; No 2, 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings $8 a 10; two year old $15 a 20; three year old $20 a 28.

Sheep—We quote lots at 1 50, 1 62, 1 88, 2 12, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle taken at 7 for sows, and 8 for barrows; at retail, 8 and 9.

DIED.

In this town, Miss Isabella Cleverly, aged 79.

In memory of MISS ABIGAIL ARNOLD, who died September 22d, 1837, aged eighteen years and eight months—'praised, wept and honored.'

The chamber of disease and death is the history of a life: the undisciplined heart there breaks out in bitter mournings of uneasiness and regret. The stings of pain are but ill endured by those who lean upon a broken reed. The hour of sickness is dark and dreary to one whose hope is of earth; but the purified spirit will be found as placid and calm as when life was a scene of joy. *She* had not mingled in the pleasures of this world as constituting her highest enjoyment—consequently their deprivation was no serious loss. She ever felt that God had given her a source of joy within, and in the hour of sorrow she found consolation in communing with her own mind; and now the world was shut out from her, she indulged not in vain regrets, but turned for delight to the remembrance of the past, and hope for the future. Conscious that her disease was one that precluded recovery, she spoke of her death as no expected event, and as she failed more and more, day by day, no murmur escaped her, but her chamber was still the scene of confiding trust in a righteous Dispenser, Father and Friend.

Spring went, and summer and autumn came, and found her in a sick chamber—yet still the same resigned being. Her friends have not confined her memory to her grave, or shut it up in the recesses of their hearts; they love to speak of her, for they find nothing to call forth one pang of regret, or diminish their consciousness of her happiness above.

Consumption! dark and terrible; how fair
Thy winning aspect! Dwells no darkness there,
Unbroken calm thy sigh!
The brightest, loveliest of our race is thine,
Thou whisper'st, 'Hope,' and ev'ry fear resign,
Then lead'st them forth to die.

Hope, where art thou? Thou keep'st no vigil here,
Where thy sweet task to wipe the starting tear?
O with what darken'd brow
Thou pointest, sighing, to the crimson cheek,
The dim and sunken eye. O gladness, speak!
And Hope, Hope! where art thou?

Spring ripen'd into summer! yet its breath
Came but to her the messenger of death.
And fading side by side
With sister blossoms she had loved so well,
As autumn scatter'd them along the dell,
She bow'd her head and died.

Weep, for the beautiful, the loved is dead!
Weep, yet not hopeless be the tears ye shed;
Let the deep fervent prayer
Rise for the boon of consolation given,
Lift up the tearful eye in praise to heaven!
She dwells in glory there.' A.

Wood and Woodland.

WILL be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, 12th inst. three to five hundred cords of Wood, in lots to suit purchasers. It is judged that one hundred trees may be selected that will make one hundred cords of wood. Also, forty acres of LAND, on which the wood stands, will be sold. It is situated in Braintree, near the house of Caleb Joy—bounded easterly on said Joy, southerly on S. White, westerly on Jonathan Wild—a mile and a half from Weymouth landing. The property formerly belonged to Asa Hunt, and now belongs to Asa Hunt, Jr. Sale to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Conditions made at place. HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 25. 2w

Grand Concert.

MR. J. ERSKINE informs the citizens of Quincy that he intends to give a Concert at the Town Hall, THANKSGIVING EVENING, on which occasion will be presented Songs, Recitations, etc. The splendid drop curtain on which is a view of the Departure of the Israelites, is well worth the admitance fee. Admission 25 cents, children half price.

Quincy, Nov. 25. 1w

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lots of WOOD, standing on land of Hon. Josiah Quincy. Sale will commence on the south side of said lot, and the conditions made known at that time.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 25. 2w

Cooking Stove.

AN excellent Cooking Stove (Lane's Patent,) in good order, and which has been used but one year, will be sold very reasonable on application to

ASA POPE.

Quincy, Nov. 25. tf

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of November inst., at *one* o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, it being the fourth Monday of said month.

To see if the Town will send to the next General Court one or more Representatives in addition to the one already chosen: and if so, to elect them.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time specified for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB, } *Selectmen of Quincy.*

QUINCY, November 17th, 1837.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LLOYD G. HORTON, *Constable.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. 2w

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, 28th day of November inst, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the WOOD, standing on about twelve acres of land, belonging to George W. Beale, Esq., a quarter of a mile from Mr. Harman's, in Braintree.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 3w

Wood for Sale.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 1st day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, from thirty to forty acres of first rate OAK and WALNUT WOOD, in lots to suit purchasers. Immediately after the sale of the wood, the LAND, with about twenty-five acres more on which is an excellent thrifty growth of Wood, in four fifteen acre lots It is situated in Braintree, between the house of Josiah Harman and the Humphrey house, now occupied by Mr. Abbott. It is very easy of access, and is probably the best lot of Wood that will be offered at auction this season.

☞ The sale will be positive as the property belongs to a company. Conditions made known at the sale

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. 2w

Coffee and Wood.

2000 POUNDS of Coffee for sale cheap for cash.

Also—Ninety cords of first rate Eastern Wood.

GEORGE SPEAR, 2d.

Quincy, Nov. 18. 3w*

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Boesut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash or approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

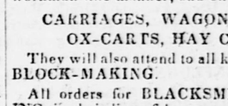
—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register.*
The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*. if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery*, etc, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by

OTIS, BROADERS & Co., *Publishers.*

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

—

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack mediciner of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser

ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Q

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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'Henry!' she exclaimed; and in an instant he stood at her side. 'Your father will not come home till late.' He raised his eyes filled with tears, and laying his little hand within hers—'Aunt Frances,' said he, 'I had rather go to Heaven to my mother, than to Italy, and I cannot leave my *little cousin*;' and he bounded to the infant's side. 'I shall never see you again,' said he. She looked up with an inquiring gaze. 'If I go away, she must be named first,' he continued.

'What shall I call her, Henry?' asked Lady Frances, lifting the child on her knee, and kissing his forehead.

'Henrietta—after me,' he replied, smiling proudly.

'I will, my dear child; and when you are away, do not forget your little namesake. I will teach her to love you, and if I should die before you return home, will you always be kind to her and protect her?'

'You will not die, nor uncle Hubert either,' sobbed the child, 'but cut me one beautiful lock from little Henrietta's bright brow, and I will remember her always.'

A tear from the cheek of Lady Frances fell on his hand, and he laid his head on her neck, and wept himself to sleep. Her musings were interrupted by a carriage rattling down the avenue, and as it drew up near the door, she caught a glimpse of his sister at the window by the moonlight. Ernest alighted and entered the room.

'In the dark, Fanny, and my boy in your arms. You have been kind, very kind to the motherless child, and I hope to repay you at some future day. But I am in great haste—I must away to-night.'

'Ernest,' said Lady Frances, 'why will you leave us? It is late, and it will not answer for him to travel in the damp air.' The child had awoke, and unknown to them had been listening—and he clung still more closely to the arm that supported him. 'I cannot ask you to part him,' she continued, 'though he is dear, inexpressibly dear to me, for he is your only child; but spare my feelings this trial.'

'Nonsense,' interrupted Ernest, 'we shall be in France at sunset to-morrow, for we sail at dawn from Dover. Come, Frances, love, his cap.'

She placed him on the sofa, and severing one shining curl from the head of the still sleeping infant, she folded it in the miniature watch suspended from his neck, as he bent over the sleeping infant mournfully. 'She laughs in her sleep,' he exclaimed, and burst into tears, as his father lifted him and wrapped his cloak around him. Lady Frances carried him to the sofa, and he kissed the fair forehead of the child, whispering, 'I'll come again.' Ernest reached out her hand: 'You shall hear from us soon,' said he—'God bless you!' and hastened to the carriage. Henry leaned his head on his father's shoulder, and they whirled rapidly away from Devon Hall, till not an echo was heard to break the surrounding stillness.

Agnes and Frances Sydney early becoming orphans, the guardianship of themselves and their fortunes devolved upon their maternal uncle, the resident of Devon Hall, in one of the southern counties of beautiful and fertile England; and that noble domain, with its environs, were a delightful resort from the crowded city. Agnes had just attained her sixteenth year: the loveliness and unstudied grace of childhood blending with the dignity and refinement of

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A tear from the cheek of Lady Frances fell on his hand, and he laid his head on her neck, and wept himself to sleep. Her musings were interrupted by a carriage rattling down the avenue, and as it drew up near the door, she caught a glimpse of his sister at the window by the moonlight. Ernest alighted and entered the room.

'In the dark, Fanny, and my boy in your arms. You have been kind, very kind to the motherless child, and I hope to repay you at some future day. But I am in great haste—I must away to-night.'

'Ernest,' said Lady Frances, 'why will you leave us? It is late, and it will not answer for him to travel in the damp air.' The child had awoke, and unknown to them had been listening—and he clung still more closely to the arm that supported him. 'I cannot ask you to part him,' she continued, 'though he is dear, inexpressibly dear to me, for he is your only child; but spare my feelings this trial.'

'Nonsense,' interrupted Ernest, 'we shall be in France at sunset to-morrow, for we sail at dawn from Dover. Come, Frances, love, his cap.'

She placed him on the sofa, and severing one shining curl from the head of the still sleeping infant, she folded it in the miniature watch suspended from his neck, as he bent over the sleeping infant mournfully. 'She laughs in her sleep,' he exclaimed, and burst into tears, as his father lifted him and wrapped his cloak around him. Lady Frances carried him to the sofa, and he kissed the fair forehead of the child, whispering, 'I'll come again.' Ernest reached out her hand: 'You shall hear from us soon,' said he—'God bless you!' and hastened to the carriage. Henry leaned his head on his father's shoulder, and they whirled rapidly away from Devon Hall, till not an echo was heard to break the surrounding stillness.

Agnes and Frances Sydney early becoming orphans, the guardianship of themselves and their fortunes devolved upon their maternal uncle, the resident of Devon Hall, in one of the southern counties of beautiful and fertile England; and that noble domain, with its environs, were a delightful resort from the crowded city. Agnes had just attained her sixteenth year: the loveliness and unstudied grace of childhood blending with the dignity and refinement of after years; gentle and affectionate, Agnes united the ardent hope and trusting confidence of youth, with superior talents, and a highly cultivated mind—her intellectual qualities were brilliantly contrasted with her sylph-like form, and mild and winning ways—whilst her sweet blue eyes and noble bearing, were the ensignia of the high-born house of Sydney. Their uncle lived alone: his wife had recently died, and his only child, the last surviving son, had protracted the term of a continental tour, and gladly did the kind-hearted baronet receive into his family the orphan children of a beloved sister—the bright-haired happy girls were a treasure to his home—a comfort and solace to his lonely hours. Near Devon Hall was the extensive and retired estate of Clifton, and often the neighborhood of their dwellings brought the families together. Clifton Park was the seat of ancient grandeur and stateliness; its turreted walls and battlements were still preserved in rigid order, and the grounds still laid out with that niceness and precision, which marked the days of Queen Elizabeth. There was the same broad distinction between the tenantry and their lord—the cherished devotion to name and title—the same stiff, unbending ceremony in their daily intercourse, as formed the leading features in society two centuries since. In the reverse of these peculiarities, stood the young Clifton; wayward, generous and enthusiastic, with little of the formality of his ancestors, he had sought and won the love of a beautiful being—the first affections of Agnes Sydney. The event was considered on all sides a fortunate one, for her uncle called so noble an alliance an honor, and the old earl of Clifton, who really loved his son, trusted that domestic claims would repress some of that spirit of recklessness which Ernest had so long manifested, somewhat to his discomfiture. It was a beautiful day, and a happy one, though it deprived Devon Hall of one of its brightest ornaments—and many were the fond words spoken, when the knight had given the bride away before the family altar. 'Agnes, love,' said he, 'for four years you have been with me, dear as my absent child, and the loss will make my heart sad.' 'We shall meet every day, uncle,' replied Agnes, with a sweet smile, and extended a hand to her guardian and sister. 'Good night, blessings be with you,' reiterated from all around, and the bridal group departed. Frances and her uncle slowly returned to the apartment they had deserted—a stranger met them at the door. The old man gazed at his handsome form, as if doubting his identity, when he exclaimed—

'My father! my cousin!' and shook them by the hands, whilst a tear trembled in his eye.

There was a genuine burst of joy, for the wanderer's return was not anticipated—and the evening passed swiftly away in the narration of adventure, the interchange of kindly feeling, and in forming plans for the future. Agnes Clifton was not forgotten, as each retired with little sense of loneliness, and filled with gratitude for the traveller's arrival. Herbert Devon had passed the usual routine of a college life with the customary honors, but the idea of distinction in the path of literature had never occurred to him. His parents had regretted his devotion to the pencil in his younger days, but they only insisted that a suitable education should not be sacrificed to the ruling passion, and it was with pain they granted permission for a sojourn in the classic land of Italy, for it left a vacancy in their own happy home. There are few, very few in this world of trial and conflict, of absorbing interests, who will win the love alike of the exalted and the humble, as Herbert Devon. He lived in the sunshine of his own creating, and its constant, irradiating influence imparted gladness to all around him. The knight of Devon was not an old man; age had not silvered over his hair, or damped the florid glow of his cheek, but sickness, with its stealthy step, had undermined his constitution, and the utmost vivacity of his son and the gentle attention of Frances were but assuaging the pain and monotony of a sick chamber. But not alone had health forsaken the beloved and kind-hearted head of Devon: an unnatural flush had kindled on the pale cheek of Agnes, and the brilliancy of her dark eye but illy contrasted with the feeble step and wasted form. It was a warm and lovely day in autumn that she came to the hall alone—an uncommon occurrence—and called Frances from the invalid's apartment.

'Ernest sends for you and Herbert to come over this morning, and I wish to speak to my uncle alone. You need not be alarmed; nothing has happened—but go now, while I am here,' she said to her sister, with a pensive smile. Agnes entered the room, and extending a hand to her uncle burst into tears. 'Agnes, love, why this grief?'

'Nothing, nothing—but I have come to tell you a decision we have formed: last evening Ernest and his father had a long discussion in the garden, and they induced me to submit before informing me of the result. You are aware, uncle Henry, my health has been declining the past year, and it is decided that I must spend the ensuing summer in Italy. There is one trial—I must leave my child.'

'Be calm,' said he, laying his hand on her curls of shining jet, 'dear Agnes, they are right. It is best you should, and Henry shall come to us, and Frances will be a mother to him.'

They were interrupted by approaching voices, and Frances and her husband entered. 'Herbert and I,' said Frances, 'have taken Henry under our protection, and you will be here again before he forgets you—'tis no more than a pleasant tour.'

Agnes smiled an answer, for her heart was too full to speak. The rest were silent, for they painfully felt, the changes that might occur between England and Italy; and after they had departed for Clifton her uncle expressed his fears to Herbert that Agnes was seeking her grave in a foreign land. He felt that the light of life was waning within himself, and his heart whispered to him that the family circle of Devon Hall would never again greet the return of the invalid. Mournful was the group that had assembled to exchange a sad farewell on the morning of her departure, and the brightest eyes were dim with tears as the carriage with Agnes and her husband drove along Clifton Park, and were lost in the dark foliage of the trees. Frances retired from the circle in the library, to the apartment of the sleeping charge now depending on her affectionate care—but Herbert was already there by his side. He extended his hand and drew her towards him—'Frances, dearest, will you now give me a place in your heart, and a right to call this hand mine own?' Her blue eye sank upon his with an air of reproof, yet in confidence, and a deeper glow flushed her feverish cheek—but she remained silent.

'You have long been the star of our home—the light and joy of my life. Do you doubt I love deeply, with the fervency of a first love, and that my future existence shall be devoted to you?—Say but one word—will you be mine?—the Lady Devon—lovely and loved?'

Frances looked upon him with a smile, and in the light of that smile he read a confirmation of his most ardent wish. 'Bless you, dearest,' was all he said, and pressing her hand to his lips, he bowed and left her presence, with more pride than if he won a kingdom; and held the interpretation of that smile as sacred as a recorded vow.

Three months after the departure of Agnes, a letter was received, announcing a convalescent state of health, and a speedy return to her native country. During the winter her uncle had been rapidly declining; apparently on the verge of the tomb, he ardently desired to witness the marriage of Herbert and Frances, and he was continually urging its immediate consummation. He was sensible should death intervene, respect to his memory would defer it a considerable time, and he wished to look upon Francis as his child in reality, though she had long held a daughter's place in his heart. It was his last wish, and it was gratified, and for the first time for many years, a father's blessing was pronounced upon the lovely bride, and they regretted more than ever a sister's absence. Sir Henry survived but a few short weeks, and the last days of his life were calm and unclouded, as resigned and cheerful as the past had been; and there were hearts of mourning, and tears of real grief, when he was laid at rest with his ancestry. There was more sorrow in store for the afflicted family; for the infant Henry, who had won the love of all, was an orphan. They had just returned from an excursion on the Arno. Agnes had been anticipating her return to England on the preceding evening, but the next sunset brought a fearful contrast: a sudden hectic was followed by a total prostration of strength, and after lingering through several days of alternate weakness and fever, the lovely sufferer resigned her spirit, far from her native home, and its dearest treasures.

Time had passed swiftly away in the rapid succession of events, and Henrietta Devon, the only child of Sir Herbert and Lady Frances, had attained her sixteenth year; beautiful, intelligent and gentle as her mother—she had never extended her acquaintance beyond the circle of home—where she was indeed the idolized centre, and the favorite of the Clifton family. Her birth-day had been destined for a rural fete, and such an assemblage was gathered at Devon Hall, as years had not witnessed beneath its ancient roof; and gaiety and gladness seemed to pervade both host and guest. To Henrietta it was a new and vivid scene: accustomed to solitude and stillness, her first introduction to society was a delightful and absorbing dream, and the day flitted over her innocent head like a new era in the sunny page of her existence. Seated midst a group of her own age, with a glorious sunset shining full upon them, her mother stood by the happy circle and smiled an approval of their animated mirth for a moment. She had just left the apartment, when a messenger entered, and gave a card bearing a few written words to Henrietta. Apologizing for a short absence, her heart beating with expectation, she flew to the library—and in the same spot from which he had departed so many years before, stood the slight, but noble figure of Henry Clifton. Lady Frances in the midst of a social circle was presiding, as gracefully as became the Lady of Devon, when her daughter entered, leaning on the arm of a stranger, and with an arch smile, presented, 'Henry Clifton.' Need it be said that surprise was lost in unaffected pleasure, that the meeting was alike interesting to the lady and the absentee—the welcomer and returned—to those who looked upon him as the representative of his lamented mother, and to Henrietta who had looked on Henry's return as the ultimate end of her hopes.

With that determined spirit which had characterized him all his days, his father had refused to accompany his son, or even to give a hope of his ever re-visiting his native land. Since the death of Agnes he had devoted himself to the education of his son in Italy, where sunny skies and romantic scenery were far more congenial to his restless temperament, than the fogs and aristocracy of England. It was only on the repeated solicitation of his aged father that he consented to part with Henry, and his return was indeed a blessing to Clifton. Its time-worn halls seemed to resume somewhat of their ancient splendor, and the joyful laugh and song again re-echoed there. And the lock of golden hair, though it had passed through various scenes and changes in the lapse of sixteen years, still retained its golden hue—and to Henry it had been the talisman of home, and a memento of that affection which in after years its owner bestowed upon the heir of Clifton.

DON'T MURMUR.

'You are sorrowful to-night, dear Charles,' said the lovely Julia; 'may I know the cause?' Charles made no reply. 'Come,' she continued, 'give little Herbert a kiss, and let his happy smiles chase away that look of care from the brow of his father.' Charles took the beautiful babe in his arms and pressed its rosy cheek to his lips. 'Poor little thing!' he exclaimed, 'I know not what will become of you!' The little cherub laughed and shook its sunny curls, unconscious of the care that oppressed the heart of its father; but the watchful eye of Julia discovered that something unusual depressed his spirits. 'Are you sick, Charles?' she inquired, in a tone of deeper tenderness. 'A little heart sick,' was the answer. 'Have you been unfortunate in trade to day?' she added. 'Not more so than usual,' he replied. 'What then, has happened to make you so melancholy?' 'You would be melancholy, perhaps,' said Charles, 'if I should tell you, and perhaps blame me for my imprudence.' 'Fear not that I shall blame you,' replied Julia; 'tell me *all*, and let me share your sorrows. I can bear any thing better than suspense. If you have been imprudent, it may learn you by experience how to avoid the consequence of it another time. The wisest of people sometimes make miscalculations, but it is not worth while to lay them too *deeply* to heart; but where we see that we have done wrong in any matter, it is best to make the error a means of improvement.' 'It may be the best way if we have not gone so far as to be ruined,' replied Charles. 'Julia,' he continued, 'the thought that you and our child must come to want, is what now troubles me. In your father's house you never knew what it was to want, and I never intended that you should in mine. You have been unaccustomed to labor for a living, and the task must be a hard one, but I see no other alternative. My thoughtless calculations have involved me in debts that I am unable to pay, and our *all* must pass into other hands unless some unexpected good fortune prevents. And that is not the worst of it; you know that when our property is gone, the multitude of friends will forsake us.'

This was indeed, sad intelligence to Julia, but she bore it without a murmur, and strove to comfort the desponding Charles. 'The loss of property,' said she, is far less to be regretted than loss of character; and if all earthly friends forsake us, there is *one* who will not. He who heareth the cry of the young ravens will not forget *our* necessities, or turn a deaf ear to our supplications. By being prudent and industrious, we may yet enjoy prosperity, and it will be no worse for me to labor than it is for others. I have reason to be thankful to my mother, that she taught me many branches of industry, though I have been obliged to practice them but little.'

Charles possessed the kindest of hearts, and would often discommode himself for the sake of obliging others; but he saw not the end from the beginning, and calculated more than he was able to perform. This was what led him into difficulty. But the kind encouragement of Julia and her willingness to make the best of misfortune, relieved him much, from his sad forebodings, and he resolved to follow her advice, and be more careful in future. He succeeded in arranging his business so as to still continue it; and in time to become a wiser, a happier, and more wealthy man than he was before.

We do not know but we err in judgment, yet we believe that many an one has gone the downward road to ruin, for the want of some kind earthly friend to counsel and encourage them. We do not say it is always the case, but there are sensitive hearts that cannot bear to be harshly reproved; their errors are more accidental than wilful; and a word of unkindness destroys all their hopes. We have seen those whom we thought might have been saved, if not from poverty, from the fate of intemperance, by the kindness and sympathy of those who *should* have been their friend. But misfortunes came, and with them came frowns, till heart-sick and discouraged, they were left to pursue a course of conduct that they once despised. But the story of such an one is unpleasant. We will let the poor wanderer sleep, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.'—*N. Y. Union.*

SEVEN HUSBANDS.

From Bacon's First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindostan.

When about a couple of miles from Mussouri, I overtook a young *Paherri* damsel, driving cows; my attention was caught by her graceful figure, and her highly picturesque costume. Her hair was gathered into a knot upon the crown of her head, and thence fell in the fashion of a horse's tail upon her back; across her shoulders a bright red scarf was loosely thrown, and from her waist a short gray petticoat descended to her kness; below which a finely rounded leg and well turned ankle gave a finish to the figure, and formed by no means its least attraction. As I passed, the girl, instead of screening her face from observation, as the modest females of the plains, she looked innocently up in my face, exclaiming, 'do not drive my cows, I pray, sir, for they may scramble off the road, and then I shall have much labor in collecting them again.'

I was surprised at the freedom and simplicity of the damsel's address; and more so at her comely countenance and sparkling eye, the *Pharris* being characterized by the broad cheek bones and small twinkling eye of the Chinese.

'Well, then, my pretty lass!' 'you must let me amuse myself by talking to you as far as our journey may lie upon the same road.

'Very well, sir: but what can a *Feringhi Sahib* have to say to a poor girl of the mountains.'

'Why, you see, I am a stranger in these parts, and wish to pick up information respecting your beautiful countries. Young and artless as you appear to be, you will be able to tell me much, which though a traveller through many countries I am in ignorance'

'Alas, sir,' replied she, 'is it for the infant to instruct its parent? or for the young kid to direct the steps of the goat? I am but a child in knowledge and do you bid me show you what our wise men call their own? Shall I tell you of my cows or of the butterflies which sport over the flowers or the eagles sailing aloft yonder?'

'Yes even there you could tell me much which I do not know. But have you no family, no home to talk to me about? there I cannot enter and can only learn by hearsay. Are you married?

'Married! certainly I am married, and have seven husbands, the finest men in the village; but I cannot say they are such tall straight fellows as the servants who follow you gentlemen from the plains.'

'Seven husbands did you say? what, all your own? or did I misunderstand you?

'Ay! truly, seven husbands—what else should I say? we are not like the unfortunate women in the plains, who it is said have but one man, good or bad, belonging to them. But I am wrong to say seven, I have only six now; one of them I discharged yesterday; he was an idle, useless fellow with only one eye and a crooked back.'

'What, do you send them away if they have any defects, or if you do not love him?'

'Certainly; for if a man should be idle or poor, a woman could not be expected to keep him, when she might have fifty better. Go your way, Sir; my cows go up this, turning to the right.'

'But tell me before you go, my pretty girl, if all the women in your village are as fortunate as yourself in the number of their husbands; and if it be usual with them to turn their good men off with as little ceremony as you appear to have done?'

'Why, said the woman, 'all my sisters are not considered so handsome as I am, but some have two husbands, some have three or four; few are so poor as to have only one.'

'And would you have more than seven if you could find them to please you.'

'No, if I had more than seven it is impossible that they should be all good. Seven is a happy number.'

'Then I suppose you will get another to supply the place of the seventh, whom you discharged yesterday?'

'When I can find one whom I can love.'

'But do not your husbands quarrel? are they not given to jealousy one towards another?'

'No; why should they? are they not treated according to their deserts?'

'Have you any children?'

The girl drew her red scarf over her face and turning abruptly away, followed her cows.

THE MORAL OF THE CRISIS.

(*Concluded.*)

In all this operation the banks and their directors are not to blame; they are as much sinned against as sinning—they are the tempted as well as the tempters. They act under the pressure of a strong impulse received from the community. The whole evil proceeds from the necessary operations of the false principles on which the system is organized; and from the mistake committed by legislation, when it would undertake to regulate that which ought to be left to its own self-regulation by its own natural laws—a mistake, the consequences of which are analogous to those which would ensue from a similar attempt to manage and regulate the elements and seasons.

In such cases, when the evil has not proceeded to an extreme point, it may eventually right itself after a crisis, more or less protracted, of severe pressure, by the remedy of a sufficient quantity of ruin and bankruptcy to carry off the surplus amount of debt, contracted in the expanded currency, over the ability to pay in the same currency after the collapse. But when various powerful influences may chance to combine, to impel it to that extremity at which the banks themselves are compelled to acknowledge their inability to continue specie payments, the relation of dependence subsisting between the community and them makes it indispensable for the legislature to interpose for the general relief,—as evil always entails evil as its consequence. The spectacle is then witnessed, of the general relaxation by law of the penalties of contracts, at the very moment that they are justly incurred; legislation goes back-

ward and stultifies and nullifies itself; and a self-confessed spurious currency is publickly legitimated. The spectacle is not only witnessed, but from the imperative necessity of the case, taken as it actually exists, must be reluctantly sanctioned and approved, though it ought to be accompanied with a determination to reform, radically, a system whose essential viciousness is more completely demonstrated by this practical *reductio ad absurdum*, than could be done by the most elaborate argument.

It is impossible to conceive even a faint idea of the vast and varied injury to society, growing out of this attribute of our currency—its fluctuating elasticity.

The whole business of the community becomes infested with a gambling character. The basis of all contracts and plans is perpetually shifting, in a manner precisely analogous to corresponding variations of all weights and measures in use. That which is equitable today is unfair and oppressive six months hence. Men can no longer calculate on regular and safe principles of business. Industry is no longer sure of its fair reward. The goddess of chance is the presiding spirit over the whole scene of confusion. The spirit of speculation pervades the entire community; and whatever objects it may specially select for its gratification, runs riot to the most pernicious excesses.

It is in its moral effect that the injury is deepest and deadliest. Though society may suffer heavy actual loss, from the diversion of its industry and energies from the dull pursuits of producing labor, this is comparatively insignificant. But the moral injury is fearful.

The heart of the nation is corrupted, and its best principles, from which alone a sound prosperity and happiness can proceed, depraved. An effect is produced analogous to that on the character of the gambler. The curse of avarice enters and demoralizes it; and deadening every good sentiment of justice, virtue, high-mindedness, benevolence, frugality, —gives birth to a sordid selfishness, a thirst after wealth as the supreme good, a restless discontent, a recklessness of means, a disregard of the sanctity of promises, an indifference to debt, a fondness for display and luxury. How far these fearful symptoms of that worst of all possible evils, national demoralization, have been manifested among us, all may judge for themselves. This is often pointed to by foreigners as a damning evidence against the practical superiority of our institutions, in their influence on national character; and so long as we leave this evil and its source unreformed, so long do we remain faithless to the cause of democracy and humanity, committed to us as a nation.

It is on the laboring and producing mass of the nation that the evils of a fluctuating currency fall most heavily. They, after all, must pay the whole tax raised by the system on the industy of the country.

They must pay all its profits and all the enormous expenditure of its apparatus of salaries, buildings, &c. Experience has proved that at least an average proportion of a third of these institutions fail; the loss of which as well as that arising out of counterfeits and accidental destruction, falls mainly on them. The saying is full of sad truth, that the perpetual tendency of the system is to make 'the rich richer, and the poor poorer.' It grinds the face of the poor, depresses their energies, disheartens their spirits, embitters their life, vitiates their social habits, and impairs the important sense of the equal dignity of human nature. It is universally admitted, that in the fluctuations of the currency, the wages of labor are the last to feel the influence of general expansion and rise of prices, as they feel it the least; while they feel severely the first influence of the contraction. The general irregularity of business is a heavy drawback on their well-being, disturbing the only means, of steadiness and slow uniformity in industry and frugality, by which, as a mass, their condition can be elevated and improved. The sufferings to these classes of society, by every reaction attendant upon a fluctuating currency, by the failure of employers, or the abandonment of great enterprises, together with the moral evil consequences ensuing, are too stupendous for calculation.

The incidental evils of legislative corruption and lobby intrigue, with the consequent impaired public confidence—the injurious effect exerted on the purity of politics, by mixing up pecuniary interest, as connected with bank charters, extensions of capital, &c., with the contests of parties, which ought to be confined to principles—the system of stocks and stock-jobbing growing out of it—the 'benches of the money-changers,' and the public gambling-tables of Boards of Brokers—its perpetual aristocratic influence, through the facilities afforded to wealth, to multiply itself necessarily at the expense of the producing mass) at a more rapid rate than in a fair and natural proportion to the national accumulation, and by its corresponding depressing influence on the poor man, 'by the sweat of whose brow the rich man's field is thus fertilized,'—the generation of a mutual sentiment of distrust and ill-will between those classes, which is equally unnecessary and unnatural, and which grows only out of the artificial advantages and distinctions created between them by this system of legislation, the anti-democratic tendency to such legislation, implying a right, on the part of a small proportion of the community, to special monopoly privileges, as alone possessing the intelligence requisite to manage the general financial business of the society, and as implying a distrust of the principles of freedom applied to practice, and of the common sense of the mass of the people—these and other comparatively minor evils that might be enumerated, we pass lightly over, enough having been said to illustrate the idea that we wished to convey, of *the moral* of the late crisis, namely, that all its suffering, and all the manifold social evil which has proceeded from the banking system of this country, have been the legitimate consequence, and the just penalty of our departure from the true principles of democratic *equality of rights* and *freedom of trade* in the adoption the system.

An erroneous idea appears to be very prevalent, even in quarters from which more philosophical views might be expected, that to the stimulus afforded by this system is to be mainly ascribed the astonishing development of physical energy and resources that we have exhibited within the last half century. It is on the contrary a most remarkable evidence of the benefits of free institutions, and of the intelligence and energy of our people, that we have made such progress in spite of the burdens and obstacles, and periodical convulsions, attendant upon this system. If credit—which cannot but be the animating principle of the business of a free, intelligent, and industrious people—has been able to achieve such results, notwithstanding the unnatural fetters with which it has been clogged, and its free healthful action distorted and diseased, what may not be expected from it when given fair play and scope, without these disadvantages! One single fact will be sufficient to show that, while it has been made to do much that it ought not to have done, it has left undone much that it ought to have done. In Scotland, where an almost entire free trade system in banking works with admirable success, the practice exists (growing out of the principle of competition) of giving liberal credits to honesty and industry, by permitting young men, mechanics, and small dealers, setting out in business, with no other capital than their characters, to open credits with the banks, on which they are empowered to draw within specified limits, depositing the receipts of their own business in the banks, on which an interest is allowed, differing but one per cent. from that which they pay for their loans from the bank; and this is practised not as a matter of favor and patronage, but of mutual interest. The beneficial influence of such a practice on the condition of the poorer classes of society, in the encouragement of integrity, industry and fair enterprise, is obvious. In our boasted 'credit system,' this species of sound, natural, popular credit, which would be a certain effect of the reform now desired by a large proportion of the democracy of our country, neither has been, nor is ever likely to be, dreamed of.

The position assumed by the Administration in relation to this subject, is at last a return, to that from which the General Government ought never to have departed. Relatively to the two parties at issue upon it in the respective States, it is the position of neutrality best becoming it. We desire to see the emancipation of credit carried into effect throughout the States, by the easy expedient of general incorporation laws (framed with proper caution,) with due respect for every existing vested right —as being the only policy consistent with the true theory of democracy. The relative advantages of paper and specie currencies, as adapted to our national character and business, present a problem hitherto never fairly tested, and on which honest difference of opinion may fairly exist. This problem society, if left to itself will speedily solve; and will determine, with an unerring instinct, the proper proportions and mode in which they should be combined, so as to produce the most perfect possible result, with the most perfect possible security, convenience and cheapness. But yet this is a reform which it is no part of the intended functions of the General Government to meddle with. It is a subject beyond its legitimate constitutional sphere. It was not created to manage, by its legislation, the currency of the country, nor to regulate and control the monied institutions that the sovereign States may see fit to create. This would be the worst species of consolidation; and the preference of this policy over that of neutrality, on the part of the General Government, and over its return the simple, self sufficing action *designed by the Constition* ought to rally the whole State-Rights partly (substantially, if not perfectly, identical with the great democratic party) to oppose it. Strict and honest principle is the best expediency. The continuance, even, of a local evil, is to be preferred to its reform by the agency of the Government; the injury of the precedent of the extension of its action beyond the circle of its constitutional duties, jealously interpreted, being greater than the temporary practical benefit that may accrue from it in a particular case. The argument in favor of continuing the mutually pernicious connexion between it and the banking system, drawn from the consideration of the beneficial control it may exert on the currency of the States, is, therefore a false one, and operates as an additional motive to urge their divorce. This reform is to be effected, if at all, by the states; and by them must be accomplished gradually and gently, but firmly, and with a distinct view of the object to be obtained. The Federal Government will hereafter stand aloof from this contest, pursuing the even tenor of its way in the plain path of its constitutional duty. It will no longer throw the weight of its authority, and the influence of its financial action, in the scale of the one side or the other, as it has heretofore done. Conducting its own operations through the one safe medium contemplated for it by the framers of its fundamental law, and furnishing the people with the necessary common measure of value, and a perpetual example and standard, below which it will be the care of the states never to permit their local money to depreciate, it will leave the people to determine for themselves, through the proper organs of the state sovereignties, the kind of currency they may respectively prefer. There is a party desirous of the emancipation of the negro race in the portion of the union in which it is held in slavery: there is also a party desirous of the emancipation of credit from the unnatural and oppressive fetters with which a false system of legislation has encumbered it. Without designing to institute a comparison between the two, the duty of the General Government, of non-intervention, dictated by the State-Rights principle, is eqaally clear and imperative in both cases.

This is the position which the administration has assumed. That it will be triumphantly sustained in it by the democracy of the country, cannot admit of a shadow of doubt. The voice of dissent which an over cautious-timidity, or any other motive, may call forth from a few of its friends, however worthy and respectable, cannot but be drowned in the universal acclamation of applause from the great mass of the people. We have had enough of agitation and derangement from the connexion of Bank and State, between great political and pecuniary interests. The country is tired of the spectacle of its moneyed institutions mingling in the excitement, turmoil and danger of the party struggles to which their presence lends a tenfold fury and *acharnement*. It never again wishes to see the Federal Government in the field either with or against a national Bank, with or against a still more powerful State bank interest. A total disconnection of interests both of which need peace and tranquillity as their greatest good, and which must be kept in a perpetual state of discord and confusion by their union—never again to be quietly assented to—remains the only sound and safe policy, against which no objection ought to, nor can effectually be raised from any quarter.

We have been passing through a revolution —one of those great moral struggles between antagonist principles, which convulse society with a far deeper agitation and agony than any mere physical contest between hostile armies. We are now approaching its close, at least as far as the action of the federal government was involved in it. The reform, long hoped for and long despaired of, of its separation from the artificial money interests of Banks, and its return to the constitutional simplicity and purity of its design, is soon about to be consummated. It has been another war of independence; and its equal duration, in point of time is not its only feature of analogy with that by which our political independence of foreign power was first achieved.

The sufferings of such revolutions are but a cheap price for their results; and the day is not far distant when the American people will look back to the long agony of which this year has witnessed the crisis, with a feeling of gratulation analogous to that with which it now hears from history the story of the manifold and intense hardships by which its ancestors originally earned the blessings of religious freedom, and the separation of Church and State; or of those sufferings, not less severe, nor less nobly endured, by which its present political independence as a nation was secured.

The President's message has been well styled on the floor of the Senate, 'another Declaration of Independence.' Eulogy of its ability, manliness, and force, equally of argument and style, would be superfluous, as they were at once with a spontaneous unanimity almost without a precedent, acknowledged immediately on its reception by friend and foe. Its true and pure democratic character is, however, its finest feature. It is entitled to challenge comparison, as a great state paper, with any that has ever issued from the federal Executive. It embodies, as fully as fearlessly, the true theory of the American democracy, and applies its principles to the subject under consideration (the fiscal concerns of the General Government) with a clearness and power which cannot fail to carry with it the sympathy and conviction of the great mass of the people.

The immediate effect produced by it was very remarkable. A heavy gloom hung over the democratic party. All its energies seemed neutralized by division. Fear brooded over the present, and darkness and uncertainty appeared to enwrap the future. The democratic party found itself in a very peculiar position. The formidable character of the struggle with the Bank of the United States had made a virtual alliance with the State Bank power indispensable to that success on which depended the vital interests of the democratic cause for ages. Probably but a limited number of individuals appreciated fully the nature and necessary ultimate tendency of the principles involved in that struggle to dissolve the connection between the government and the national bank. Great principles often act on society like those hidden natural energies which lurk within the bosom of the earth, unfelt till, at their own time, they break forth from the surface, and reveal themselves to men only in their results. The leading principles of democracy on the part of the late administration which prompted the attack on the Bank of the United States, and on the part of the democratic mass of the people which secured its sympathy and support to that administration, could not be arrested by any human power, in their mission of reform, short of the entire separation of the state from all banking interests. The State Bank system was but a period of transition, though but few comparatively rightly understood it as such. The alliance between it and the democratic principle was never a very cordial one. It was the lesser of the two kindred evils, and its aid was necessary to destroy the greater. Yet, forgetful that the antipathy to monopoly, and to all the violation of the principles of equality of rights and freedom of trade, essential to democracy, constituted the main animating impulse that originated and carried through that great struggle, this lesser evil fondly imagined that it had purchased a privileged perpetuity of existence by the part it had borne in the battle and victory. But it received its death wound in the strife itself; or rather it was crushed to death, like the Roman maiden under the golden weight of the reward of its treachery to its own natural cause. The State Bank system co-operated with the democratic principle against the National Bank, serving as a counterpoise against that weight of moneyed power which would otherwise, perhaps, have been able to force the recharter of that institution. This alliance was an unnatural one. The public deposites constituted its inducement, and, in their eventual operation, its punishment. Thus do great principles work in society; and but few can read them aright till their result furnishes the clue and the key. On the failure of the State Bank system, the great body of the democratic party, as also of its leading members, were, therefore, 'taken aback,' to use the expressive nautical phrase; though by a considerable number of the latter it *had* been anticipated, (but not with so severe a convulsion,) and the idea of the total disconnection, now shortly to be carried into effect, *had* received much earnest private discussion among not a few far-sighted members of Congress; and it was then reluctantly postponed to the necessity of the case and the immature state of public opinion. Then ensued a critical moment in the history of the Democratic party and cause. Had the administration quailed in the slightest degree before the storm, it had been swept to destruction, and the party probably disorganized and dissolved. But it proved equal to the crisis, and the republic was saved by its presence of mind, firmness and faithful to its principles. No previous administration that our history has known has ever passed through such a trial. It maintained itself erect. Its crest was never bowed. Planting itself on the Law, on its integrity of purpose, and on the democratic truth of its principles, it faced the storm of attack in every direction, and confident in the ultimate support of the people, stood firmly by the standard of their cause.

The crisis reached its height at the assemblage of Congress. All was doubt, despondency, disorganization, when the message went forth through the land like the voice of a silver trumpet. Its effect seemed almost magical. It was unanswered because unanswerable. All doubt and fear seemed to vanish on the instant, and all was again courage and good cheer. The democracy of the country is rallying round the flag which it so boldly unfurled, with a zeal and confidence, and determination, never, perhaps, before known to it. There is now a bright banner raised aloft, to true democratic principle, under which to fight, which every man can see, read and understand; and who is so blinded by prejudice, so misled by interest, so deluded by the fond hope of a still expectant ambition, as to doubt the overwhelming triumph of that principle and that banner, when thus distinctly submitted to the public opinion of the democracy of the United States?

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1837.

HOME SKETCHES.

STATISTICS OF MILTON.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The town of Milton, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, is seven miles from the Metropolis of New England. Its Indian name was Uncataquissatt, or Unquiety. It was incorporated A. D. 1662, nearly two centuries since, and was consequently one or the most ancient towns in the Commonwealth.

According to the census taken in May last, Milton has 1172 inhabitants. Three Governors of Massachusetts appointed under the second charter of the King of England, resided in this town, between the years 1730 and 1770, viz: Jonathan Belcher, William Shirley and Thomas Hutchinson. Gov. Belcher lived on the farm now owned and improved by Joseph Rowe, Esq. The seat of Governor Hutchinson, was on Milton Hill, the present residence of Mrs. Jonathan Russell. They probably passed their summers here, but migrated to Boston during the winter seasons, a custom which is now not altogether forgotten by some of our wealthy men. Milton has been the residence of many individuals distinguished for their talents and private virtues. Her ministers have been noted for their learning and piety. She can well hold in honored remembrance, the names of a Thatcher, Robbins Mc Kean and Giles. The Rev. Joseph Mc Kean, D. D. was a brilliant man. His lofty aspirations in holy communion, and his glowing eloquence in the other exercises of the sacred desk, are still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens of this and the neighboring towns. He was dismissed from Milton, I presume conformably with his own wishes, and in 1809, succeeded J. Q. Adams as Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University, where he continued till 1819. He afterwards fell a victim to pulmonary consumption, in the Island of Cuba. The venerable Physician of Milton Hill, is still living honored and beloved by all. His practice in the healing art has already exceeded the annual circuit of sixty suns. And who, let me ask, has relieved human suffering to a greater degree. If our worth is to be measured by the amount of good we do to our fellow men, (as it surely ought to be) he ranks as one of the greatest benefactors of the age. May he, like the memorable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, live to celebrate the centennial period of his birth. In this town, are three houses for public worship, all very neat, and nearly new. The Stone Church at the Railway is of Gothic Architecture, and resembles in its external and internal appearance, the Cathedrals of Germany. A spacious Town House has been erected the past summer in the centre of Milton. Near this, is the brick academy, built some thirty years since. Although a beautiful building, and well located, it has not flourished by any means commensurate with the expectations of its generous founders. It was here that the writer of this article, in his early days, 'went to school,' and many were the happy (and, he believes, profitable) hours he passed there. Rev. William Reed was the Preceptor, though not a finished scholar in the Classics, he knew enough to teach those who were his scholars. A short time since, curiosity, called me to visit again this building. I wandered along the apartments, but all was vacancy and stillness. The names of my school mates were still visibly engraven on the benches; associations of days gone by rose vividly to remembrance—the desks were here—the furniture, and school apparatus still remained; but the pupils of 1820, where are they? From boys they have grown to men. The ranks of the learned professions number many; others have embarked in the moral active pursuits of life and are scattered to every part of the Union;—while a *few*, have shuffled off this mortal coil and sleep with their fathers. All is changed. Oh! the brevity of human life, how false is our estimate of its duration or enjoyment. We are here to day, and gone to-morrow—our happiest moments are oft alloyed with bitterness—the tender ties are broken—the brighter expectations blasted—the halo of disappointment surrounds us; and all for what? To wean us from Earth and fit us for Heaven. But to return from this digression. The soil of Milton is generally good, particularly in the upper part. Indeed it is an agricultural town, and contains some of the best farms in the county. The 'Blue Hills,' on the western boundary of the town are seven hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea. The view from them of fifty miles of the surrounding country, would well repay the pilgrimage of a few hours journey to their summits, to any admirer of nature. Milton village, on Neponset river, is a place of some business. Forty or fifty vessels annually visit its wharves with wood, coal, lumber, grain, &c. The post office is in this village. Milton has two settled Ministers, three practising physicians, and two attorneys at Law. There are four district schools, each of which receive $325 annually. The standard of piety, morality, and temperance is high in this pleasant little town. Indeed, many of the habits of the people are puritanical, but in my opinion, they are not a whit the worse for them. D.

THANKSGIVING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

What a good old custom! Our fathers loved it, and their sons do, too. Well, so it is—we have one thing after another to amuse and please us, but none to amuse and please each other. O, what happy times Thanksgiving makes! Why, now, they who have but little to eat the rest of the year, are filled to the full. Now, good bye brown bread and herrings, mackerel, cod, salt beef and pork, hasty pudding and rye and indian pancakes. Ye must give place to the finest of wheat—to roast beef, turkies, geese, ducks, chickens, quails and partridges—to plum puddings, pound cake, bunns and gingerbread—now to pies, chicken, apple, pumpkin (made of squash,) cranberry, carrot, custard, and their fair and laughing sisterhood.

Fine times these for merchant men, meat men, milk men, butter makers, teamsters, physicians, lawyers, ministers, wood sellers, house wives and cooks.—'Teamster,' says the merchant, 'hie thee to the city. Why, I'm all out of molasses, sugar, tea, coffee, ginger, nutmegs, cinamon, alspice and pepper; all out of butter, cheese, raisons, lard, cider, wine and brandy, (rum has gone by.) Now for the prices—flour will bring ten, eleven, aye twelve a barrel, just now. Very well, twelve 'tis—nobody eats indian now. Turkies are up to twenty-five cents the pound; eggs thirty-five per dozen, and milk fifiy a quart. Why, who can have thanksgiving without a turkey? One would rather go without meat a whole month in ordinary times, than be deprived of tasting the delicious morsel of a stuffed turkey, on such a memorable day as this. And as to eggs, what for a thanksgiving can we have without eggs? Not a custard or a pudding, nor even a squash pie. And the milk; aye the milk, is as much wanted as either of the others. Well, who blames these men for asking three times as much for a thing as it is worth? I'm sure I don't. If there are fools enough to buy of them, let 'em pay for the whistle. But if all the folks were like me, I guess they'd keep their flour till it was cheaper, or the hoops fell off the barrels; and their eggs till they were addled, and their milk till it made cheese without runnet. I hasn't no notion of encouraging sich folks as want to speculate in this way. I don't like 'em no better than I do them who bought up all the land there was 'away down east,' or in the 'far west,' to sell again.

But they, I guess, know how 'tis. They know the good folks must (or think they must) have these things at any rate, and the more higher they be, the more they hankers after 'em. So they set their prices up there, and these poor folks have to come up 'em. But if they just wouldn't come up for once, they wouldn't put 'em up there agin. But I 'spose I've said too much about these sellers and buyers, as I've so many others to talk about. You know I said something about cooks. Well, for more than six days before thanksgiving, they were monstrous busy critters. I larned this when I was a little boy, by going into the kitchen for three or four days and nights before such a time. The great table, which was more than four feet both ways, had its wings spread, and two or three smaller ones scattered all around. And they were all covered with dishes of all sorts and sizes—there were plates, white and green edged and blue edged, and speckled—and pans, some of tin and some of earthern: and they all had something in 'em. In one was cow's head, or neck, or heart, boiled and chopped fine and mixed with apples, suet, plums, cider, and (before temperance days brandy was used or wine) and this they said was for mince pies. And another pan had something that looked like what in old times they called whit pot; it was made of squash boiled and sifted and sweetened and stirred up with milk, and this they said made pumpkin pies. And they made other kinds of pies and puddings, full a cart load; what become of them I couldn't tell, for we didn't find any fragments, but the bones of a turkey.—Well, when the night come, away the boys used to go to see the girls; and every body had a sweet-heart once a year—that is, thanksgiving night. Then all the old bachelors went to see some of the old maids, though they had never seed 'em before. Sometimes there was a wedding on this night; and then, O what happy times this made; and how much time, and money too, it saved! For the wedding made no extra expense of purchasing provisions or cooking it—so two birds were killed at one shot. And then, too, the minister would get a present of three, five or ten dollars, more or less, as the new married man estimated the prize he was about to draw.

And now I've got so far, and havn't been troubled a bit; but here I come to a full stop, and am scratching my head; you think it is because I didn't know what to write next; but that isn't it. I know just as well what to write next, as I knowed all along. But it is something worse than all that; and what d'ye think it is? Well, I'll tell ye. There is always in every dish something that spoils it. I mean now that there is death in the pot. I said something about physicians. Well now, I'm going to tell you how they come in for their share. Temperance is the great goddess of health. Well, at such a time, she is turned out of doors, and folks eat and drink three times as much as they ought, and then, you see, natur won't bear it, and she sets up a hue and cry in the stomach, and throws up her ebullitions to the head, turns it topsy-turvy, and takes away the use of the feet and then, the poor fellows begin to groan and sigh, and wonder what the matter is; and so they send for the doctor, and he knows what ails 'em. He finds they be too full, so he goes to work to emptying them out, and so he gets his share of the profits of Thanksgiving, for you know the old poet said,

'Doctors live but by the dead—
And pray for plagues as for daily bread.'

What a happy thing 'tis that Thanksgiving don't come but once a year; for if it comed every day, there wouldn't be a man or woman alive two years; and if they were, they wouldn't have a mouthful of any thing to eat. PETER.

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PROGRESS OF EDUCATION. The number of children attending primary schools in France is estimated at 4,000,000—whole population 32,560,934. The number of children attending Sunday and day schools in Great Britain is estimated at 3,000,000; population 14,000,000. The number of children attending school in Massachusetts is 300,000; population, 701,331. The number of children at school in New York, in the districts which made returns last year, was 532,167; probably whole number 650,000; population in 1830, 1,918,600 now 2,500,000. Total amount of School Fund in New Jersey in 1836, was $254,575 66. The number of children in Pennsylvania between the ages of five and fifteen is 320,006—whole number at school 150,838; population in 1830, 1,348,233. The school fund in Delaware, in 1836, was about 180,000. The number of school districts 230; population in 1830, 76,748. The estimated school fund in Michigan is about $3,850,000. School fund in North Carolina is about $1,500,000. In the Southern States, except North Carolina, little or no attention is paid to education, and it is in consequence but little diffused among the people.

MR LOVEJOY. The statement in the newspapers that Mr Lovejoy, who was recently murdered by a mob at Alton, was formerly a preacher at Newport, R. I. is incorrect. He was a native of a small town in the State of Maine, and received his education at Waterville College in that State. He went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was editor of one of the political newspapers of that city. Up to this time he was an Infidel in sentiment; but the powerful arguments of the celebrated Dr Nelson induced him to embrace the Christian religion, of which he was thereafter an active supporter and preacher. He became editor of a religious newspaper called the St. Louis Observer; and some remarks which he made, relative to the decision of Judge Lawless, in the case of the burning a negro alive for some offence, his press was destroyed by a mob. It was re-established at Alton, and its history since is well known. He was a man of large frame and strong muscular powers. Add to these he was in the highest degree courageous. Of his private character it is unnecessary to speak, as no one to our knowledge, has ever attempted to impeach it. It is not thought that his wife will survive the shock occasioned by his death.

FLOUR. It is estimated that the people of the United States, require for their sustenance 18,000,000 barrels of flour annually. On the ratio used by the United States Army, it would he twenty-four millions, but this is too large for the whole population, and probably 18,000,000, is a near approximation to the actual consumption. As there was planted in the United States about eight millions of acres of land in wheat, intelligent men estimate the crop for 1837, at twenty-five bushels to the acre, which at eighty cents a bushel will be worth $160,000,000. Estimating five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour this will give 40,000,000 barrels, or a surplus for export, or to remain in barns of 22,000,000 barrels. At the least calculation, there is no doubt that enough was raised the present season to supply the country for two years, and if it is not monopolized by speculators, or the grain kept back by growers, the price of flour ought the ensuing winter not to exceed five dollars per barrel, the price of 1822. In the spring of that year, good superfine flour was sold in Philadelphia for three dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS. At the age of sixty there are about twenty two unmarried men alive for forty-six married: at seventy, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, for three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine benedics. Very nearly the same proportion holds good in the female sex, of whom while seventy-two who have been married attain the age of forty-five, only fifty-two unmarried reach the same term of life.

CURIOUS. The Somerset (Me.) Journal, says that a pin was extracted from the calf of a person's leg last June, measuring nearly two inches in length, which was swallowed by him in the year 1830, and has been seven years working its passage through his system. While it remained in his stomach the least exertion created the most excruciating torture—and has for a long time so disabled him, that he was unable to labor, and was thought to be in a consumption.

A NEW BANK IN FRANCE. A considerable sensation has been excited in France, by the establishment of a joint stock bank, the first in that kingdom, properly so to be called, at the head of which, and the author of the project, is the well known banker and former minister of State, M. Lafitte. The capital is fixed at fifty five millions francs, with power to increase to two hundred and fifty millions. Lafitte himself contributes seven and a half millions.

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PROGRESS OF EDUCATION. The number of children attending primary schools in France is estimated at 4,000,000—whole population 32,560,934. The number of children attending Sunday and day schools in Great Britain is estimated at 3,000,000; population 14,000,000. The number of children attending school in Massachusetts is 300,000; population, 701,331. The number of children at school in New York, in the districts which made returns last year, was 532,167; probably whole number 650,000; population in 1830, 1,918,600 now 2,500,000. Total amount of School Fund in New Jersey in 1836, was $254,575 66. The number of children in Pennsylvania between the ages of five and fifteen is 320,006—whole number at school 150,838; population in 1830, 1,348,233. The school fund in Delaware, in 1836, was about 180,000, The number of school districts 230; population in 1830, 76,748. The estimated school fund in Michigan is about $3,850,000. School fund in North Carolina is about $1,500,000. In the Southern States, except North Carolina, little or no attention is paid to education, and it is in consequence but little diffused among the people.

MR LOVEJOY. The statement in the newspapers that Mr Lovejoy, who was recently murdered by a mob at Alton, was formerly a preacher at Newport, R. I. is incorrect. He was a native of a small town in the State of Maine, and received his education at Waterville College in that State. He went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was editor of one of the political newspapers of that city. Up to this time he was an Infidel in sentiment; but the powerful arguments of the celebrated Dr Nelson induced him to embrace the Christian religion, of which he was thereafter an active supporter and preacher. He became editor of a religious newspaper called the St. Louis Observer; and some remarks which he made, relative to the decision of Judge Lawless, in the case of the burning a negro alive for some offence, his press was destroyed by a mob. It was re-established at Alton, and its history since is well known. He was a man of large frame and strong muscular powers. Add to these he was in the highest degree courageous. Of his private character it is unnecessary to speak, as no one to our knowledge, has ever attempted to impeach it. It is not thought that his wife will survive the shock occasioned by his death.

FLOUR. It is estimated that the people of the United States, require for their sustenance 18,000,000 barrels of flour annually. On the ratio used by the United States Army, it would be twenty-four millions, but this is too large for the whole population, and probably 18,000,000, is a near approximation to the actual consumption. As there was planted in the United States about eight millions of acres of land in wheat, intelligent men estimate the crop for 1837, at twenty-five bushels to the acre, which at eighty cents a bushel will be worth $160,000,000. Estimating five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour this will give 40,000,000 barrels, or a surplus for export, or to remain in barns of 22,000,000 barrels. At the least calculation, there is no doubt that enough was raised the preseat season to supply the country for two years, and if it is not monopolized by speculators, or the grain kept back by growers, the price of flour ought the ensuing winter not to exceed five dollars per barrel, the price of 1822. In the spring of that year, good superfine flour was sold in Philadelphia for three dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS. At the age of sixty there are about twenty two unmarried men alive for forty-six married: at seventy, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, for three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine benedics. Very nearly the same proportion holds good in the female sex, of whom while seventy-two who have been married attain the age of forty-five, only fifty-two unmarried reach the same term of life.

CURIOUS. The Somerset (Me.) Journal, says that a pin was extracted from the calf of a person's leg last June, measuring nearly two inches in length, which was swallowed by him in the year 1830, and has been seven years working its passage through his system. While it remained in his stomach the least exertion created the most excruciating torture—and has for a long time so disabled him, that he was unable to labor, and was thought to be in a consumption.

A NEW BANK IN FRANCE. A considerable sensation has been excited in France, by the establishment of a joint stock bank, the first in that kingdom, properly so to be called, at the head of which, and the author of the project, is the well known banker and former minister of State, M. Lafitte. The capital is fixed at fifty five millions francs, with power to increase to two hundred and fifty millions. Lafitte himself contributes seven and a half millions.

SPURIOUS COPPER COIN. H. D. Gilpin, Esq. Solicitor for the United States Treasury, has directed an inquiry into the truth of certain statements relative to the issues of spurious copper coins, for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings without delay. The law on the subject is clear. The second section of the act of the 8th of May, 1832, provides that "no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, being those coined at the Mint of the United States, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid, or offered to be paid, or received in payment, for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing, whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid, or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited; and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid, or offered to be paid, or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars; and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be received, with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information shall have been given."

A LARGE STOCKHOLDER. Ex-Governor Schley, of Georgia in his last speech to the legislature of that state, calls its attention to the fact, that 'Mr. Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, is the ostensible, if not the real owner of *five thousand four hundred and fifty* shares in the Capital Stock of the Insurance Bank of Columbus'—and that the remainder, only five hundred and fifty shares is owned by eight citizens of Georgia. He further states that this Mr Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, is the President of the 'Bank of the United States," which was lately chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars. This subject he considers of vast importance, and commends it to the consideration of the Representatives of the people; because Mr Biddle has neither his person nor his property in Georgia, to be 'liable for all insurances or debts made or due by said Bank.'

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE. By the arrival at Boston of the brig Sarah Williams, Capt. Wing, from Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, advices have been received of a destructive hurricane on the 26th ult. which nearly destroyed the town, and drove every vessel on shore except the Sarah Williams.

The town of Casilda was a heap of ruins, only two buildings standing. The rain swelled the mountain streams to such an extent that thousands of cattle and entire houses were swept away!

Many lives were lost, and many persons received serious injuries. In the seaport, (Trinidad) every vessel was driven ashore, among which were two American. The sea coast for several miles were covered with wrecks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, as several boys, three of whom were children of Mr. John Faxon, one of Mr. Thomas J. Nightingale, and one of Mr. Otis Thayer, all of this town, were amusing themselves by discharging a rock into which they had drilled a hole, and charged it with dry powder; by the discharge of which the five boys were blown some distance, and a son of Mr. Faxon and a son of Mr. Thayer received serious injury. It is thought they will each lose the sight of one of their eyes. The others are considerably injured.

BLOODY WORK. The account of the battle between the disaffected Canadians and the British regular troops, in which the latter had sixteen killed and wounded, is confirmed. The 'rebels,' as they are called, are fortifying themselves in the old fort of St. Charles. There are so many rumors afloat, of battles in Canada, that we are unwilling to publish them until they are confirmed. The disaffected Canadians will make more out of this 'rebellion' than was at first anticipated. It is not probable, however, that they will be able to withstand the whole power of Britain, and that of the Canadian Tories to boot.

FANEUIL HALL. Dr. Channing and ninety-nine others, most of them *not* abolitionists, petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston for the use of Faneuil Hall to hold a meeting in order to express, publicly, their sentiments in relation to the late outrage at Alton. A remonstrance was got up, and the petition was refused. It has been customary says the Boston Times, to grant the use of the Hall for every political party that asked for it, but when the public wish to express their sentiments against mobocracy, our wise men in power think it too delicate a subject to talk about.

BANK CONVENTION. It is understood that the Bank Convention now in session at New York, have come to the conclusion not to fix upon any particular time for the resumption of specie payments, but to adjourn to a future day. It is also understood that those Banks which are ready to resume will do so immediately and that the others will await the action of Congress upon the question of the currency.

FIRE. The Second Congregational Unitarian Church in New York, at which Rev. Dr. Dewey officiated, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning last. It was an elegant and costly edifice, and a fine new organ, of Hook's Manufacture, just erected in it, which cost three thousand five hundred dollars, was also destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at over $30,000—insured to amount of $15,000.

NEW EMISSION. Counterfeit bills of the denomination of two dollars, on the Eagle Bank, Boston are in circulation. Letter A. dated March 16th, 1836, signed John J. Fiske, Cashier, Titus Wells, President, payable to P.Hambleton. Plate, Perkins' stereotype—paper light color, and rather coarse—impression, blurred and irregular—signatures, a good imitation.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. The committee on the embarrassments of the country, has been instructed by a vote of twenty-seven to eighteen, to report a bill repealing the law of that State, prohibiting the issue of small notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 27. At market 1575 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 5800 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to conform to last week, viz; extra at $700; first quality $6 a 6 50; second quality 5 25 a 5 75; third quality $4 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5 50; No 1, $5; No 2, 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings $8 a 10; two year old $15 a 20; three year old $20 a 28.

Sheep—We quote lots at 1 50, 1 67, 1 88, 2, 2 17, 2 33, and 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle taken at 7 for sows, and 8 for barrows; at retail, 8 and 9.

NOTICES.

A Lecture on the science of Music, its rise and progress, will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock by Daniel Sawyer, Esq. The following questions are to be subjects of discussion, viz: 'Would a National Bank relieve our pecuniary embarrassment?' 'Is it expedient for ladies to take a part in legislation?

L. RICHARDS, *Secretary*.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an address before the Union Anti-Slavery Society at the Rev. Mr Perkins' Meeting house, Braintree, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3d, 1837, commencing at six o'clock. All friends to the cause of human rights and foes to all oppression are earnestly invited to attend.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. Anne Maria, wife of Mr Eliakim Turner, aged 26. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, from Quincy Point, at two o'clock.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Wood and Woodland.

WILL be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, 12th Dec. three to five hundred cords of Wood, in lots to suit purchasers. It is judged that one hundred trees may be selected that will make one hundred cords of wood. Also, forty acres of LAND, on which the wood stands, will be sold. It is situated in Braintree, near the house of Caleb Joy—bounded easterly on said Joy, southerly on S. White, westerly on Jonathan Wild—a mile and a half from Weymouth landing. The property formerly belonged to Asa Hunt, and now belongs to Asa Hunt, Jr. Sale to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Conditions made at place. HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 25. 2w

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lots of WOOD, standing on land of Hon. Josiah Quincy. Sale will commence on the south side of said lot, and the conditions made known at that time.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*

Quincy, Nov. 25. 2w

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Coffee and Wood.

2000 POUNDS of Coffee for sale cheap for cash.

Also—Ninety cords of first rate Eastern Wood.

GEORGE SPEAR, 2d.

Quincy, Nov. 18. 3w*

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit*.

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Cooking Stove.

AN excellent Cooking Stove (Lane's Patent,) in good order, and which has been used but one year, will be sold very reasonable on application to

ASA POPE.

Quincy, Nov. 25. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened fm half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, JR.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tIm

Liniment Opodeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap*.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by

OTIS, BROADERS & Co., *Publishers*.

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President*.

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary*.

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science: and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two *hours till it operates*; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of *Mercury*, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent*.

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser

ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

PUBLISHED E

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continue to keep the bowels open; and
be taken where the patient is very cos-
in a solution of two table spoons full of
iven to an infant in the following doses
ll every two hours till it operates; for
e to five years of age, half a pill—and
, one pill.
NIX BITTERS, are so called, because
e power of restoring the expiring embers
lowing vigor throughout the constitu-
rnix is said to be restored to life from
own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters
getable, composed of roots found only in
the western country, which will infal-
rs and Agues of all kinds; will never
entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-
tion the most powerful preparations of
d will immediately cure the determina-
o the Head; never fail in the sickness
ng females; and will be found a certain
ases of nervous debility and weakness
paired constitutions. As a remedy for
flammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of
tters will be demonstrated by the use of
The usual dose of bitters is half a wine
ater or wine, and this quantity may be
hree times a day, about half an hour be-
a less quantity may be taken at all times.
re afflicted with indigestion after meals,
ill prove invaluable, as they very greatly
tion of the principal viscera, help them
ir functions, and enable the stomach to
the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus
easily and speedily removed, appetite
the mouths of the absorbent vessels being
tion is facilitated, and strength of body
mind are the happy results. For further
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒ
KS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546
w York, where the Pills can be obtained
0 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters
per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of
efficacy of both, may be there inspected.
stmate and complicated cases of chronic
tory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from
cury, quinine, and other diseases of long
y be found necessary to take both the
d the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before

se Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
system infinitely faster than the best
of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy
g of the blood to the head, or all violent
, douleroux, &c. All persons who are
le complexy, palsy, &c. should never be
the Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in
ble. They equalize the circulation or
ay all pressure from the head, restore per-
throw of every impurity by the pores of

ve of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix
been entrusted to the subscriber, who has
for sale at his office, and will receive and
ptually all orders for this town and vicin-
JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

STER, Agent, invites those who desire an
remedy for the dangerous and distressing
UPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305
Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in
he is in constant attendance to adapt
the particular case of the patient. All
n see him alone, at any time, at the above
ng, for eighteen years past, been engaged
acture and making use of these instru-
has applied six hundred to persons within

ern the different kinds of Trusses more or
ve been offered to the public for the twen-
st, from different patent manufactories, he
decide, after examining the rupture, what
s best to adopt to all the different cases
nd he has on hand as good Trusses, and
any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had
Any person that purchases a Truss at this
, if it does not suit, can exchange until
ll suited, without extra charge.
nufactures as many as twenty different
ses, among which are the Patent Elastic
, with spring pads; Trusses without steel
se give relief in all cases of rupture, and
ction produce a perfect cure—they can be
d night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;
pring Trusses made in four different ways;
with ball and socket joints. Trusses for
n, by wearing which persons troubled with
the rectum can ride on horseback with per-
d safety. He also makes Trusses for the
ent which have answered in cases where
ve failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,
ards, are always kept on hand. As a mat-
rence, and not of speculation, he will keep
following kinds from other manufactories,
an have; if his do not suit them after a
ey can exchange for any of them: Marsh's
r, Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Sal-
and Socket; Tarr's; Sherman's Patent,
; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory
Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made
ia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trus-
ren, of all sizes.
s and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked
d feet; and is doing this every week, for
l infants in and out of the city. Specimens
anship may be seen at the manufactory.
paired at the shortest notice.
s wishing for any of these instruments will
pon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of
r at the above place.

rtificate from Dr. John C. Warren.
Jan 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to ob-
some persons afflicted with Hernia have suf-
from the want of a skilful workman in ac-
g Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases,
pains to inform myself of the competency
Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned
h of Mr. Beath. After some months of ob-
his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is
ued with the manufacture of these instru-
ingenious in accommodating them to the
ses which occur. I feel myself therefore
o recommend him to my professional breth-
the public as a person well fitted to supply
in regard to these important articles.
Feb. 11. 1y

Farm for Sale.

bscriber will sell at private sale his FARM,
ed on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consist-
hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage,
nd. The said farm annually produces about
s of excellent hay, and by cultivation is ca-
oducing a far greater quantity, being from the
its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth
urpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-
two commodious Barns on the same, all in
, and one barn nearly new.
ions may be made to the subscriber on the
until the first day of April next, who will give
r information as may be needed.
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At length that calm despair, which occurs only in a strong and somewhat stubborn character, and yields to no second spring of hope, settled down on the spirit of Adam Colburn.—He sought an interview with Martha, and proposed that they should join the society of Shakers. The converts of this sect are oftener driven within its hospitable gates by worldly misfortune, than drawn thither by fanaticism, and are received without inquisition as to their motives. Martha, faithful still, had placed her hand in that of her lover, and accompanied him to the Shaker village. Here the natural capacity of each, cultivated and strengthened by the difficulties of their previous lives, had soon gained them an important rank in the society, whose members are generally below the ordinary standard of intelligence. Their faith and feelings had, in some degree, become assimilated to those of their fellow worshippers. Adam Colburn gradually acquired reputation, not only in the management of the temporal affairs of the society, but as a clear and efficient teacher of their doctrines. Martha was not less distinguished in the duties proper to her sex. Finally, when the infimities of Father Ephraim had admonished him to seek a successor in his patriarchal office, he thought of Adam and Martha, and proposed to renew in their persons the primitive form of the Shaker settlement, as established by Mother Ann. They were to be the Father and Mother of the village. The simple ceremony which would constitute them such, was now to be performed.

'Son Adam, and daughter Martha,' said the venerable Father Ephraim, fixing his aged eye piercingly upon them, 'if ye can conscientiously undertake this charge, speak, that the brethren may not doubt of your fitness.'

'Father,' replied Adam, speaking with the calmness of his character, 'I came to your village a disappointed man, weary of the world, worn out with continual trouble, seeking only a security against evil fortune, as I had no hope of good. Even my wishes of worldly success were almost dead within me. I came hither as a man might come to a tomb, willing to lie down in its gloom and coldness, for the sake of its peace and quiet. There was but one earthly affection in my breast, and it has grown calmer since my youth; so that I was satisfied to bring Martha to be my sister; nor would I have it otherwise. And in this peaceful village I have found all that I hope for—all that I desire. I will strive, with my best strength, for the spiritual and temporal good of our community.—My conscience is not doubtful in this matter. I am ready to receive the trust.'

'Thou hast spoken well, son Adam,' said the father. 'God will bless thee in the office which I am about to resign.'

'But our sister,' observed the elder from Harvard, 'hath she not likewise a gift to declare her sentiments.'

Martha started and moved her lips, as if she would have made a formal reply to this appeal. But, had she attempted it, perhaps the old recollections of childhood, youth, and womanhood might have gushed from her heart in words, that it would have been profanation to utter there.

'Adam has spoken,' said she, hurriedly; 'his sentiments are likewise mine.'

But when speaking these words, Martha grew so pale, that she looked fitter to be laid in her coffin, than to stand in the presence of Father Ephraim and the elders: she shuddered, also as if there were something awful or horrible in her situation and destiny. It required indeed, a more than feminine strength of nerve, to sustain the fixed observance of men so exalted and famous throughout the sect, as these were. They had overcome their mutual sympathy with human frailties and affections. One, when he joined the society, had brought with him his wife and children, but never, from that hour, had spoken a fond word to the former, or taken his best loved child upon his knee. Another whose family refused to follow him, had been enabled, such was his gift of holy fortitude,—to leave them to the mercy of the world. The younger of the elders, a man about fifty, had been bred from infancy in a shaker village, and was said never to have clasped a woman's hand in his own, and to have no conception of a closer tie than the cold fraternal one of the sect. Old Father Ephraim was the most awful character of all. In his youth, he had been a dissolute libertine, but was converted by Mother Ann herself, and had partaken of the wild fanaticism of the early Shakers. Tradition whispered, at the firesides of the village, that Mother Ann had been compelled to sear his heart of flesh with a red hot iron, before it could be purified from earthly passions.

However that might be, poor Martha had a woman's heart, and a tender one, and it quailed within her, as she looked round at those strange old men, and from them to the calm feature of Adam Colburn. But perceiving that the elders eyed her doubtfully, she gasped for breath and again spoke.

'With what strength is left me by many troubles,' said she, 'I am ready to undertake this charge, and to do my best in it.'

'My children, join your hands,' said Father Ephraim.

They did so. The elders stood up around, and the father feebly raised himself to a more erect position, and he continued sitting in his great chair.

'I have bidden you to join your hands,' said he, 'not in earthly affection, for ye have cast off its chains forever; but as brother and sister in spiritual love, and helpers of one another in your allotted task. Teach unto others the faith which ye have received. Open wide your gates—I deliver you the keys thereof—open them to all who will give up the iniquities of the world, and come hither to lead lives of purity and peace. Receive the weary ones who have known the vanity of earth—receive the little children that they may never learn that miserable lesson. And a blessing be upon your labors; so that the time may hasten on, when the mission of Mother Ann shall have wrought its full effect,—when children shall no more be born and die, and the last survivor of mortal race, some old and weary man like me, shall see the sun go down never more to rise on a world of sin and sorrow.'

The aged Father sunk back exhausted, and the surrounding elders deemed with good reason, that the hour was come, when the new heads of the village must enter on their patriarchal duties. In their attention to Father Ephraim their eyes were turned from Martha Pierson who grew paler and paler, unnoticed even by Adam Colburn. He, indeed, had withdrawn his hand from hers, and folded his arms with a sense of satisfied ambition. But paler and paler grew Martha by his side, till like a corpse in its burial clothes, she sank down at the feet of her early lover; for after many trials firmly borne, her heart could endure the weight of its desolate agony no longer.

JOB PRINTING.

'Mister, I want to speak a word with you, if please,' said an awkward looking fellow, in a striped frock, and armed with a hickory ox goard nine feet long.

'Very well,' said the printer, who was thus addressed, 'I'll attend to you.'

'In the first place, then,' said the countryman, I wish to know if your name is Job Printing?'

'No, my name is Isaac Smith,' replied the printer.

'You're not the man I want to see, then,' returned the countryman. 'It's Mr. Job Printing I called to talk with.'

'There's no such man here,' said the printer.

'That must be a lie,' said he of the ox goad, 'begging your pardon for saying so. But I know it's a lie, 'cause I see his name on the sign.'

'His name on the sign? Oh—ah—I see the mistake now.'

'There's no mistake, Mister. I can spell as well as any man in Skunks Misery, or any other part of Long Island. In the first place you see, I went to school to master Brown, an almighty smart fellow. He could spell any thing that was ever made of letters. The next I went to school to Master Grimes.

> 'That good old man,
> We never shall see no more;
> He used to wear an old grey coat,
> All toggled up before."

Well, mister, Master Grimes was a smasher among the small words. Why, sir, he'd make no bones at all of spelling words of three syllables—such a jack-knife, hoss-block luminary, and such like.'

'How did he spell jack-knife for instance?' asked the printer.

'How!' exclaimed the man from Skunk's Misery: why, how does any fool spell it?' 'Why, I'll tell you. He spelt it in this way—j.a.k, jak, n.i.f.e, nife—jacknife. But, as I was saying, my next master was Squire Gibbs. He was a great deal tougher in the way of knowledge, than either of the 'tothers. There wasn't nothin' that he did'nt know. He could fill up a deed containing more than a thousand acres of land, in less than half a day; and as for making writs and sich like transformations, there was not his equal to be found within twenty miles of Skunks Misery. And, do you know in the way of spelling and reading, he was a whole team. But what was it I called for? Oh! to see Mr. Job Printing. Is he here or haint he?'

'You mistake the word on the sign,' said the printer. 'It's job, and not Job Printing.'

'That's another stretcher—begging your pardon. Can't I spell, don't you think, after going to so many masters? J.o.b; if that don't spell Job, then there no truth in the old Testament.'

'So it does, and job too.'

'Now, Mister, if you think to rub me down with soft soap, you've got a hard subject to deal with, I can tell you. You'll wear the skin off your hands afore you've done. Besides, to go for to deny the Old Testament—you've no more religion than a hoss.'

'I havn't denied the Old Testanent, I only say that Job and job are spelt in the same way.'

'Well, we won't 'spute any more about that; though 'twixt you and me and that blackfaced looking feller that is standin' at that 'ere desk, a-picking up them 'ere little bits of iron, like a hen pickin' up corn, I b'lieve you lie like Sam Hyde. But, Mr. Job Printing—can I see him or not? I don't 'spose there is any use in axin' you, for I understand folks are not in the habit of being to home in the city, when they are at home, and when other folks seen 'em to home too. What a set of shallow liars they must be!

'That's not the case in the present instance, I assure you. What you call Job Printing, is merely the name of my profession. I am a Job printer, at your service; and if you want any thing in my line—'

'Oh! you're Mr. Job Printing, then, are you.'

'No; I'm merely his cousin,' beginning to humor the persevering mistakes of the Long Islander.

'Well, perhaps you'll answer as well as any other Job. The reason why I called, was—that seeing the name on the sign, I thought may be as how Mr. Job Printing mought be some relation to two or three Jobs in Skunks Misery—such as Job Stutterall. Do you think he's any way related?'

'I shouldn't wonder if he was. But take care of your frock sleeve, or you'll make *pi* of my work.'

'I have upset some of your little bits of iron. But do you call that pie.'

'That's printer's *pi*.'

'Well, the printers may eat it, for all me. I had some thought of taking dinner with Mr. Job Printing, in consequence of bringing him news of the rest of his relations in Skunks Misery. But if that's what he dines on, I wish him a good digestion—that's all. I shall take my dinner somewhere else. Good by to you.'—*N. Y. Transcript.*

THE STICKING FRIEND.

Sam Snug was wonderfully bored by Tom Hugg who would pop in upon him at his office, lounge by his side at the theatre, and hang upon him at meal time, 'as if appetite grew with what it fed on.' When Sam went into a restorator and called for a slice of ham or boiled fowl, presto, and Tom was squatted opposite to him, with—'How are you my dear fellow? thought I should find you here—I had nothing to do this afternoon. We'll take a luncheon together, and drop down and look at the wonders of this goodly city.' In vain did Sam turn up his nose, and look cross, for his *friend* stuck to him like a buzz to a horse's tail.

One day when Sam was walking down Wall street, a gentleman tapped him on the shoulder—'Pray sir, do you know Tom Hugg?' Sam blushed through his finger nails as he answered in the affirmative. 'Well,' said the other, 'I want to inquire a little after his standing on 'Change.' 'I hold his note for ten dollars.'

'Good!' cried Sam 'Ill buy it of you.'

'I'll sell it for five dollars,' returned the other, eagerly.

'It will be worth a hundred to me!' exclaimed Sam with furious joy.

'Will it!' cried the other, and his hands clasped the note more firmly.' You think he will pay it then with interest?'

'Yes, there will be a d—d heavy interest on it before it's paid,' said Sam Snugg; 'I want the note because I know he'll never pay it.'

'Strange!' cried the man—'but here is the note. Give me five dollars.'

The bargain was soon finished, and Sam put the note in his pocket. He soon afterward met Tom, and being hailed by that worthy, came to a full stand.

'Glad to see you,' said Sam—'I am very short of cash, and have been trying to find you. Here is a note of yours which I some how or other blundered into the possession of. Just hand over the *X*. and let me go, for I am in a hurry.'

'Certainly,' cried Tom Hugg—'only give me a little time. Shall I see you at twelve o'clock?'

'I will be in my office,' said Sam, and Tom departed.

Sam chuckled mightily, for he believed that twelve o'clock would never come, by Tom's watch. In about an hour afterward, a person walked into Sam's office. Sam recollected his countenance. He had been introduced to him in the theatre, some weeks before, by Tom Hugg, and had been pleased with his manners. On this occasion he very delicately hinted that the loan of ten dollars would subserve his purposes mightily. Being unwilling to refuse a man who was almost a stranger to him, Sam handed over the ready. The man was profuse in thanks, and of course, promised to hand it in soon.

Punctual to the hour, Tom Hugg stalked into the office at twelve o'clock, and laid a ten dollar bill upon the open palm of Sam's hand. But it was the same bill which Sam had just lent to their mutual acquaintance! Sam's face burned with indignation; and as Tom threw himself carelessly into the chair with the easy confidence of an honest man who had just discharged a lawful demand, he felt that although his ten dollars was gone, he might console himself with the reflection that he had not lost his *friend* also. Sam pondered a moment, and then starting suddenly up, he left Tom in mute surprise, and jumped on board a steamboat. He never returned to his native city while Tom Hugg was alive.

LYNCH LAW.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I send you the following remarks, taken from the *Boston Morning Post*, of Tuesday, Nov. 28. They are presumed to be from the pen of a distinguished gentleman of Boston, who from his youth up has been a powerful advocate of the right of opinion, free discussion, and the liberty of the Press. In no way have these rights of American citizens been more invaded than by judicial usurpations. His views on this subject, at once novel and just, cannot but be acceptable to a large portion of your readers. A Subscriber.

The papers of this part of the country very generally speak in terms of just indignation against the late outrage at Alton, upon the rights, and even the lives of individuals, and the freedom of the press. We like this spirit, and would like it better if it were more uniformly exhibited. But there is a strange inconsistency in the conduct of some of our people; they can magnify a mote in a brother's eye, and not discern the beam in their own.

The loss of an individual life by violence is of no less moment than the recognition, as right, of that spirit of violence which leads to the loss of life. Alton, bad and disgraced as she is, cannot claim to be the mother of that base spirit. She, indeed, has shed blood in the cause of lawless tyranny—she has given a stab to the freedom of discussion; to the liberty of the press and the right of private opinion; which, we rejoice to see reprobated by the wise and honest of all parties; while we admit and condemn her bloody crime, we should remember the Charleston convent burnt to the ground—burnt over the heads of pious and charitable females, by the way of argument against the Catholic creed! We cannot forget that some, now loudest against the Alton murderers, were active in screening the convent incendiaries. And yet the spirit which dictated the two outrages—a spirit to repress by brute force the expression of opinion—was identically the same in both cases. So likewise was the mob which dragged the unwise Garrison through State street, actuated by the same spirit of violence as that which murdered the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy. The different termination of the two events does not change their identity of character. These are outrages of a very different character, involving considerations of higher moment than hanging the Vicksburg gamblers, or burning the houses of supposed swindlers in Baltimore. The latter are popular ebulitions of vengeance for real or supposed injuries—the former are assaults upon the freedom of opinion, without which freedom the progress of the human race in bettering its condition is retarded, and human nature sunk to the level of brutes, being thus deprived of the use of that which most distinguish it from the lower animals, its reasoning and reflecting faculties. Thus it will be seen that our mobs may fairly claim the pre-eminence of having set the Alton mob the unenviable example of suppressing opinion by brute force—of making and executing Lynch law to punish the expression of opinions. But who set our mobs the example? We say the Bench—aye, the bench—that ermined band, the Judiciary.—Where is the law under which Mr. Cheever, a clergyman, we have no doubt as good as the late Mr. Lovejoy, was doomed to a dungeon? The constitution of this State says the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained. We have no statutory libel law. The English common libel law never was in force in this State. In 1721 Governor Shute recommended passing a libel law, in this Colony, which would have been needless if the English common law libel law had been then in force; but the General Court of that day, though the subjects of a king, more liberal and more honest than the bench of our day, though the subjects of a republic, refused to pass the law; for which, the Governor in his speech dissolving them, thus rebukes them:—

'I am (says he) very much surprised you should refuse two other bills, which came down from the Council, the one to prevent riots, the other to prohibit the making and publishing libels and scandalous pamphlets, the passing of which would, in my opinion, have tended both to the honor of the government and the public peace.'

The English common law libel law, as we before remarked, never existed in this State before the adoption of our present constitution, and the libel law enforced by our judges is not English common law libel law. It is not American law, for the Legislature has never passed a libel law, and our constitution says the Judiciary shall not exercise legislative powers. It goes further, it has deprived even the legislature of the power of making such a law. It says, 'the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.' What, we would ask, are these criminal prosecutions sustained for, but to restrain, by the terrors of the dungeon, that liberty which our fathers refused to surrender, and fought to maintain, and which they guaranteed, after their triumph, in their organic law, should not be restrained.

Judge Wilde has recently, even since the Alton murder, dared to encroach upon these rights of the citizen; to invade these provisions of the Constitution, in sustaining a criminal prosecution against a man for exercising the liberty of the press, which the Constitution says shall *not* be restrained. This judge is reported to have said—'I have no hesitation in saying, (and I believe no judge in the land can have any,) that there exists in this Com-

monwealth a law of libel, as contended for by the prosecuting officer.' Will this Judge condescend to tell us *how* it exists in this Commonwealth? It does not exist by English common law, for that never existed here in reference to libel—the law he enforces is *not* English common law libel law—it is *not* statute law, for the General Court has passed *no* such law. It is *not* constitutional law, for the Constitution prohibits the passage of any such law. It *cannot* be judge law, for the Constitution says that the judges shall *not* make law, and that 'the people of this Commonwealth are controlled by *no other* laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their assent. But Judge Wilde says 'there exists in this Commonwealth a criminal law of libel, as contended for by the prosecuting officer;' and though in the prosecution of Mr. Kneeland, for expressing an opinion upon religion, a right he has guaranteed by the Constitution, which right was disregarded and invaded by the bench, Judge Wilde says, 'that if the infidel's creed were true, would it not be wise to prohibit the promulgation of a (this) doctrine,' &c. Yet we have no desire to charge him, in this case, with suppressing the truth.

Whatever may be thought of his morals in advocating the suppression of truth in any case, and above all, in a case affecting the constitutional rights, the temporal welfare and the eternal salvation of our citizens, we are not disposed to dispute his assertion that a *criminal* law of libel does exist in this Commonwealth—Cheever can bear witness to it, and Snelling, and Kneeland, and a great many other victims—'criminal,' indeed, it is, and a libel upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, upon common sense and common honesty. It exists! but how? You will *not* find it in the Constitution nor in the statute book; but you *will* find it, springing, rank and luxuriant, from the foul and filthy folds of *Lynch's* ermine. *There* is where you will find it, a fit companion to that infamous code of ethics, that would prohibit the promulgation of TRUTH, by law. It is the germinating principle, that in its growth, wrapt in flames the Charlestown convent, and reddened the streets of Alton with human gore—a principle to 'prohibit' by lawless personal violence, the 'promulgation' of unpalatable *opinions*, even if they be 'true.' Z.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1837.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The national legislative assembly met in conformity to law on Monday, Dec. 4th. At twelve o'clock, noon, Mr. Polk, the Speaker, took the chair of the House, and called that body to order. Mr. Franklin, the Clerk, proceeded to read the names, and one hundred and sixty-four were found to be present. This being a quorum, on motion of Mr. Muhlenburg, a message was sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House was ready to proceed to business, whereupon a joint committee was formed to wait upon the President and receive any communication he might have to submit. The number of newspapers to each member was limited to the cost of three dailies per annum. The House then adjourned till next day at twelve o'clock.

In the Senate, R. M. Johnson, the Vice President, took the chair. There were thirty-four members present, more than a quorum. The usual business, such as appointing members to act in joint committee to the President, supplying papers, etc, when the Senate adjourned to twelve o'clock next day.

The Executive Message, after congratulating the country upon the extent of its power and prosperity, its general health, judicious legislation, boundless natural resources, touches upon our foreign relations, and imparts the pleasing intelligence that we are at peace with all nations—that we have faithfully sustained the policy towards other powers, with which the United States, under the guidance of the great and good Washington, took their stand in the family of nations. No new difficulties have arisen, and those which remain in an unsettled state, appear to present no additional obstacles to an amicable adjustment. Of the North Eastern Boundary he says—

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time has, however, changed this state of things; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negociations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a constitutional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is thought not to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. The disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England, than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and the People of the United States.

The conviction, which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communication between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

France is referred to with kindly recollection of the position she has heretofore maintained towards us, and we are happy to known that the questions still pending between us are of such a nature that they may be adjusted with entire satisfaction. The same cordial and friendly communication exists between our nation and Russia, Austria, and with the league of Prussia, Austria and States of the German Empire. Our claims upon Spain are acknowledged, but not liquidated on account of the civil war which is devasting that country. Portugal has failed to perform the stipulations of a treaty to reciprocate the act of the United States, exonerating the produce of that country from the discriminating duty, and notwithstanding remonstrance, continues to impose a duty upon American imports. We are upon good terms with Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples and Belgium. The Ottoman Ports on the coast of the Mediteranean, manifest a disposition to foster a friendly intercourse with this country. The claims of our country upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination for more than twenty years. New Greneda, Venezuela and Ecaudor have recently formed a convention to adjust our claims upon the Republic of Columbia. An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded with the Peru-Bolivian confederacy, which only lacks the ratification of that government. The Message proceeds:

The aggravated circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by her citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations, might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power: but that there was an indisposition to vest discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty.

The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties: that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Minister here.

Since that time an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two countries should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances, and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that govment, and restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, and admitting of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any pacific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the Report of the Secretary of State, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that for none of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully employed to bring the unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican government, with what success the documents of the departments will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to which it belongs to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measures of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The fiscal affairs occupy a large space, containing a brief statement of the condition of the Treasury, and a very elaborate argument in favor of the sub-treasury system—abjuring a National Bank, and adhering strongly to the policy of rejecting the agency of all banks in the transaction of the business of government.

The balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was $45,968,523. The receipts during the present year, from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at $23,499,981, constituting the aggregate of $69,468,504. Of this amount, about $35,281,361 will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress, and the residue, amounting to $34,286,242, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the first day of January next. But of that sum only $1,085,438 is considered immediately available and applicable public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposite banks.

The subject of Public Lands is treated at length, and many important suggestions are offered for the consideration of Congress. The population of the new States, formed out of the public domain, increased from 1800 to 1830 from 60,000 to upwards of 2,000,000.

The business of driving the Indians west of the Mississippi is nearly completed—the red men are to be 'used up' in Florida—and every lingering 'son of the forest,' shall be dragged from his home and hearth, to gratify insatiate cupidity.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The continent of North America is eminently distinguished for the sublimity of its scenery, as well as its natural curiosities—and, although the poet has not often sung the beauties of her rivers, the grandeur of her mountains, or the fertility of her peaceful vales, ample homage has nevertheless been frequently paid to each by the intelligent foreign traveller. The Catskill Mountains are a range of lofty hills, extending from the Highlands, 'their high tops peering o'er impending clouds,' in a northern direction through the counties of Green and Ulster. On the tranquil bosom of the noble Hudson, fringed on either side with scenery of the most enchanting character, may be seen, in the distance, the beautiful steam-boat, (that wonderful invention of American ingenuity,) speeding 'the even tenor of her way'—while the river craft, becalmed in their 'wonted course,' are seen upon its surface, their sails idly floating to the breeze—and the crews dozing away the tedious hours in listless indifference to the glory of the scenes around them.

That accomplished gentleman and scholar, Capt. Partridge, has by an accurate admeasurement, ascertained the height of Round Top to be three thousand eight hundred and four feet above the level of the sea; and that of High Peak to be three thousand seven hundred and eighteen feet. Pine Orchard, situated on one of the most elevated parts, is a delightful resort for pleasure parties during the summer months. The prospect from this site, in extent and diversity of scenery, is not surpassed by any other spot in our country. The vast variety of farms and fields—villas and cities, between the Green Mountains of Vermont, on the North, the Highlands on the South, and Taghkanick Mountains, on the East—whilst the Hudson, in its devious windings, is studded with islands, (some of which may be seen at the distance of sixty miles) affords a truly picturesque appearance—and, when the scene is gradually unfolded at the opening of day, it assumes rather the form of enchantment, than of sober reality.

Vast monuments of God! sublime ye stand,
Among the wonders of the Almighty hand!
Thy towering summits blend with upper sky—
Where broad day beams forth with radiant eye;
Where purple clouds, in stately pomp repose—
Throwing deep shadows on the vortex snows.
Long ages past thy lofty summits shone,
When morning rays o'er thy heights were thrown;
And there too linger'd, when the day was done,
The wasting beams of summer's sitting sun.
Still thou remainest the same—the lofty home
Of storms—where eagles on wild pinions roam:
Still o'er thy peaks the gorgeous colors lie,
In magic grandeur templed on the sky;
And still, while noiseless foot shall tread,
Prostrating kings and sceptres with the dead,
Shalt thou remain—though thrones fade and fall,
And empty crowns lie low upon the pall—
Still thou wilt stand, as thou hast stood before,
Till nations fall, and kingdoms rise no more!

W——n, Dec. 4th. V.

A HARSH REMEDY. An English breeder of stock, has recommended a new mode to prevent swine from rooting the land; it consists simply in shaving off with a razor or sharp knife the gristle on the top of the nose of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting.

NEW ROAD.

To the editor of the Patriot:

A new road has lately been built in Weymouth, from Fore River to Back River, so as to shorten the distance from Weymouth or Braintree landing to Hingham, three quarters of a mile. The road, too, is nearly level, and furnishes a much easier route for loaded teams, as well as a shorter distance for the traveller, than the old road to Hingham. It also provides a nearer route to Boston for that portion of the inhabitants of Scituate living near the Union Bridge, and for those inhabitants of Marshfield, who pass over Union Bridge to Scituate, by taking the Monnt Blue road to South Hingham, and thence the new road to Weymouth landing. This new road, therefore, bids fair to be one of great public convenience and utility, besides enriching the town of Weymouth, by passing through its centre, and furnishing many eligible situations for the erections of dwelling houses and other buildings—which situations it has been heretofore almost impossible to purchase at any price, and which has proved a serious injury to the increase of the town in population and wealth. It also connects by a nearer route of intercommunication the principal places of business in the Eastern and Western sections of the town, and thus renders greater facilities for the transaction of business, and is a work of improvement highly creditable to the munificence and enterprise of the inhabitants of Weymouth. VIATOR.

FOREIGN NEWS. The most important information by the late arrivals is the highly favorable condition of the Bank of England, as exhibited in the quarterly statement ending on the seventeenth of October. By this it appears that the circulation had decreased about £98,000, and the deposites £502,000. The securities have been withdrawn to the amount of £1,289,000, and the stock of bullion has been increased £553,000, making, with the increase shown by the former return, an aggregate of £1,102,000. The total liabilities of the Bank were £29,217,000, and the assets £32,856,000; making the surplus profits, £2,855,000. The stock of bullion on the seventeenth of October was the enormous sum of £7,000,000, or about $35,000,000. The prosperous condition of the Bank is ascribed in a great measure to the 'unexpected honesty of the American debtors:' and the tone of the leading papers toward this country is wonderfully changed from what it has been, generally, for the last six months.

The London papers state that the Directors of the Bank of England are about to invest twelve or fourteen millions of dollars in the Banks of France and the United States Bank in Philadelphia, so as to preclude the necessity of transporting specie.

Money is represented to be very plenty in London.

It is now ascertained that the three American London houses of Wilson, Wilds and Wiggins, which suspended payment, will soon pay up in full every claim on them.

The report of the capture of Constantina by the French has proved untrue. Unfavorable accounts were in circulation at Paris that the besiegers had been repulsed. It is probable that no action has yet taken place. By the last authentic accounts the French were before it, preparing to make a desperate effort to conquer the city, and were sanguine of success.

It is reported that Don Carlos, in anticipation of approaching death, had taken the last sacrament. From another statement it appears that he is on the eve of marriage with his sister-in-law, the Princess De Beira.

The Bey of Tunis is dead. It is supposed he was poisoned at the instigation of the Turkish Sultan.

Nothing decisive had occurred in Spain. The elections were in progress, and resulted generally in favor of the moderate party.

The ex-queen of Holland died on the fifth of October; it is almost a remarkable coincidence, that the reigning Queen of Holland also died precisely one week after the death of her royal predecessor. She died at the Hague, in October, being in the sixty fourth year of her age. She was born, married, and died in the month of October.

CANADA TROUBLES. The accounts of the internal contentions in Canada are so various and conflicting that we find it difficult to arrive at the truth, and must wait the development of well established particulars. The Montreal papers represent the loyalists as victorious and in possession of several hundred prisoners, while the intelligence from Burlington and all our frontier towns places the patriots in the ascendant. For ourselves, we believe the time has arrived for Canada to throw off the yoke of foreign oppression, and take her stand as a republican nation. As to the rumors of battles and victories, all accounts agree that the troops of the government, after an action of four hours, in which they sustained a loss of fifteen or twenty killed, and about fifty wounded, captured the village of St. Charles, a place occupied and defended by the patriots, but were finally obliged to retreat on the advance of the patriots. They were fired upon from behind walls, buildings, etc, in the same manner as the British troops on their retreat from Lexington when our own struggle first commenced. It is said that volunteers from different parts of the United States are already on their way to Canada. One account says that since the battle of St Charles, the patriots are determined to concentrate their forces and attack Montreal which will most likely fall into their possession. Fortifications are erecting at different places, and blacksmiths are working day and night, making pikes and bayonets, for the patriots. This is all the intelligence we are able to gather from the various accounts which have been published to lay before our readers.

GROWTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. From the year 1790 to 1830, the population of this state increased from 365,734 to upwards of 600,000. The rateable polls increase from 84,000 to 150,591; hence, allowing that a poll tax is assessed upon fifty thousand persons who are not competent to vote, there appears according to the census of 1830, to have been upwards of one hundred thousand voters in this commonwealth. If rated upon the census taken last spring, which we have not now at hand, it will probably be found that we have one hundred and twenty-five or thirty-thousand voters now in this Commonwealth.

QUICK WORK. It is related in a Glasgow paper, that a person sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made of wool, which that very same morning was growing on the back of a sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches.

SAD ACCIDENT. At the request of a near relative of the injured young men, the cause and extent of their injury was withheld from the public, but as it has been made known we now give it to our readers. As two young men, George and Lyman Smalley, who were at work in the stone quarry of Jonathan Newcomb, Esq. in Braintree, and while engaged in charging a hole in a stone, it prematurely exploded, blowing the rock to atoms, and wounding the two unfortunate men in a dreadful manner. Each had two fingers broken, and the sinews and bones of their wrists laid bare. One of them received so severe a blow from a fragment of rock over the left eye, as to fracture the bone, and it is feared, that his sight will be entirely destroyed. The eyes of the other were much injured, but it is thought he will recover his sight. They were industrious and deserving young men; one of them has a family.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL. The city authorities granted the use of this hall on the second application of the Rev. Dr. Channing and others, to hold a public meeting in relation to the Alton murder and riot. The meeting took place yesterday, and was organized by the choice of Hon. Jonathan Phillips as President, and B. F. Hallett and G. W. Phillips, Esqrs, Secretaries. A prefatory prayer was made by the Rev. E. M. P. Welles, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Channing, Messrs. George S. Hillard, George Bond, James T. Austin, and Wendall Phillips. The resolutions were offered by B. F. Hallett, and adopted by the meeting. They referred to the liberty of speech, freedom of the press, and free discussion. It was very numerously attended, and the business was quietly and peacefully conducted.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A young man in the vicinity of Cincinnati while on his return to the city, about seven o'clock in the evening on horseback, was commanded by a man who rose from under the fence to stop, which he heeded not, supposing him to be some person intoxicated, when the robber reiterated his command with the threat if he did not obey he would shoot him. He then stopped, the robber came up to him, presented a gun and attempted to fire, but the percussion cap exploded without firing the gun. The explosion frightened his horse and he made violent attempts to continue, when a second robber made his appearance from behind the fence, presented a pistol at his breast, and demanded him instantly to stop. The second robber also attempted to take life but was disappointed by the explosion of the cap without firing the pistol. The noise, as before, frightened his horse, caused him to leap forward, and taking advantage of the moment, applied the whip to his horse, and fortunately succeeded in making his escape. He had in his pocket-book one hundred dollars.

GALE AT BUFFALO. On the day of the great Whig jubilee in the State of New York, and while the inhabitants were celebrating their political triumph in Buffalo, the weather changed and the rain fell in torrents, while the wind increased so that the people found they could hardly keep their footing in the street, and the water rose to an unprecedented height, inundating the lower part of the city. Some ten or twelve houses, part of them uninhabited, were washed completely from their foundations, and are now strewed about in every direction. Several vessel were stranded high and dry on the beach. Eight or ten persons were drowned, as the rush of water was so sudden, that they had not sufficient warning to escape from their dwellings, some of whom had retired for the night. The city presented a sublime and splendid appearance from the general illuminations, and the intense darkness of the heavens added to the grandeur of the scene.

SHOCKING MURDER. The Troy Whig gives the account of a shocking murder perpetrated in that vicinity, the particulars of which are nearly as follows:—The assassin entered the house of a highly respectable and aged citizen, in the evening, and made an attempt to strike his wife with a bludgeon, which she warded off with her arm, and then escaped to alarm the neighbors. Upon her return, accompanied with several friends, the body of her husband was found lying dead on the floor, with the skull fractured in the most shocking manner. The murderer's object, as he stated, was to seek shelter for the night, as he was destitute of money and had no means to obtain food. He was arrested at some distance from the scene of murder lying under the fence. He stated that his head was sometimes out of order, which was the cause of his committing the murder.

HORRID MURDER. A lamentable occurrence lately took place in Kentucky, as we learn from the Louisville Journal, which resulted in the death of two individuals. Some feelings of political animosity, it appears, existed between Thomas James, a member of the Kentucky Senate, and Robert Binford, a candidate to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. The parties met in the street, and after the interchange of two or three words, both fired simultaneously. James's ball passed through the stomach of his opponent, and the two balls of Binford's pistol missed James and entered the head of a respectable gentleman who happened to be passing at that time, and which resulted in his death. Binford survived about thirty minutes.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. As one of the steamboats which run between Louisville and New Orleans was proceeding to the latter place, with a valuable cargo and three hundred passengers, she was discovered at ten o'clock in the night to be on fire, and the flames soon burst out from the hold. In this situation, the boat was run a distance of twenty-two miles, when the pilot run her ashore, a gravel bar on each side of the river having prevented him from adopting this expedient sooner. As soon as she was made fast, the passengers all got ashore safe, not a single life having been lost. The boat (which had been built about six months) cargo, and the baggage, were totally lost.

CORPORATIONS. There have been chartered since 1786 in Pennsylvania, 1141 corporations for every variety of purpose—the principal of which are turnpike companies, 248; Banks, 78; Bridges, 102; Literary Institutions, 116; Religious Societies, 118; Towns, 152; Canal and Navigation Companies, 52; Insurance Companies, 41; Railroads, 78; Charitable Societies, 18; Coal Companies, 12; Manufacturing Companies, 22; &c. &c.

PERIODICAL COLDNESS OF WINTERS. A publication at the Hague, in 1799, states that extremely cold winters have occurred every 400 years since the birth of Christ. In 1399, the cold was so intense that the North Sea was nearly frozen over.

LYCEUM. An entertaining lecture was given before this institution on Wednesday evening last. The theme was Music, and it was treated with much ability. Mr SAWYER has favored us with a glimpse of his manuscript, from which we select a random sketch of one of the wonders of the age.

'I allude,' said the lecturer, 'to PAGANINI. This individual was of humble origin, an Italian by birth, and as far as can be learned, gave no evidence of superior talents in youth, or early manhood. True, he had shown some attachment to music, but there was no striking conformation of character, or devoted enthusiasm, such as marked the history of those in the more elevated branches of the science. He seems to have received his most powerful impulse, by a passion which he conceived for royal beauty, somewhere among the crowned heads. It is customary with monarchs to have special performances for their amusement, and under the patronage of the crown. Paganini eagerly embraced an opportunity thus afforded, to attempt the execution of a duett, upon two strings. It was a novel undertaking—but what is beyond the reach of genius when stimulated by a powerful motive? The parts represented a lover wooing the object of his affections—and the cold unfeeling return. There was the scarce-breathed hope—the earnest supplication—the frenzied despair! He saw it thrilled the audience, and he thought he could perceive indications of a more kindly regard from one dearer than the rest. But she simply designed to thank the fiddler for the gratification he had afforded her, and swept off with the royal retinue. But Paganini was not a spirit to be disheartened. He pursued his improvements with intense ardor, and such was the progress he made in a few years, that he could execute some of the most difficult compositions with a beauty and strength unequalled by the most judicious combination of instruments. His course was now upward and onward; and it has been his good fortune, among other things, to be honored by numerous regal titles, by the proud potentates of Europe. Yet he is but a fiddler! and uses his instrument with a loose string, which he tunes with his finger. But a couplet from the London Court Journal says—

"Fifty pianos, con sordini,
Can't come up to Paganini!"

BANK CONVENTION. This body do not deem it prudent to designate at present any particular time for the resumption of specie payments. They entertain a deep anxiety to accomplish it at the earliest permanently practicable period. This body has agreed to adjourn to the second Wednesday in April ensuing, for the purpose of determining upon the day when to resume. Seventeen States were represented in this convention, and also the District of Columbia; the number of delegates was one hundred and thirty-five.

BILLS UNCURRENT IN BOSTON. The following are the names of the New England Banks whose notes are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

Maine—Oxford County Bank, at Fryeburg.

Massachusetts—Nahant, at Lynn, Chelsea, at Chelsea, Franklin Bank, at South Boston; Lafayette, do.; Roxbury Bank, Roxbury.

Vermont—St. Albans, at St. Albans; Essex, at Guildhall.

Connecticut—Bridgeport, at Bridgeport; Stamford, Fairfield County.

Rhode Island—Centreville, at Warwick; Citizens Union, at Scituate; Village, at Smithfield; Franklin, at Chepachet; Pawtuxet; Lime Rock; Warren; New England Pacific; Kent; Rhode Island Central; Pascoag; Smithfield Exchange; North Providence. Eagle, Arcade, Exchange, Providence, Roger Williams, Union, Bank of North America, Mechanics and Manufacturers, High Street, Manufacturers, Blackstone, Canal, Globe, Weybossett, Commercial, Mechanics, City, American, Phoenix, Traders, at Providence.

THE STAFF OF LIFE. Mr. Barton, an English medical gentleman, has published statistical tables of the number of deaths in seven manufacturing districts in Europe, compared with the rise and fall of wheat. In 1800, when wheat was sold at one hundred eighteen shillings the quarter, the number of deaths were 56,000. In 1807, when the price was one hundred six shillings, the number of deaths were 55,000. But in 1801, when the price was sixty shillings, the number of deaths were only 45,000; and in 1804, when the price was seventy-three shillings, the deaths were 48,000.—Whence he deduces the fact, that a rise or fall in the price of wheat, is, to the laboring poor, a question of life or death.

COLORED STATUARY. This collection of statuary, which was exhibited in this town last spring, is now open for visiters, at Union Hall, No. 55 Union Street, Boston, for the low price of twelve and a half cents. The proprietor has very recently added, full length figures of Richard P. Robinson and Ellen Jewett; they are accurate likenesses, and pronounced as inimitable by those who have seen both of these noted characters. Go see this addition, and from their fate, learn to shun vice in whatever form it may beset you.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. By the custom-house returns in Britain, it appears that the number of persons who emigrated to the British North American colonies during the last year was 34,225, and to the United States of America during the same period, 49,774. In the year 1834, the numbers were respectively, 40,050 and 33,064 and in 1832, at which emigration seemed to have reached its maximum, 66,320 and 32,980.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The late hour at which we received this document, placed it entirely out of our power to give it entire. What is rather strange, it reached us at last through the politeness of our friend Mr. Foote, of Salem, in twelve hours after its reception in Boston.

MORRISON'S PILLS. Two deaths have lately occurred in Kingston, Jamaica, from taking Morrison's Pills. One of the victims to this species of quackery, was the agent for the sale of the pills in the West Indies. He took thirty on the day of his death and the day preceding.

PARLEY'S COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY. We have received a copy of this excellent work, a notice of which will appear in our next number. Peter Parley possesses uncommon tact and talents for preparing books for children.

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BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 4. At market 950 Beef Cattle—400 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 950 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to conform to last week, viz; extra at $700; first quality $6 a 6 25; second quality 5 25 a 6 00; third quality $4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5 25; No 1, $5; No 2, 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings $8 a 10; two year old $15 a 20; three year old $20 a 28.

Sheep—We quote lots at 1 50, 1 67, 1 88, 2 17, 2 33, and 2 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle taken at 7 a 7 1-2c. for sows, and 8 a 8 1-2 for barrows; at retail, 8 and 9 for sows, and 9 and 10 for barrows.

NOTICES.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, by George S. Hillard, Esq., of Boston. The following questions are to be subjects of discussion, viz:

Would it be expedient for Ladies to take a part in Legislation?

Are the State Banks as now conducted beneficial to the community?

L. RICHARDS, *Secretary*.

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held at the Hall of the Railway House, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 14th, at half past six o'clock. Question for discussion—

Is Knowledge productive of Happiness or Misery to individuals or a community in a state of slavery

WASHINGTON HOBART, *Secretary*

MARRIED.

In this town, at the Hancock House, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. GEORGE H. FRENCH to Miss ELIZA E. THAYER.

In Walpole, Hon. Joseph Hawes to Mrs. Olive Clapp.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. James Bradbury, formerly of Hollis, N. H., aged 42.

In Newton, Alfred Hosmer, M. D., aged 35.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Jeffrey Richardson, Esq., and daughter of Lemuel Brackett, Esq., of this place, aged 30.

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Coffee and Wood.

2000 POUNDS of Coffee for sale cheap for cash.

Also—Ninety cords of first rate Eastern Wood.

GEORGE SPEAR, 2d.

Quincy, Nov. 18. 3w*

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. tf Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner*.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—*Repairing*, *Cleaning* and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit*.

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector*.

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Collector*.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Cooking Stove.

AN excellent Cooking Stove (Lane's Patent,) in good order, and which has been used but one year, will be sold very reasonable on application to

ASA POPE.

Quincy, Nov 23. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, JR.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier*.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE PRESS.

'The Liberty of the Press is essential to the security of Freedom.'*

Arise, my Countrymen! your rights demand!
Invaded rights—in this your father-land!
Here, on the sod where Patriot sires have died,
And free-born sons the tyrant's power deride;
Here, in the land that boasts of 'equal laws'—
Of free discussion—and of Freedom's cause—
Here Anarchy has claim'd her servile seat,
And recreants slaves are crouching at her feet!
Oh, Liberty! thou 'power supremely bright,'
Profuse with bliss, and pregnant with delight—
Lift up thy standard! promptly seek redress—
Demand—sustain the Freedom of the Press!
When, by unhallow'd deeds of lawless might,
The Press shall sink in everlasting night,
Farewell to TRUTH!—for from that fatal hour,
The INQUISITION here enthrones her power!
Ye Patriots, Heroes, Statesmen of the land,
Time-honored Sages! can you stay the hand
Of Violence? Shades of the mighty dead!
Who on Bunker's heights have fought and bled—
Of Marathon—Thermopylæ, and Rome—
Your aid we invoke!—oh! save OUR HOME
From savage anarchy, and death! The Press
Must live—or Freedom DIES! Then seek redress,
And nobly dare to stem the invading flood,
Of millions, weltering in FREEDOM'S blood!

W——H, Dec. 4. VIATOR.

* *Constitution of Massachusetts.*

THE EDITOR.

That editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him;
Or if he dares attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that other chalk,
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too dry—
You have too much morality—
Too much about religion.
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
Of slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales;
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies,
To be found in modern novels—
Composed of kings and queens and lords—
Of border wars, and gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Grecks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek and Latin!
The merchants rather have the price
Of Southern indigo and rice,
Or India silks or satin.

Another cries I want more fun;
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle.
Some long for missionary news,
And some of wordly carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle!

I want some marriage news says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty.
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from drought 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one—
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire or fever:
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise,
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
To haughty or too humble—
And every editorial wight,
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

ANECDOTES.

A FACT. Not long since a man, whose looks indicated familiarity with the brandy bottle, entered a store not long ago, (the occupant of which had in by-gone days kept the 'critter,') and drawing a bottle from its hiding place, requested the shop-keeper to fill it with *molasses*—not wishing to be detected by the bystanders, and not doubting that the merchant would understand his meaning. But the man of the counter, though he 'knew the right' would 'yet the wrong pursue;' and taking his customer at his word, proceeded to fill the bottle with molasses. The customer meanwhile kept his eye on the bottle, and when he saw it about filled with genuine molasses, he cried out in a perplexed tone—'Ah! tut, tut! *that aint the kind!*'

STRANGE INCIDENT. A young lady in Missouri, was sleeping one morning in her bed, when a bee, more industrious than she, came buzzing into her room in quest of honey. Spying her ruby lips, it alighted, no doubt mistaking them for a rose. The buzzing of his little wings awoke the fair one, who, in an instant struck the honey-searching insect with her hand, and received in return a sting on her lip. She went with a swollen lip to a young man, who happened to be near, and begged him to extract the sting. He set his head to work to devise a plan to effect her purpose; and finally concluded that the only way was to suck it out. He proposed the plan—she agreed—and the sting was extracted; but it seems it went to the young man's heart, for he kept trying to extract bee stings from her lips, till they were summoned by Old Cupid to appear at Hymen's holy altar.

WOOD. 'Pray, sir,' said a gentleman to a wag, the other day, 'what is wood now?' '*What* is wood now?' replied the wag; 'why, *trees cut down and chopped up.*'

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gotdak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register.*
The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 121 Washington Street, by

WEEKS, JORDAN & Co., *Publishers.*

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law, and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor relieves in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are ptedisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation or the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale his FARM, situated on Essex Street, in Weymouth, consisting of one hundred acres of mowing, tillage, pasturage, and woodland. The said farm annually produces about thirteen tons of excellent hay, and by cultivation is capable of producing a far greater quantity, being from the quality of its soil one of the best farms in Weymouth for that purpose. There is a convenient Dwelling-House and two commodious Barns on the same, all in good repair, and one barn nearly new.

Applications may be made to the subscriber on the premises until the first day of April next, who will give such further information as may be needed.

Terms of payment rendered easy and to suit the purchaser ASA HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 21. 6m

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Q

PUBLISHED EVE

NUMBER 50.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

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Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

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'And is my dear papa shut up in that dismal place, to which you are taking me, nurse?' asked the Lady Lucy Preston, raising her eyes fearfully to the tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse, drove under the gateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy's cloak, when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels, with their crossed partizans, before the portals of that part of the fortress, where the prisoners of State were confined, and where her own father, Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take her last farewell, was then confined under sentence of death.

'Yes, my dear child,' returned Amy, sorrowfully; 'my Lord, your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him. Shall you be afraid of entering this place, my dear?'

'No,' replied Lady Lucy, resolutely, 'I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is.'

Yet she clung closer to the arms of her attendant, as they were admitted into the gloomy precincts of the buildings, and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced around her, and she whispered to her nurse: 'Was it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard Duke, were murdered by their cruel uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester?'

'Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account, for no one will harm you,' said old Amy, in an encouraging tone.

'And was not good King Henry the Sixth murdered here also, by that same wicked Richard?' continued the little girl, whose imagination was full of the records of deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in that fatally celebrated place, many of which had been related to her by Bridget Holworth, the housekeeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the tower, on charge of high treason.'

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Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side, and was still silent till they were ushered into the room where her father was confined; when, forgetting every thing else in her joy at seeing him again, she sprang into his arms, and almost stifled him with kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his little daughter, and overcome by her passionate demonstrations of fondness, his own anguish at the thought of his approaching separation from her, and the idea of leaving her an orphan at her tender age, (for she had only just completed her ninth year, and had lost her mother,) he clasped her to his bosom, and bedewed her innocent face with tears.

'Why do you cry, dear papa?' asked the artless child, who was herself weeping at the sight of his distress. And why will you not leave this gloomy place, and come home to your own hall again.'

'Attend to me, Lucy, and I will tell you the cause of my grief,' said the father, seating the little girl on his knee: 'I shall never come again, for I have been condemned to die for high treason, which means an offence against the King; and I shall not leave this place till they bring me forth on Tower hill, where they will cut off my head with a sharp axe, and set it up afterwards, over Temple bar, or London bridge.'

At this terrible intelligence, Lady Lucy screamed aloud, and hid her face in her father's bosom.

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NUMBER 50. QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837. VOLUME 1.

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'My dearest love, this is all simple talking,' said Lord Preston. I have offended against the law as at present established, by trying to have my old master, King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Do you remember, Lucy, I took you once to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you?'

'Oh, yes, papa! and I recollect he laid his hand on my head, and said I was like what his daughter, the Princess of Orange was at my age,' replied Lady Lucy, with great animation.

'Well, my child, shortly after you saw King James at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who married his daughter, came over to England and drove King James out of his palace and his kingdom, and the people made him and the Princess of Orange king and queen in his stead.'

'But was it not very wicked for the Princess of Orange to join with her husband to take her father's kingdom from him? I am very sorry King James thought me like her,' said Lady Lucy earnestly.

'Hush, hush! my love, you must not talk so of the Princess of Orange, for perhaps she considered she was doing right in depriving her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a king of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not believe she would have consented to sign the death warrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their attachment to him,' said Lord Preston, with a sigh.

'I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition,' said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, 'and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my Lord, if your pardon were very earnestly entreated of her by some of your friends.'

'Alas! my good Amy, I have no one who will undertake the perilous office of soliciting royal grace for an attained traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring the cause of King James.'

'Dear papa!' let me go to the Queen, and beg for your pardon,' cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and sparkling eye. 'I will so beg and pray her to spare your life, dear papa, that she will not have a heart to deny me.'

'Simple child!' exclaimed her father, 'what should you be able to say to the Queen that would be of any avail?'

'God would teach me what to say, and he has power also to touch her heart with pity for a child's distress, and to open her ear to my earnest petition.'

Her father clasped her to his bosom and said, 'Thou wouldst be afraid of speaking to the Queen, even if thou shouldst be admitted to her presence, my child.'

'Why should I be afraid of speaking to the Queen, papa? even if she should be angry with me, and answer harshly. I should be thinking too much of you, father, to mind it; or if she were to send me to the Tower and cut off my head, she could only kill my body, but would have no power at all to hurt my soul, which is under the protection of *One* who is greater than any king or queen upon earth.'

'You are right, my child, to fear God, and to have no other fear,' said her father. 'It is He who hath, perhaps, put it into your heart to plead with the queen for my life; which, if it be his pleasure to grant, I shall feel it indeed a happiness for my child to be made the instrument of my deliverance from the perils of death, which now encompass me; but if it should be otherwise, his will be done. He hath promised to be a father to the fatherless, and he will not forsake my good and dutiful child when I am low in the dust.'

'But how will Lady Lucy gain admittance to the Queen's presence, my lord,' asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of the scene between the father and child.

'I will write a letter to her godmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accomplish the matter.'

He then wrote a few hasty lines to that lady, which he gave to his daughter, telling her she was to go next day to Hampton Court, properly attended, and to obtain sight of Lady Clarendon, who was there in waiting upon the Queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and bade her farewell. Though the little child wept at parting with her father, yet she left the tower with a far more composed mind than she entered it; for she had formed her resolution, and her young heart was full of hope. She had silently committed her cause to God, and she trusted that He would dispose the event prosperously for her.

The next morning, before the lark had sung her matins, Lady Lucy was up and dressed in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy provided as the most suitable garb for a daughter whose only surviving parent was under sentence of death. The servants, who had been informed of their young lady's intention to solicit the Queen for her father's freedom, were assembled in the entrance hall to see her depart; and as she passed through them, leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her father's confidential secretary and the old butler, they shed tears, and bade God bless her, and prosper her in her design.

Lady Lucy, arriving at Hampton Court, was introduced to the Countess of Clarendon's apartments before her ladyship was out of bed, and having told her artless tale with great earnestness, delivered her father's letter to Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's uncle, was very kind to her young goddaughter, but plainly told her she must not reckon on her influence with the Queen, because the Earl of Clarendon was in disgrace on account of being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with King James, his brother in law; therefore she dared not solicit the Queen on behalf of her friend, Lord Preston, against whom her majesty was so deeply exasperated that she had declared that she would not show him any mercy.

'Oh! said the little girl, 'if I could only see the queen myself, I would not wish any one to speak for me, for I should plead so to her for my dear papa's life, that she could not refuse me, I am sure.'

'Poor child, what could you say to the Queen?' asked the Countess, compassionately.

'Only let me see her and you shall hear,' rejoined Lady Lucy.

'Well, my love, it were a pity but what you then should have an opportunity,' said Lady Clarendon; but I much fear thy little heart will fail thee, and when thou seest the queen face to face, thou wilt not be able to utter a syllable.'

'God will direct the words of my lips,' said the little girl, with tears in her eyes.

The Countess was impressed with the piety and filial tenderness of her little god daughter; and she hastened to rise and dress, that she might conduct the child into the palace gallery, where the queen usually passed an hour in walking, after her return from chapel, where she attended every morning. Her majesty had not left the chapel when Lady Clarendon and Lady Lucy entered the gallery; and her ladyship endeavored to divert the anxious impatience of her little friend, by pointing out to her the portraits by which it was adorned.

'I know that gentleman well,' said the child, pointing to a noble whole length portrait of James the Second. 'That is the portrait of the deposed King James, Queen Mary's father,' observed the Countess, sighing: 'and a very striking likeness it is of that unfortunate monarch—but hark, here comes the Queen, with her chamberlain and ladies, from chapel; now, Lucy, is the time. I will step into the recess yonder, but you must remain alone, standing where you are, and when her majesty approaches near enough, kneel down on one knee before her, and present your father's petition. She who walks a little in advance of the others is the Queen. Be of good courage, and address yourself to her.'

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy's heart fluttered violently when she found herself alone, but her resolution did not fail her; and while her lips moved violently in fervent prayer to the Almighty for his assistance in this trying moment, she stood with folded hands, pale, composed, and motionless as a statue, awaiting the Queen's approach: and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, knelt and presented the petition.

The extreme beauty of the child, her deep mourning, the touching sadness of her look and manners, and above all, the streaming tears which bedewed her face, excited the Queen's attention and interest; she paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper; but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her color rose. She frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy, who had watched her countenance with a degree of anxious interest that amounted to agony, loosing all awe of royalty in her fears for her father, put forth her hand, and grasping the Queen's robe, cried in an imploring tone, 'Spare my father—my dear, dear father, royal lady!' Lucy had meant to say many persuasive things, but forgot them all in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words, 'mercy, mercy for my father, gracious queen!' till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against her majesty's person for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter not beyond the season of infancy, overmastering the timidity of that age, to become the suppliant of an offended sovereign for the life of a father. Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildly, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

'But he is good and kind to every one,' said Lucy, raising her mild blue eyes, which were swimming with tears, to the face of the queen.

'He may be so to you, child,' returned her majesty, 'but he has broken the laws of his country, and therefore must die.'

'But you can pardon him if you choose to do so, madam,' said Lucy; 'and I have read that God is well pleased with those who forgive: for he has said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

'It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me,' replied the Queen, gravely; 'I am acquainted with my duty; and as it is my place to administer justice impartially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father, however painful it may be to deny the request of so dutiful a child.'

Lucy did not reply; she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them expressively on the portrait of King James, opposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look that bore no common meaning; and the Queen, whose curiosity was excited by the peculiar emphatic manner of the child, could not help asking wherefore she gazed so earnestly upon that picture.

'I was thinking,' replied Lady Lucy, 'how strange it was that you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faithfully!'

This wise but artless reproof from the lips of infant innocence, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the once dear and honored countenance of a parent, who, whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offences against others, had ever been the tenderest of parents to her; and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land, relying on the bounty of strangers for his daily bread, while she and her husband were invested with the regal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with filial piety of the child before her, whom a sentence of hers was about to render an orphan.

'Rise, dear child,' she said; 'thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him.'

THE MAN OF LEISURE.

The Man of Leisure and a Pretty Girl.

The Man of Leisure called on Monday to see Miss Emma Roberts, a pretty blooming girl of seventeen. Emma was clear-starching. Talk about the trials of men! What have they to annoy them in comparison with the mysteries of clear-starching; alas, how seldom *clear?* Emma was going on in the full tide of success, indulging in the buoyant thoughts of her age; there was a soft light about her eye, as she drew out the edge of a *fichu*, or clapped it with her small hands, as if they felt the impulse of young hopes.

'I am sure Harry Bertram looked at this collar last Sunday; I wonder if he liked it,' thought she, and a gentle sigh rustled the folds of the morning robe on her bosom. Just then the door bell sounded, and the Man of Leisure walked into the sitting room, where Emma with a nice establishment of smoothing irons, etc, had ensconsced herself for the morning.

'You won't mind a friend's looking in upon you,' said Mr. Inklin, with an at home air.

'Emma blushed, loosened the strings of her apron, gave a glance at her starched fingers, and saying 'take a seat, sir,' suspended her work with the grace of natural politeness. In the meanwhile, the starch grew cold, and the irons were overheated. Emma was not loquacious, and the dead pauses were neither few nor far between. Emma, rendered desperate, renewed her operations, but with diminished ardor; her clapping was feeble as the applause to an unpopular orator; she burnt her fingers, her face became flushed, and by the time the Man of Leisure had sitten out his hour, a grey hue, and an indelible smutch, disfigured Henry Bertram's collar.

Mr. Inklin soon called again, and met Harry Bertram. It was no influence of coquetry, but Emma rallied her powers and talked more to Mr. Inklin than to Harry, a modest youth, thrown somewhat into the shade by the veteran visiter, who outstayed him. Harry, who was not a Man of Leisure, could not call for several days; when he did, Mr. Inklin had 'dropped in' before him, and was twirling his watch key with his cold wandering eyes and everlasting affirmatives. Emma sewed industriously, and her dark lashes concealed her eyes. Her cheeks were beautifully flushed, but for whom? Mr. Inklin toyed with her work box, without seeming to know that he was touching what Harry thought a shrine.

Harry looked a little fierce, and bade good night abruptly. Emma raised her soft eyes with a look that ought to have detained a reasonable man, but he was prepossessed, and the kind glance was lost. Emma wished Mr. Inklin at the bottom of the sea, but there he sat looking privileged because he was a Man of Leisure.

The fastening of the windows reminded him that it was time to go, for he did not limit his evening calls to an hour. Emma went to her bed-room. She was just ready to cry, but a glance at her mirror showed such bright cheeks that it stopped the tears and she fell into a passion. She tied her night-cap into a hard knot, and broke the string in a pet.

'Henry Bertam is a fool,' said she, 'to let that stick of a man keep him from me. I wish I could change places with him,' and sitting down on a low seat, she trotted her foot and heaved some deep sighs.

The Man of Leisure 'just called in' twice a week for three months. Report was busy; Harry's pride was roused; he offered himself to another pretty girl, and was accepted. Emma's bright cheeks faded, her step grew slow, and her voice was no longer to be heard in its gay carol from stair to stair. She was ever talkative, but now she was sad. Mr. Inklin continued to 'drop in,' his heart was a little love touched, but then there was 'time enough.' One evening he came with a look of news.

'I have brought you a bit of Harry Bertram's wedding cake,' said he to Emma.

Emma turned pale, then red, and burst into tears. The Man of Leisure was concerned. Emma looked very prettily as she struggled with her feelings, while the tears dried away; and he offered her his heart and hand.

'I would sooner lie down in my grave than marry you,' said the gentle Emma, in a voice so loud that Mr. Inklin started, and rushing to her own apartment, the china rang in the closet as she slammed the door. Mr. Inklin was astonished. Poor Emma covered up her heart and smiled again, but she never married, nor ever destroyed a little flower that Harry Bertram gave her when it was right for her to love and hope. The Man of Leisure bore her refusal with philosophy, and continued to 'drop in' as usual.

The Man of Leisure and the Pale Boy.

'You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir,' said a pale blue eyed boy as he brushed the coat of the Man of Leisure at his lodgings.

'Certainly not,' said Mr. Inklin, 'I shall be going that way in a day or two.'

'*Did* you ask for the place for me, yesterday?' said the pale boy, on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

'No,' was the answer. 'I was busy, but I will to-day.'

'God help my poor mother,' murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

'Mother, dear,' said the boy, 'Mr. Inklin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, *three meals!*—and it won't take me three minutes to run home and share it with you.'

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied for the place.

'Not yet,' said the Man of Leisure, 'but there is time enough.'

The cent that morning was wet with tears. Another morning arrived.

'It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late,' said Mr. Inklin. 'Not a soul here to brush my coat!'

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

'I am sorry to disappoint you,' said the Man of Leisure, 'but the place in Mr. C——'s store was taken up yesterday.'

The boy stopped brushing and burst afresh into tears. I don't care now,' said he sobbing, 'we may as well starve—mother is dead.'

The Man of Leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar.

The Man of Leisure on a Death Bed.

Mr. Inklin was taken ill. He had said often that he thought religion might be a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly but seriously to the sufferer of eternal truths.

'Call to-morrow,' said the Man of Leisure, 'and we will talk about these matters.

That night the Man of Leisure died.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The October number of the 'Democratic Review,' published at Washington, contains some very interesting 'Glances at Congress,' in which several of the most prominent members are described in a graphic and impartial manner. The following sketch of John Quincy Adams, will be read with much interest:

'Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bald and noble head, 'located' on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic, and orator—John Quincy Adams. There he sits hour after hour, day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most jealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, always prepared to go at once into the profoundest questions of state, or the minutest points of order. We look at him and mark his cold and *tearful* eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We look upon a more than King, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post: he who was the President of Millions, now the representative of forty odd thousand, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles; to-day growling and sneering at the House with on abolition petition in his trembling hand, and anon lording it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries, or probably he is writing, his almost constant employment. He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for the combat; melancholy, but let a witty thing fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him—the eagle is not swifter in its flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and, amid the amazement of the House, rarely fails to take a signal vengeance. His stores of knowledge on every subject, garnered up through the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged store-house of a memory which is said never to have permitted a single fact to escape it, give him an advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderful, eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party man. He is original, of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining his sentiments. His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and, in a moment throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation,

his body sways to and fro, self command seems loose, his head is bent forward in earnestness till it sometimes touches the desk; his voice frequently breaks, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings—nothing daunts him—the House may ring with cries of order—order!—unmoved—contemptuous, he stands amid the tempest—and like the oak that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arm forth and defies the blast.'

ST. PATRICK.

We take the following amusing extract from Peter Parley's COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY.—

The history of Ireland, or 'Green Erin,' as it is called, is full of interesting matter, and I am sorry that I can only bestow upon it one brief chapter. The first inhabitants, like the Britons, were hard-fisted Celts, who fought with clubs, and seemed to love fighting better than feasting. They were divided into many tribes, and their leaders were called kings. These were constantly quarrelling with each other, and thus the people had plenty of their favorite sport. The early Irish, like the other Celtic tribes, were devoted to the religion of the druids, but about the year 550 a Christian missionary came in the country, whose name was Patrick. He seems to have been a wise and good man, and the people liked him very much. So they adopted Christianity, and under its influence gradually became somewhat civilized. Patrick lived to a great age, but at length died, and was buried at Doune.

When he was gone, the people told pretty large stories about him, and finally they considered him more holy than other men, and called him a saint. To this day they consider St. Patrick as in heaven, watching over the interests of Ireland. They pray to him, and to do him honor, set apart one day in a year for going to church, drinking whiskey, and breaking each others heads with clubs.

Among the curious notions still entertained by the Irish in regard to St. Patrick, is this. In Ireland there are no serpents or venomous reptiles, and the people firmly believe that St. Patrick put an end to them, and freed the island from them for ever.

At the lake of Killarney, the peasants still preserve the following ludicrous tradition.—When the labors of St. Patrick were drawing to a close, there was one enormous serpent who sturdily refused to emigrate, and baffled the attempts of the good saint for a long time. He haunted the romantic shores of Killarney, and was so well pleased with his place of residence, that he never contemplated the prospect of removing without a deep sigh. At length, St. Patrick, having procured a large oaken chest with nine strong bolts to secure its lid, took it upon his shoulder one sunshiny morning, and trudged over to Killarney, where he found the serpent basking in the sun.

'Good morrow to ye!' cried the saint. 'Bad luck to ye!' replied the serpent. 'Not so, my friend,' replied the good saint; 'you speak unwisely; I'm your friend. To prove which haven't I brought you over this beautiful house as a shelter to ye? So be aisy, my darling.' But the serpent, being a cunning reptile, understood what *blarney* meant, as well as the saint himself. Still, not wishing to affront his apparently friendly visitor, he said, by way of excuse, that the chest was not large enough to him. St. Patrick assured him that it would accommodate him very well. 'Just get into it, my darling, and see how aisy you'll be.' The serpent thought to cheat the saint, so he whipped into the chest, but left an inch or two of his tail hanging out over the edge. 'I told you so,' said he; 'there's not room for the whole of me!'

'Take care of your tail, my darling!' cried the saint, as he whacked down the lid upon the serpent. In an instant the tail disappeared, and St. Patrick proceeded to fasten all the bolts. He then took the chest on his shoulders. 'Let me out,' cried the serpent. 'Aisy,' cried the saint; 'I'll let you out to-morrow.'

So saying, he threw the chest into the waters of the lake, to the bottom of which it sunk to rise no more. But for ever afterwards, the fishermen affirmed that they heard the voice of the poor cheated reptile eagerly inquiring, 'Is to-morrow come yet? Is to-morrow come yet?' So much for ST. PATRICK.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following paragraph, relating to the trade between America and Great Britain, is from an English Periodical, the Statistical Journal:

'The shipments of British produce and manufactures, in the year 1836, amounted, according to the value declared by the shippers, to £53,368,578,571, of which sum America took £12,425,605 or 23 28 per cent. The total shipments in 1835 amounted to £47,372,270, of which America took £10,568,455, or 22 31 per cent: the difference between the two years being on the total shipments, £5,996,301, and on the shipments to America £1,857,150.—Without admitting or denying that these figures give evidence of over-trading, I would venture to call your attention to the circumstances of the two people—namely, that the means of obtaining the comforts of life are enjoyed by a larger proportion of them than is the case with any other people; that the habits and predilections of the citizens of the United States to lead them to give a preference to British goods; that ours is the cheapest market in which they can procure many articles necessary to them; and that we are out of all proportion their best customers for the raw produce of their soil; and I would then ask whether, if the trade of the two countries were put upon a proper footing, and conducted upon enlightened principles, that amount of traffic *should* be considered excessive, which gives annually, to every citizen of the United States, articles of British growth and manufacture to the value of sixteen shillings and nine-pence and three farthings.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The following is the concluding paragraphs of the Report of the Secretary of State, on the Relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic, accompanying the Message.

'The relations of the United States and Mexico, therefore, as they now stand, are these: The demand of the United States for justice for past injuries has been made in conformity with the treaty between the two nations; but apparently no public complaint has since been examined by the Mexican Government, except the conduct of Gorostiza. The printing and distribution of his offensive pamphlet is approved by his Government, and justified as conformable to what was required by its dignity and interests.

To the other demands of a public nature, existing at the adjournment of the last annual session of Congress, after five months' delay, no answer has been given. On three cases of private claims presented for final answer, answers have been given. The justice of two of them is denied, although one of them rests on a decree of the Mexican Government. Satisfaction for the one admitted to be just, is not made. The Congress of Mexico, who have been considering the subject for eight or ten years, will be incited to pass upon it, when they meet.

Since the last session of Congress an embargo has been laid on American vessels in the ports of Mexico. Although raised, no satisfaction has been made or offered for the resulting injuries.

Our merchant vessels have been captured for disregarding a pretended blockade of Texas—vessels and cargoes proceeded against in the Mexican tribunals, condemned and sold—the captains, crews, and passengers of the captured vessels have been imprisoned and plundered of their property, and, after enduring insults and injuries, have been released without remuneration or apology. For these acts no reparation has been promised, nor explanations given, yet satisfaction was in general terms, demanded in July last.

From these facts a judgment may be formed of the value of the assurances that have been received from the Mexican Government, and the probability of their ever being fulfilled.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

There is one private library in this country, exclusively American, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, which we would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It consists as we are told, of upwards of seventy large quarto volumes, and all by the same author. That author came into public life before he was of lawful age, and has been in public life, with few intermissions, ever since. He has travelled in many countries and speaks many languages. He has held high stations abroad and the most exalted at home. He has formed acquaintance with the most illustrious scholars and statesmen of Europe for the last half a century—and with all the affairs and men of his own country, in his knowledge he is most familiar. From the moment of his first entrance upon public life, until the present time, he has kept a written record of events of each day of his life; and the whole of his 'life and times' now extends, as above mentioned, to more than seventy huge quarto volumes. Need we name the author? None can mistake the man. The able, the fearless, the learned, the dauntless JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No other American would have performed such a labor—no one else could have done it *as* he has done it.—What a rich inheritance will that work be for the future historian, the politician, the antiquary! We should like much to look into it even now. What a mass of manuscript for a single hand, and what a variety of matter! Political and philosophical—historical and biographical—literature and diplomacy—travelling diaries and cabinet coloquies—lectures upon rhetoric and treatises upon weights and measures—ballads, lyrics and Anti-masonry! What a compound! And alas! how many poor fellows, dead and living, would find themselves metaphorically *flayed*, could they but run over some of the pages of the seventy volumes.

TREASURY REPORT.

A abstract of Mr. Secretary Woodbury's Report, at the opening of the present session of Congress, is given in the American Traveller thus:

Mr. Woodbury's Report is not so interminably long as were some of its predecessors; nevertheless it occupies about the same space as the President's Message. The receipts into the Treasury in 1836, excluding the Post Office, were nearly forty-nine millions, which with the balances on hand constituted an aggregate of more than seventy-five and a half millions. The expenditures during the year were more than seventy-five and a half millions, and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, was nearly forty-six millions of dollars.

The receipts during the first three quarters of the present year were fifteen millions one hundred forty-four thousand, and the estimated receipts for the last quarter, including four millions three hundred thousand of Treasury notes, are 8,355,000. The total receipts for the year will then be about thirty-two and a half millions. The expenditures of the first three quarters were 25,400,000; and the expenses of the last quarter are estimated at 9,862,000, making an aggregate for the year of about 25,281,000. This computation would leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, a balance of 34,187,000; which would be very comfortable, were it all available. But it embraces the deposits made with the several States, and a large sum in the deposite banks, so that it is expected there will be scarcely one million on hand at the close of the year.

The Secretary calculates the receipts of the year 1838, with the addition of between five and six millions of Treasury notes, will equal the expenses of the year, viz: 31,926,000, and a small balance remain on hand.

The exports during the year ending Sept. 30, were $116,906,000. Of these about 95,183,199 were of domestic, and 21,722,861 of foreign origin. They show, since the previous year, a diminution in the former of $11,733,488, and in the latter of 23,499.

The imports of the year were $149,852,000. This is 49,127,055 less than the value of those during the previous year. The imports during the last quarter ending September 30, were only 22,829,611, or, at the rate of but 61,318,444 a year.

Mr. Woodbury is in favor of a pre-emption law, which he anticipates will gratify many pioneers on our frontiers, and materially enhance the receipts of the Treasury. He also recommends again the sub-Treasury system, but in a more subdued tone than in his last report. He further recommends a revision of the number and compensation of Custom House officers—a partial revision of the Treasury department, so as to empower one of the present comptrollers to act solely in the capacity of Commissioner of the customs—and a law to prevent steamboat disasters.

BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We are indebted, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, to Mr. Bigelow, Secretary of State, for a copy of the annual abstract of bank returns, made by order of the Legislature. These returns show the state of the banks on the first Saturday of Oct. last; and from this exposition there can be no doubt of their ability to resume, and permanently sustain specie payments within a very short period from this time.

The whole number of banks which have made returns is 128. The number in the annual returns of last year was 117.

The present amount of capital stock paid in is $88,880,000; increase 3,801,890. The following is the aggregate of the present returns:

Bills in circulation of five dollars and upwards, $7,654,366 46; bills in circulation less than five dollars, 2,618,752 25; nett profits on hand, 1,514,535 39; balances due to other Banks, 5,721,969 54; cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest, 8,467,190 62; cash deposited, bearing interest, 5,592,250 59; due from the Banks, 69,860,128 45; gold, silver, &c., in Banks, 1,517,984 02; real estate, 1,155,722 96; bills of Banks in this State, 2,796,976 14; bills of others Banks elsewhere, 190,641 28; balances due from other Banks, 5,814,182 39; total resources of the Banks, 69,940,049 83; amount of the last semi-annual dividend, 1,069,250; amount of the reserved profits, 1,555,551 99; debts secured by pledge of stock, 2,139,525 52; debts due and considered doubtful, 750,530 57.

On comparing the above statement with the returns made on the first Saturday in October, 1836, we find that an increase of capital of near four millions, the increase of loans is only 2,146,149.

The circulation in 1837, is less than in 1836, by 619,131; the deposites not on interest, less by 317,318; the deposites bearing interest, less by 885,678; and the amount or specie is greater by 62,754.

If we deduct from the circulation the amount of bills of Banks of the State on hand, it shows the amount of actual circulation to be in 1837, $7,476,132. This is less than in the preceding year by 327,143. The amount of immediate liabilities in 1837, is less than in 1836, by $634,461.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 5, on motion of Mr. Wright, 6,500 copies of the Executive, and 1,500 of each of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay announced to the Senate the death of senator Dr. Joseph Kent, of Maryland. He suddenly expired on the 24th of last month. Mr. Clay spoke of his usefulness and probity as a public officer, and of his virtues as a private citizen. No one has a heart more susceptible of sympathy with the afflicted than Mr. Clay, and none can breathe his feelings in softer accents on the ear. It was an impressive scene.

In HOUSE, after reading the Message, Mr. Haynes, of Geo. moved the printing of 20,000 copies of the Message, and 15,000 copies of each of the accompanying documents which were ordered to be printed.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 6, Mr. Grundy introduced a bill providing for the greater security of passengers of vessels propelled in whole, or in part by steam; which was read and referred to a select committee of seven.

The Senate concurred in the resolutions of the House, relative to the appointment of two Chaplains of different denominations.

In HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Cragg of Va. it was ordered that two chaplains be elected in conjunction with the Senate, of different persuasions, who should interchange weekly.

In SENATE, Thursday, Dec. 7, Mr. Wright, of N. Y. presented a petition from the merchants of New York, praying for the remission of duties on goods destroyed by the fire in that city, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Norvel presented a petition from the citizens of Michigan, praying for the passage of a pre-emption law.

Mr. Walker of Miss. according to notice, introduced four bills in relation to the public lands; one authorizing the States to tax any land within their limits sold by the United States. Another for reducing and graduating the price of the public lands. A third for relinquishing the 16th section of lands granted for the use of public schools, and the entry of other books in lieu thereof. A fourth for granting pre-emption right to settlers on the public lands. Referred to the public land committee.

The election of the Standing Committees being referred to the Chair, they were now announced. The chairmen are the same as at last session; and there is little change in the composition of them.

The various parts of the President's Message were distributed to the appropriate committees—and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In HOUSE, a motion of Mr. Johnson of Maryland, calling on the President for information relative to the causes of delay in the sailing of the vessels intended for the exploring expedition, the correspondence, &c. &c. was taken up and adopted.

After distributing the Message to the respective committees, which are nearly the same as at last session—the House adj. to Monday.

In SENATE, Monday, Dec. 11, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware appeared to-day and took his seat. Twelve Senators are yet absent.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, it was ordered that the joint committee of both Houses on the National Library, be appointed.

Mr. McKean of Pa. presented a petition, signed by a large number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that all executions may hereafter take place within the yards of the prisons.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruize upon the coast in the winter season, and relieve distressed navigators. This bill passed the Senate at the last session, but was lost for want of time for the action of the other House. Mr. Davis made an earnest appeal to the Senate to act at an early day on this important measure. Referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to repeal all such portions of laws as authorize the Postmaster General to establish an Express Mail, in addition to the regular mail.

Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster General to report the amount of postage that has accrued from the Express Mail since its first establishment, discriminating between the amount paid by the Government or any officer thereof, and that paid by private individuals; and also the whole expense of said mail from its origin, to Government, and the present cost; and also the expense of carrying into effect the proposed extension of the Express Mail.

There is a strong feeling in Congress against this Express scheme.

In HOUSE, a report was made from the Secretary of the Treasury on the System of telegraphs to be established for the use of the United States.

After four ballottings, the Rev. Levi R. Reese, of the Methodist church, was chosen chaplain the present session.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1837.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. We apprehend that the contest in Conada is rapidly approaching its termination in favor of the government, according to the last authentic accounts. Since the publication of our last paper, some further intelligence has been received, which state that the government troops had scoured the infected districts in the lower province and all appeared to be quiet. In the upper province, the patriots took possession of the city of Toronto, and the Lieutenant Governor fled for safety on board of a steamer. The royalists rallied, entered Toronto and forced the patriots to retreat. The patriots are disheartened, and their leaders have fled. Makenzie who headed the reformers in their attack on Toronto, is by trade a printer, at present the editor of a paper, and formerly mayor of that city. A large reward has been offered for him and Papineau as principals, and smaller rewards for other persons considered as abettors. Several eminent French gentlemen are on their way to Canada. Martial law has been proclaimed in Upper and Lower Canada.

PARLEY'S COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY This work, just published by the American Stationer's Company, Boston, is a 12mo of four hundred pages, and one of the neatest and most entertaining school book we have ever seen. The apparent design of the author is to treat universal history in such a manner as to render it a proper subject for introduction into common schools. He has happily succeeded in this design, the intention of which is too obvious to need enforcement from us. It appears evident that this book puts it in the power of every child of ten years of age, in the course of one winter's schooling, to acquire a general knowledge of history, which may serve as a basis for future reading on this subject. With this impression of its merits, we commend the work to the favorable notice of school committees and teachers, and trust that measures will be taken to cause its introduction into our schools. For the amusement of our young readers (and Peter Parley, we doubt not, is a favorite with them) and to show others the manner in which he endeavors to make his work entertaining and at the same time instructive, we give one extract in regard to Ireland, which will be found in another column.

BALLOON ASCENSION. Aerial excursions appear to be very common in England at the present day. A celebrated æronaut lately ascended from Manchester in a very large balloon, accompanied by six individuals—quite a sociable party. The day was unpleasant and rainy, and the balloon was soon out of sight. The æronauts lost sight of the earth at the distance of eight hundred feet, in one minute and a half after quitting the earth. They continued ascending until they attained an altitude of nearly seven thousand feet, having to penetrate the dense mass, and reach the sun's rays, but after ascending to such a height, there appeared to be above them much more of the same character of cloud—a thin luminous mist. The æronaut stated that he had never before passed through clouds of more than from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet in thickness. They descended in one hour, forty miles from the place from whence they ascended. This was the æronaut's two hundred and fifty-third ascension.

IRON. The quantity of pig iron manufactured in England and Wales in 1740 was 17,000 tons; in 1827 it had increased to 700,000 tons; and within the last few years it has been augmented more than twenty per centum, owing to the great demand for rails both at home and in foreign countries.

PRIVATE HANGING. The New York Commercial relates the following story on the authority of a police report in a late London paper, setting forth the particulars of a private execution, commenced but not completed, by reason of the interference of a public officer. As he was patrolling along the road, one evening, he saw two men upon the top of a wall, and in a moment after, one of them appeared to be hanging from a lamp iron, fastened in the wall. The officer ran up, marvelling greatly what all this should mean, and was saluted by a whacking blow on the nose, from the suspended individual, whose rope had given way and let him down to the ground, before the work of strangulation was effected. The other man decamped, but was arrested by another policeman, and both hangman and subject were conveyed to the police office. On their examination it appeared that they had been tossing up coppers, first staking money, then their clothes, and finally life against life, one of them having stripped his antagonist of all other possessions. The toss being decided, the winner proceeded very deliberately to realize his luck by the application of a hempen cord, the loser quietly submitting. The half hanged fellow told the magistrate, quite confidently, that if he had won the toss, he should certainly have tucked the other up; and he thought himself bound in honor to submit when the chance had gone against him.

WEALTH AND POVERTY. One of the Mobile papers mentions the death of the once far-famed Samuel Dexter, who formerly resided in Boston and its vicinity. He died in a little ten by twelve office, in that city, with scarcely the necessaries of life, and with hardly half a dozen friends or acquaintances to follow him to his grave. He was once a very rich banker in this state, and owned an entire bank (Gloucester) the failure of which greatly injured nearly every other bank in the commonwealth. He built by the aid of his fortune the famous old Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, which was entirely destroyed by fire, whereby he suffered a heavy and irreparable loss. He was a man of singularly active business habits, and was at one time an intimate associate of the late William Gray and Israel Thorndike. Mutability is stamped upon every thing, and a succession of adverse fortunes, beyond the power of human foresight to guard against, finally reduced him to the most abject penury and want. How striking an exemplification of the moral, that 'riches take to themselves wings,' etc.

STEAMBOATS. The accidents which are daily occurring in steam navigation begin to attract the attention of the people in their primary assemblies. Meetings have been held in Illinois and elsewhere for the purpose of adopting measures which shall afford more security to travellers upon steamboats. Is it not passing strange, that in the midst of the most agonizing and heart rending accounts, Congress should have so totally overlooked its duty in this particular, until reminded of their remissness by the President in his late message, who says, 'the distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom house papers.' A subject of such 'pressing importance appears to require the early and careful consideration of Congress.'

WONDERFUL PRESENCE OF MIND. As one of the coasters in the bay of Portland came to anchor, the sailor who threw it over, carelessly let one of the flukes catch in his pea jacket, which was buttoned up close, and the unlucky tar was dragged overboard with the anchor, and unceremoniously carried down in twelve fathoms deep to take up a berth in Davy Jones' Locker. Not liking his sudden exit, and feeling that he was anchored on rather uncomfortable ground, the gallant sailor, nothing daunted by the accident, unbuttoned his jacket, threw it off, and thus extricating himself from the iron grasp of the anchor, came back to the surface and was taken on board with no further injury than the shock his feelings experienced by so unexpected an application of the cold water bath.

A HEAVY FORTUNE. The late Dutchess of St. Albans has left a Miss Burdett £1,800,000. The weight of the enormous sum, in gold, reckoning sixty sovereigns to the pound, is thirteen tons, seven hundred, three quarters and twelve pounds, and would require one hundred and seven men to carry it, supposing that each of them carried two hundred and eighty-nine pounds. Counting at the rate of sixty sovereigns in a minute for eight hours a day, and six days a week, it would take ten weeks, two days, and four hours, to accomplish the task. In crown pieces, by the most exact computation, placed to touch each other, it would extend to the length of one hundred and twelve and a half miles, and two hundred and forty yards.

BOSTON LIBERALITY. A late number of the North American Review states, on the authority of President Quincy, that upwards of $1,800,000 have, by the liberality of Boston alone, been contributed within the last thirty years, towards objects of a moral, religious and literary character. Of this sum, $345,400 were given to the Massachusetts Hospital; $222,606 to Harvard College; $79,532 to the Female Orphan Asylum; and $75,000 to the Athenæum. This estimate of donations is only brought down to 1830.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. A New York paper states that a majority of the banks in that city have resolved to resume specie payments in a few weeks, notwithstanding the decision of the late bank convention, and that all the leading financiers in the city, Messrs. Gallatin, Prime, Newbold, and others, being in favor of the measure. The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, at Hartford, Conn., redeems all its notes in specie, as we learn from a paper published in that city.

HORRID ACCIDENT. As a teamster, a few days ago, was passing over Warren Bridge to Boston, driving a heavily loaded four horse wagon, at the side of which he was walking, he was struck by a chaise, containing two men, drove furiously past him, and fell directly under the wheels of his own wagon, which passed over his head, crushing it in a dreadful manner. The men, regardless of the accident, continued on at a rapid rate.

MEXICO. Papers from Mexico bring intelligence that symptoms of dismemberment are manifesting themselves in various parts of the Republic. The inhabitants of the department of Gonoza have proposed to secede peacefully from the Union, upon certain conditions on its part, such as paying a part of the national debt and bearing a portion of the expense of the army for a certain number of years after its separation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. It is customary for the conductors of the public press to know the author of communications presented for publication which reflect upon the characters, measures, or performances of individuals For this reason we have reserved the critics communication on Ventriloquism until he favors us with his name and thus assumes the responsibility.

NEW PAPER. A weekly sheet has made its appearance at Randolph, in this county, entitled 'The Family Visiter, and Norfolk and Plymouth County Advertiser,' and published by Baker & Tolman. It professes to be neutral on political subjects, and the first number appears to be very well conducted. We extend to our new neighbors the editorial hand of friendship, and wish them success in their enterprize.

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In Hingham, Mr. Caleb Beal to Miss Susan T. Beal; Mr. William Greely to Mrs. Margaret Watson; Mr. Thomas Hobart to Miss Elizabeth L. Cushing; Mr. Alfred Lincoln to Miss Mary L. Curtis.

In Scituate, Mr. Charles Humphrey, of Hingham, to Miss Ann Orcutt; Mr. Walter Robbins to Miss Mary Otis, adopted daughter of Mr. David Torrey.

In Brighton, Mr. Edward A. Story to Miss Susan D. Fuller.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Tabitha B., wife of Mr. Francis C. Brown,

In Milton, Mr. James L. Simmons, aged 37.

In Dorchester, Mr. Ambrose H. Sloan, aged 51.

In Canton, Gen. Nathan Crane, aged 85.

In Cohasset, Mr. Thomas Stoddard, aged 70.

In Boston, Miss Altha Ann Thayer, aged 27.

In Hingham, Mrs. Hannah Hersey, aged 71; Miss Mary Felton, aged 71.

In Scituate, Mr. Henry Briggs, aged 48.

In Brighton, Mrs. Sarah Parsons, aged 71.

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE Stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby informed that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars on each share has been laid by the President and Directors, payable on Monday the eighteenth inst. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank or to the Treasurer.

FRANCIS ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Quincy, Dec. 16. 1w

HINGHAM & QUINCY

Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at Little & Morey's Hotel, in Hingham, on MONDAY, the first day of January next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them; and that there will be a dividend.

By order of the Directors.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, *Clerk.*

Quincy, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

Laban Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ANSEL PRATT, *Administrator.*

Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

To Let or Sell.

THE south east half of the double house, situated on Washington street, Quincy Point, will be let and immediate possession given. The house can be purchased at a fair price on application to the subscriber.

Also—Two or three pleasant house lots for sale, as desirable situations as can be procured at the Point.

Also—Several articles of Farming utensils and materials for Ship building, such as trenails, keel pieces, etc, will be sold at private sale.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.

Quincy, Dec. 16. tf

High School.

THE Winter term of the Rev. Mr. Miner's School, Neponset Village, will commence, January 1st. Tuition, $5. Board, $1,75 per week.

Quincy, Dec. 16. 4w

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lemprierre's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Yose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

Notice.

BARRELL W. STETSON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, that he intends running a Bread Cart from the City to this place, three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—with all kinds of SOFT BREAD and CAKES, baked in Boston by Mr. James Kelt. Quincy, Oct. 14.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Cooking Stove.

AN excellent Cooking Stove (Lane's Patent,) in good order, and which has been used but one year, will be sold very reasonable on application to

ASA POPE.

Quincy, Nov 25. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style
5 " Bugger WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc. etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SUBLIMITY OF NATURE.

We re insert the following extract from 'V's' description of the 'Catskill Mountains, N. Y.' published in the last number, for the purpose of making some corrections.

Vast monuments of God! sublime ye stand,
Among the wonders of the Almighty hand!
Thy towering summits blend with upper sky—
Where the broad day beams forth with radiant eye;
Where purple clouds, in stately pomp repose—
Throwing deep shadows on the vertex snows.
Long ages past thy lofty summits shone,
When morning radiance o'er thy heights were thrown;
And there too linger'd, when the day was done,
The wasting beams of summer's setting sun.
Still thou remains't the same—the lofty home
Of storms—where eagles on wild pinions roam:
Still o'er thy peaks the gorgeous colors lie,
In magic grandeur stamped upon the sky;
And still, while time with noiseless foot shall tread,
Prostrating kings and sceptres with the dead,
Shalt thou remain—though thrones fade and fall,
And empty crowns lie low upon the pall—
Still thou wilt stand, as thou hast stood before,
Till nations fall, and kingdoms rise no more!

W——n, Dec. 4th. V.

TO MY BROTHER.

The beautiful lines we here copy, were written by Miss Cynthia H. Stow, of Troy, who perished in the sad and melancholy wreck of the Home, and were given to her brother a few hours before she embarked on her fatal voyage.

When the last rays, at twilight's hour,
Fall gently o'er the drooping flowei—
When mists are gathering on the hill,
Nor sound is heard save mountain rill,
Then hear the echo whispering near,
In softest accents on thine ear—
I love the, dearest brother!

When silence reigns through earth and sea—
When glows the star of Memory—
When Music wakes her thrilling tone,
And Autumn winds around thee moan—
Their accents hear, and oh rejoice!
For hark! there comes a well-known voice—
I love thee, dearest brother!

When Fancy lifts her radiant wing,
And morning birds around thee sing—
When Joy lights up thy beaming eye,
And Love's enchantment too is nigh—
When calm blue waters round thee flow,
Then hear thy sister breathing low—
I love thee, dearest brother!

Should Disappointment's withering breath,
Consign thy brightest hopes to death—
Should Friendship's trust, in boyhood made,
In after years prove faith betrayed;
Then to thy sister yet return,
For oh, her heart will fondly burn
To clasp her dearest brother!

Should sorrow cloud thy coming years,
And bathe thy prospects all in tears,
Remember that the Rainbow's hue
Is bright 'mid clouds and sunshine too;
Remember that though we're doomed to part,
There lives one fond and faithful heart,
That dearly loves her brother!

ANECDOTES.

Swearing. Mike and Joe, who were brothers, and with their papa tilled a small sandy farm in the interior of New Jersey, were set to work ploughing corn on the sunny side of a bit of woods upon one of the hottest days of last July. It was their first attempt at corn-ploughing, and the *critter* was one of the most stubborn and obstinate animals alive, treading upon alternate hills and tearing up the others. One of the lads held the stills, while the other drove; but flies bit the beast, and the beast kicked the boys, and rushed in among the corn, to the utter destruction of countless fine hills of the vegetable; but the boys tugged and sweated, and puffed and blowed, till, at length, Joe screamed, 'Whoa!' and dashing his straw hat into the furrow, exclaimed, with a look of distress, 'Mike, let's go in the woods and swear!' 'Well let's,' replied Mike: and having tied the 'darned critter' to a stump, away they went to the woods, and sitting down upon the grass under an old oak, Joe broke silence—'Now swear, Mike.' 'No,' says Mike, 'you swear first.' 'Well, I swear, by golly!' 'I swear by golly, too!' 'Now let's go back,' says Joe, 'and try again.' And back they went; and horse never went more gentle than did theirs for the rest of the day.

Go it! A few days ago, rather an unusual sight presented itself at Kilby Stephen, in Westmoreland. The landlady of a public house was seen running after a man in the street; the people flocked to them, and the person pursued not choosing to be impeded in his progress by the curiosity of the public, cried out, 'Make way! make way! it's a race for a shilling.' So indeed it was—the man had drunk two quarts of beer, and not finding it convenient to pay for it, he thought it best to bolt; so that they were literally running, the one to recieve and the other to avoid paying a shilling.

A Cool Argument. 'Boo-oo-oo-oo—father, don't lick me, will you?' said a little urchin one day, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor. 'What's the matter with you, you sir?' 'O, don't lick me, father!' 'Come along here—what have you been doing?' 'I broke that old broken saucer—' 'Come here to me!' 'I'm 'fraid you'll lick me,' said the boy, trembling and shaking. 'Come here, I tell you.' 'Won't you lick me?' 'No.' 'Will you swear you won't?' 'Yes.' 'Then I won't come, father; for parson Allgood says, he that will swear will *lie!*'

Question and Answer. A fellow who had been 'shinning up' to a young lady, was finally dimissed, when he became so much affected—so wrathy in fact, that he for sometime could not move from the door, but stopped to argue the matter with her. 'Answer me one question, Miss ——, now aint I a fellow of pluck, that's all?' 'Certainly—you have a calf's head, and you know calf's head and pluck always go together.' 'I'm satisfied.' And off he went.

Clerical Sarcasm. In some parish churches it was once the custom to separate the men from the women. A clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short, when a woman, eager for the honor of the sex, arose and said: 'Your reverence, it is not among us.' 'So much the better,' answered the priest, it will be the sooner over.'

Satisfaction. Did you mean that remark for me?—who the dence are you? I never heard of you and never wish to hear of you again: I am satisfied with your explanation, sir.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—consisting in part of the following—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tim

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*. if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the New England Gazetteer has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 121 Washington Street, by

WEEKS, JORDAN & Co., *Publishers.*

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law, and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*

S. G. Rogers, *Secretary.*

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated; for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. He has, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure.—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

PUBLISHED EVER

NUMBER 51.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—and Three Dollars if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions:

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	*Quincy Railway.*
CHARLES BRECK,	*Milton.*
ORIN P. BACON,	*Dorchester.*
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	*Weymouth.*
JUSTIN SPEAR,	*Hingham.*
Hon. S. A. TURNER, E. T. FOGG,	*South Scituate.*
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	*Lynn.*
FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER,	*New-York City,* 141, *Nassau St.*

MISCELLANY.

ECONOMICAL PURCHASES.

There are seasons of economy when the wisest sometimes step over the saddle in mounting. The parsimonious old bachelor may know less of these freaks of minor traffic, but the young married couple rarely pass the honeymoon without some evidence that there is more show than utility in some of their *economical* purchases. It would be well if all would preserve the first worthless article they purchase after entering the married state, as a restraining memento through life.

Years have rolled away since Simon Oldschool's marriage. He and his beloved Jemima had put their little gettings together—and the round stand presented, when fitted out for the breakfast or dinner, a very decent set of crockery, but scarcely any thing superfluous. One day however, the goose was a little too large for the dish.—and Jemima thought she would remedy the evil in future, if she could *economically.*

Now in studying matters of economy, it is well known how much more satisfaction it is to show our best friend what we *have* done, than to disclose before hand, schemes which circumstances may prevent maturing. Such was the feelings of Jemima when she dressed for *shopping:* and the anticipated gratification of displaying the *good bargain*, kept her silent on the object of her visit to the crockery store.

Mr. Pipeclay was very assiduous in displaying his wares to Jemima, as she stood by the counter. "What is the price of this large blue dish, sir?"

"Only nine shillings, marm, and a fine article it is too. Shall I send it to your house?"

"O, I believe not; I like it pretty well, but I can't afford to give so much for a dish."

"Well marm, here is one of the same pattern which we will sell for less. It is just as good as the other in every respect, except this crack, which you see does not extend across within an inch: only boil it well in milk and it will last an age. We don't like to sell our ware below cost, but as it is a little damaged and we hope to have more custom from you, we will put it at the low price of *four and six.*"

Jemima was one of those rare ladies who never ask abatements, and hardly knowing whether pity for the trader's sacrifice or joy at her good bargain most predominated in her breast, she told Mr. Pipeclay to send it home at two.

Dinner was prepared that day as usual, and Jemima might have been seen, as she was seated, measuring with her eye the large oval space the dish was destined to occupy before her; and the suppressed smile which occasionally played at the corner of her mouth, showed that something would shine by and by.

Scarcely had Simon dropt a moment in the rocking chair and set his toothpick in motion, before a rap was made at the door, and Jemima presented with her choice ware. The suppressed smile now burst forth, as she exhibited her economical purchase. "Here Simon, isn't this a splendid article for four and six? this will hold the whole goose, deary.

"The—whole—goose—dear—eh!" repeated Simon slowly as he turned over the dish to inspect it—"why Jemima, it is almost cracked in two!"

"O no matter for that, Mr. Pipeclay says it can be boiled in milk, and made as sound as it ever was."

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apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546
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bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of
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They equalize the circulation or
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entrusted to the subscriber, who has
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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANY.

ECONOMICAL PURCHASES.

There are seasons of economy when the wisest sometimes step over the saddle in mounting. The parsimonious old bachelor may know less of these freaks of minor traffic, but the young married couple rarely pass the honeymoon without some evidence that there is more show than utility in some of their *economical* purchases. It would be well if all would preserve the first worthless article they purchase after entering the married state, as a restraining memento through life.

Years have rolled away since Simon Oldschool's marriage. He and his beloved Jemima had put their little gettings together—and the round stand presented, when fitted out for the breakfast or dinner, a very decent set of crockery, but scarcely any thing superfluous. One day however, the goose was a little too large for the dish,—and Jemima thought she would remedy the evil in future, if she could *economically.*

Now in studying matters of economy, it is well known how much more satisfaction it is to show our best friend what we *have* done, than to disclose before hand, schemes which circumstances may prevent maturing. Such was the feelings of Jemima when she dressed for *shopping:* and the anticipated gratification of displaying the *good bargain*, kept her silent on the object of her visit to the crockery store.

Mr. Pipeclay was very assiduous in displaying his wares to Jemima, as she stood by the counter. "What is the price of this large blue dish, sir?"

"Only nine shillings, marm, and a fine article it is too. Shall I send it to your house?"

"O, I believe not; I like it pretty well, but I can't afford to give so much for a dish."

"Well marm, here is one of the same pattern which we will sell for less. It is just as good as the other in every respect, except this crack, which you see does not extend across within an inch: only boil it well in milk and it will last an age. We don't like to sell our ware below cost, but as it is a little damaged and we hope to have more custom from you, we will put it at the low price of *four and six.*"

Jemima was one of those rare ladies who never ask abatements, and hardly knowing whether pity for the trader's sacrifice or joy at her good bargain most predominated in her breast, she told Mr. Pipeclay to send it home at two.

Dinner was prepared that day as usual, and Jemima might have been seen, as she was seated, measuring with her eye the large oval space the dish was destined to occupy before her; and the suppressed smile which occasionally played at the corner of her mouth, showed that something would shine by and by.

Scarcely had Simon dropt a moment in the rocking chair and set his toothpick in motion, before a rap was made at the door, and Jemima presented with her choice ware. The suppressed smile now burst forth, as she exhibited her economical purchase. "Here Simon, isn't this a splendid article for four and six? this will hold the whole goose, deary.

"The—whole—goose—dear—eh!" repeated Simon slowly as he turned over the dish to inspect it—"why Jemima, it is almost cracked in two!"

"O no matter for that, Mr. Pipeclay says it can be boiled in milk, and made as sound as it ever was."

As Thanksgiving day was approaching and some of the Oldschool family were expected at dinner on that day, immediate preparations were made for repairing the dish. The trouble now was to prepare a suitable thing to boil it in. The dinner pot was too small at the mouth, and nothing could be found large enough but the old wash boiler: in this it set admirably.

"Well Jemima, how much water does it take to fill the boiler as high as this?" pointing to the extreme point of the crack?

"Why, about a bucket and a half."

"Four gallons of milk in Thanksgiving time!—Unfortunate season indeed for such an undertaking!" Pumpkin pies had monopolized all that the cows in the neighborhood could produce till the eventful day. As nothing could be done with it, Jemima rather sorrowfully and carefully placed it in a conspicuous part of the closet, with the defect out of sight as much as possible, until some future day when they might keep a cow, and mend it more economically.

Rather ashamed of her speculation, Jemima said nothing of a new dish, and the Oldschool family were amply served from the smaller one. Many curious and wondering eyes were that day cast by the visitors upon the unused blue dish on the closet shelf. And Simon smiled as Jemima bit her lip when the memento of her rare speculation met her eye.

Simon in all his wisdom and economy, however, was not infallible. The tedious mode of roasting geese, which had been practiced in the Oldschool family from the days of the pilgrims, was to suspend them by a wire before the fire—not unfrequently leaving it a matter of some doubt whether the cook or the goose had the greatest scorching. Simon in the plenitude of his affection, was determined to save his beloved from such a fate, whenever he could make a suitable provision, *economically.*

One day passing where a red flag had drawn a concourse of people together, he found among a lot of second-hand furniture the very article he wanted. After waiting two hours, the auctioneer approached the spot where Simon had patiently stationed himself, for the purpose of securing the prize. The bids began at five cents, and after close bidding for a few minutes, it was knocked off, and the clerk directed to put down 'one second-hand tin-kitchen, little used, to Simon Oldschool—thirty-seven and a half cents—delivered."

"This is the screen for Jemima," thought Simon, as he took it in his hand—"and a *cheap* one too."

"Why Simon," exclaimed his beloved as he entered the door," what black, greasy thing have you got here—it is '—

"It is an economical purchase, deary—only think, but two and three pence, spit and all."

Jemima now began to scrape the lumps of dough and putty from the bottom of the tin-kitchen, and exhibited to Simon a tolerable cullender. He contemplated his friends a few moments, and then said in as good humored tone as he could assume—"Well, my dear, I guess we shall have to *boil* it with your *cracked dish!*"

The article was not comely enough to adorn the closet, but Jemima was careful to place it where it would meet her husband's eyes as often as the cracked dish should be hers, hoping that the memento would not be less useful to him than the dish had been to her.

Now there are a few newly married people who have not bought their cracked dishes and old tin kitchens: it is not in these simple circumstances that the merit of the tale consists—but it is in the *use* to which such speculations can be applied. It is to the purpose of the dish and tin-kitchen that much of the prosperity of the Oldschool family is owing.

After their first speculations they learnt the important lesson, not to purchase any article of furniture, without consulting each other. Sam Slop advertises goods *below* cost. Jemima remembers the cracked dish, and is careful to go where men are willing to own that they sell on a living profit.

Simon, on his way to his place of business, passes an auction mart—he looks straight ahead and hurries his step as he passes and thinks of his tin-kitchen speculation; and when he is really in want of an article, pays a fair price, and has the noble consciousness that he is helping the trade.

When Jemima talked of buying a pretty paper navarino for several dollars,—Simon only pointed to the closet shelf, and her mind was made up at once.

At the time when the fever of land speculation was raging high, Simon was almost induced to submit to the solicitation of some of his neighbors to take a share in a township: the bargain he would not venture to make, however, without Jemima's knowledge and consent. "You know best, Simon," was her reply "but don't forget the old tin-kitchen." This was enough, and the speculation company was made up without him.

Thus scarcely a day passes without some important or trivial matter being decided, by adverting to one of these valuable regulators.

It would do one good to go over their house and see how these standing monitors have preserved their rooms from the accumulation of useless furniture of all kinds—and the business of Simon from the inroads of all visionary speculations.

Year after year has passed away—and many has been the joyful Thanksgiving dinner the writer has taken in the Oldschool family—dozens of dishes have been broken and passed to oblivion,—cooking apparatus has been burnt out and replenished time and again—yet as often as the day has returned, the newly scoured old tin-kitchen has been hung upon its nail, and the cracked dish has held its wonted conspicuous location—yet unboiled, unused and unbroken.

To every newly married couple we would say—preserve, as the most valuable and important mementos, in whatever shape they may have fallen to your lot, the *first cracked dish* and *old tin kitchen.*—*Portsmouth Journal.*

RICHES.

Who are they? who is rich? Is it he who has fifty thousand dollars, or one million of dollars? Kings are beggars sometimes on their thrones, and merchants whose ships float on every sea; yet a poor mechanic has enough to lend. To be rich is to want nothing—to have no wishes you cannot gratify; and the term 'getting rich,' should not mean laying up money, but retrenching superfluous desires. Napoleon, with his imperial power, was more a slave than a common soldier, who received a certain stipend a day however mean.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, in the year 17—, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson river, his appearance that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the name of Squire, and from his manner have pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society, would inform you there was something like a military air about him. His horse panted as if it had been hard pushed for some miles, yet from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity. The rider's forsaking a good road for a by-path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the house where he inquired the direction of the above mentioned path, more than two hours, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder.—He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling becoming dangerous, as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except where the lightning's terrific flash afforded a momentary view of his situation. A peal, louder and of longer duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods assunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, which penetrated the clothing of the stranger, ere he could obtain the shelter of a lage oak, which stood at a little distance.

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such dispositions of the saddle and his own coat, as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the further he advanced, the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped every step. By the utmost perseverance this difficulty was finally overcome, without any accident, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent looking farmhouse. The watch-dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and is in search of shelter," was the reply.

"Come in," added the first speaker, "and whatever my house will afford you shall have with welcome."

"I must first povide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

But the former undertook the task, and after conducting the new comer into a room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to a well stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed, "that is a noble animal of yours, sir."

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry to be obliged to misuse him so as to make it necessary to give you much trouble with the care of him; but I have yet to thank you for your kindness to both of us."

"I did no more than my duty, sir," said the entertainer, "and therefore am entitled to no thanks. But Susan," added he, turning to the hostess, with a half-reproachful look, "why have you not given the gentleman something to eat?"

Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising her well-known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators but a few days before, in that neighborhood, and as report stated the ruffians were all well dressed, her imagination suggested that this man might be one of them.

At her husband's remonstrance, she now readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a plentiful repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation among the three. As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he informed him that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their evening devotions, inviting him at the same time to be present. The invitation was accepted in these words:

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my heavenly preserver; after the events of the day, such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep."

The host now reached his bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer—then lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he had entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to the adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman and not one of the highwaymen, as I supposed."

"Yes, Susan," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God, than for all his kind inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been home from the army, if it was only to hear this man talk; I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows now," inquired the wife, "but it may be he himself, after all, my dear, for they do say he travels just so all alone, sometimes.—Hark! what's that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of their guest, who was now engaged in his private religious worship. After thanking his Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the inhabitants of the house; he continued "and now, Almighty Father, if it is thy holy will, that we shall obtain a place and a name among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness, by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow also our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant for the sake of him whom thou hast called thy beloved son, nevertheless, not my will but thine be done. Amen."

The next morning, the traveller declining the pressing solicitations to breakfast with his host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately, at the same time offering a part of his purse, as a compensation for the attention he had received, which was refused.

"Well, sir," concluded he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is but just that I should inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also to add to them, by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far from our camp; on my return, I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads, and the fleetness of my horse. My name is GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Surprise kept the listener silent for a moment, then after unsuccessfully repeating the invitation to partake of some refreshment, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying near the door, and soon conveyed the general to the opposite side, where he left him to pursue his way to the camp, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey. On his return to the house he found that while he was engaged in making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visitor had persuaded the woman to accept a token of remembrance which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.

The above is one of the many hazards encountered by this truly great patriot for the purpose of transmitting to posterity the treasures we now enjoy. Let us acknowledge the benefits received, by our endeavors to preserve them in their purity; and by keeping in remembrance the great source, whence these blessings flow, may be enabled to render our names worthy of being enrolled with that of the Father of his Country.

THE WEDDED LIFE.

It may perhaps startle you, Effa, by my saying that the first year of a young woman's wedded life is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may imagine we know it in all its secret windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have yet something to learn. By marriage is the affection on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of woman to manifest her devotedness and tenderness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were, we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution, to bear the crosses and buffets of the world; and we shall rejoice that they do not possess our keener sensibilities, and rest contented with our lot, refusing to increase at their expense, a happiness which, if not quite meeting our ideas of perfection, does so sufficiently to make us blest.

It is said that lover's quarrels are but the renewal of love; but not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings, will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subjects; for it is the every day occurrences which try the love and tempers of the married life. Great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate the little incidents which may annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasures it is in the power of the wife to give; but thoughout her life, in her employments and in her amusements, she must ever bear his pleasure in her mind. She must act for him in preference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the changed heart and alienated affections of her husband, but in that painful case she must not relax in the performance of her duties. She must not upbraid; she must bear with fortitude and patience her great disappointment; she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be the consciousness, that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any dereliction of affection or duty on her part.

Some women in order to win back the husband's wandering love, have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy—but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a method. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he bore the bride of his youth; there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart, and to reap the benefits of such moments, the injured, forgiving wife, must be still enshrined in the purity of former times. A husband will excuse his fault to himself, and in some measure stand exonerated to the world, if the wife relax the propriety of her conduct; while, on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar, when his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, an effectionate expression half uttered, must bring his wife to his side; and she must, with smiles of tenderness, encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love which before marriage is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards. It enables us to bear unfelt the world's scorn—all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches; and the more the world recedes from, the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his friend when no others come near him; she will be his comforter when all other worldly comforts have slid from him; her devotedness will be his rock when he has no other support; she will smile at the frowns of the world—she will not heed its censures; he is her all, and in love are all other feelings forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great—the faintest smile will not be a reward too little. Quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness, and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or still the pain of our hearts, and bring us misery or happiness.—*Mrs. Stanford.*

FISH HAWK.

This is the proper fishing-eagle of the European shores, and also the fishing-hawk of America, which is so well described by Wilson. It has also been described as a buzzard, and named the bald buzzard, from the white on the head. It is smaller than the eagles which are called so *par excellence.*

The length of the osprey is about two feet, and the extent of its wings not less than five feet and a half, so that it is better winged in proportion than even the most powerful of the falcons, and may rank among the most aërial of all the birds of prey. The beak of this bird is powerfully formed, very much bent at the tip, furnished with a rudiment of a tooth, and of that dark colour which is always an indication of strength in this order of birds. The tarsi are, like those of the true eagles, very short and strong, but, instead of being featured as in these, they are covered with reticulated scales, and thus bear some resemblance to those of the wading birds. The claws are very large, more especially that on the outer toe, which is reversible. They are, however, without any ridges or grooves on their under sides, and thus they are clutching claws, and not tearing ones.

The cere, the tarsi, and the toes of the osprey, are grayish blue, the under parts of the toes being abundantly furnished with pads or tubercles. The irides are yellow. The prevailing colour on the upper part is blackish brown, with the exception of the hind part of the head, and part of the neck, which is whitish. A streak of deep brown passes down each side of the neck, and the chin and fore part of the neck are streaked with the same color, passing into lighter on the breast. The rest of the under part is dull white, passing into pale gray on the vent and tail. The coverts are pale brown, and the quills darker; sometimes relieved with a paler teint on the margins of the feathers, but never possessing any of the rich and warm browns of the land eagles. Three feathers in the middle of the tail are brown, and all the others have white bars on their inner webs. The outer tail-feathers, and first quills of the wings, have their webs very narrow and exceedingly stiff, so that they cannot be ruffled but with the greatest difficulty. The under sides of the wings, and the whole of their marginal parts, as also the plumage on the under parts of the body, are remarkably close and compact, and do not suffer the least injury by being immersed in water. The thighs are feathered down to the articulations of the tarsi; their color is pure white; but the feathers bear more resemblance to the hair of aquatic animals, than to the feathers of ordinary birds. The young birds have their colors more broken than the old ones; and in very mature age the colors may be stated as being uniform brown on all the upper part except the head, and white on the under part.

The following is Wilson's very graphic description of this bird as it appears on the American waters, where, from the deep embayment of the shores, and the vast extent of broad waters, it is a highly interesting bird:—

"The fish-hawk is migratory, arriving on the coasts of New York and New Jersey, about the twenty-second of September. Heavy equinoctial storms may vary these periods of arrival and departure a few days, but long observation has ascertained that they are kept with remarkable regularity.

"On the arrival of these birds in the northern parts of the United States, in March, they sometimes find the bays and ponds frozen, and experience a difficulty in procuring fish for many days. Yet there is no instance on record of their attacking birds, or inferior land animals, with intent to feed on them; though their great strength of flight, as well as of feet and claws, would seem to render this no difficult matter. But they no sooner arrive, than they wage war on the bald eagles, as against a horde of robbers and banditti; sometimes succeeding, by force of numbers and perseverance, in driving them from their haunts, but seldom or never attacking them in single combat.

"The first appearance of the fish-hawk in spring, is welcomed by the fishermen, as the happy signal of the approach of those vast shoals of herring, shad, &c. that regularly arrive on our coasts, and enter our rivers in such prodigious multitudes. Two of a trade, it is said, seldom agree; the adage, however, will not hold good in the present case, for such is the respect paid the fish-hawk, not only by this class of men, but generally by the whole neighborhood where it resides, that a person who should attempt to shoot one of them, would stand a fair chance of being insulted. This prepossession in favor of the fish-hawk is honorable to their feelings. They associate with its first appearance, ideas of plenty, and all the gayety of business; they see it active and industrious like themselves; inoffensive to the productions of their farms; building with confidence, and without the least disposition to concealment, in the middle of their fields, and along their fences; and returning, year after year, regularly to its former abode.

"The nest of the fish-hawk is usually built on the top of a dead or decaying tree, sometimes not more than fifteen, often upward of fifty feet from the ground. It has been remarked by the people of the seacoasts, that the most thriving tree will die in a few years after being taken possession of by the fish-hawk. This is attributed to the fish-oil, and to the excrements of the bird; but it is more probably occasioned by the large heap of wet salt materials of which the nest is composed. In my late excursions to the seashore, I ascended to several of these nests, that had been built in from year to year, and found them constructed as follows:—Externally, large sticks, from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and two or three feet in length piled to the height of four or five feet, and from two to three feet in breadth; these were intermixed with corn-stalks, seaweed, pieces of wet turf in large quantities, mullein-stalks, and lined with dry sea-grass; the whole forming a mass very observable at half a mile's distance, and large enough to fill a cart, and form no inconsiderable load for a horse. These materials are so well put together, as often to adhere, in large fragments, after being blown down by the wind. About the first of May, the female fish-hawk begins to lay her eggs, which are commonly three in number, sometimes only two, and rarely four. They are somewhat larger than those of the common hen, and nearly of the same shape. The ground color varies, in different eggs, from a reddish cream, to nearly a white, splashed and daubed all over with dark Spanish brown, as if done by art. During the time the female is sitting, the male frequently supplies her with fish; though she occasionly takes a short circuit to sea herself, but quickly returns again. The attention of the male, on such occasions, is regulated by the circumstances of the case. A pair of these birds on the south side of Great Egg Harbour river, and near its mouth, were noted for several years. The female having but one leg, was regularly furnished, while sitting, with fish in such abundance, that she seldom left the nest, and never to seek for food. This kindness was continued both before and after incubation. Some animals who claim the name and rationality of man, might blush at the recital of this fact."

SUPREMACY OF LAWS.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Weymouth, was convened at the South meeting-house on Friday evening, Dec. 15, 1837, agreeably to a call subscribed by more than a hundred citizens, of which due notice was given, to consider the present alarming state of public sentiment upon the freedom of speech and of the press, and of the supremacy of laws. The meeting being called to order, Gen. Appleton Howe was chosen President, and Atherton N. Hunt and J. Hatherly Foster, were appointed Secretaries. A committee was chosen to prepare resolves, consisting of Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., Maj. J. W. Loud and Noah Torrey, Esq. who reported the following, which after some able and eloquent remarks from several gentlemen were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in view of this meeting, it is not only the privilege, but the bounden duty of the people, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult on the public good; and more especially, when their most valued and cherished civil institutions are in imminent peril, it becomes most imperiously and sacredly their duty thus to assemble and endeavor by all lawful means in their power to avert the impending danger.

Resolved, That the lamentable prevalence of the spirit of lawless violence, and its frequent and repeated exercise to overawe and coerce the minority in the measures of the majority; as it has been exhibited in various places in this Commonwealth and the Union, and more recently at Alton, in the State of Illinois, calls loudly upon the patriotism of the people to come to the rescue, and extricate their free institutions from the grasp of that *monster*, which is preying upon the vitals of the body politic, and threatening its speedy dissolution.

Resolved, That the recent and most fonl *murder* of a free citizen, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois, while in the lawful exercise of his constitutional rights, by a mob, is most deeply felt and sincerely deplored; and that this most flagitious outrage upon the undeniable and indefeasible rights of the citizen, has awakened and cannot fail to awaken to a just sense of their danger, the friends of order and good government, and arouse them to the work of correcting the unfortunate state of public sentiment, which has led to so dreadful and horrid a catastrophe.

Resolved, That the freedom of speech and of the press, acknowledged and guarantied by the Constitution of these United States, cannot be abridged and taken away without the utter annihilation of our most essential rights and liberties; and that they ought and must be enforced and maintained, *in all cases and at all hazards.*

Resolved, That we have seen, with the most heart-felt sorrow and regret, the sentiments expressed by the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, at a late meeting of the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, evidently designed, and so manifestly tending to a riot and breach of the peace, and so utterly regardless of the duties of his office, as to excite a most painful distrust of the fair and impartial discharge of its duties; and in our opinion calls for the interposition of the constituted authorities of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the definition of liberty given by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, in a sermon lately preached at Boston, "*to say and do what the prevailing voice and will of the brotherhood* (alias mob) *will allow and protect*," is a doctrine hostile to, and utterly destructive of Republican liberty, and excites our most lively indignation, and must receive the unqualified condemnation of all good citizens, not only of this but of all future time.

Resolved, That the several newspapers in this Commonwealth, be requested to copy the foregoing resolutions, and cause them to be published in their respective papers.

APPLETON HOWE, *President.*

Atherton N. Hunt, } *Secretaries.*
J. H. Foster, }

"BETTY BAKER" AT WRENTHAM.

Since the wholesome enforcement of the license laws in many of our towns, various expedients in the shape of "curious grog shops" have been resorted to for the purpose of evading the law, and to give protection to the "friends of equal rights," i. e. those that wish to sell rum. A case of this kind has recently been had in Wrentham. A man opened a sort of "variety store," near the centre village and it was observed by the friends of good order, that alcohol in different shapes was to be had at that store. The mode of obtaining it was thus: a draw was inserted in a partition, which separated a back room from the store, and over the drawer was painted in large capitals,

"ASK AND YOU SHALL RECEIVE."

By the sides of the drawer was lettering, stating the price of various kinds of liquor; on one side the price per gallon, and on the other the price per glass. The mode of obtaining it was to knock on the drawer and say, "Betty let's have a glass of gin." The drawer would be pushed out, the money called for, and deposited; and presto—the drawer would return and get the glass and supply the customer. This was the way it was obtained by the glass. The manner it was supplied in larger quantities, was, a number of common liquor cocks were put through the partition, and were there "glistening in a row;" and when the customer called for his pint or gallon of rum or brandy, he was directed to such a cock and hold his jug under the same, and he would be supplied.

Things went on in this way for some time, till our friends in Wrentham thought they could brook it no longer. The proprietor of the store was spoken to on the subject, but he knew nothing about it—it was no concern of his—it belonged to another person.

Warrants were accordingly issued, one against the proprietor of the store, and another against "Betty Baker." The former was easily found, but the latter was in her secret cell. Entrance was demanded by the officer but denied. An axe was applied to an outer door, which soon disclosed Betty making her escape through a trap door which led to the cellar. Betty was met, however, at another door, and soon found herself in the arms of one who would take good care of her. These worthies were carried before a Justice of the Peace, where the facts which we have narrated, appeared in evidence; and the shopkeeper was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, and the blooming Betty, (a healthy looking young man,) to thirty days in the same place. From this decision they appealed; and they were ordered to recognize for their appearance to court, the former in the sum of two hundred dollars, and the latter in the sum of one hundred, which sureties being obtained they were set at liberty.—*Norfolk Advertiser.*

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. Kendall's Report is condensed and explicit. The post routes in operation in July were over 131,000 miles in extent, and the entire transportation upon them nearly 32,600,000 miles. The increase of this year was 22,978 miles in routes, and 5,000,000 miles in annual transportation. The number of post offices in in July, was 11,767; the number established within the year, was 956; discontinued, 280; change of postmasters, 2235. The number of post offices on the 1st inst. was 12,090.

The revenue for the last year, was $4.137,000, and the expenditures 3,380,000, leaving a surplus of 756,000. The increase of revenue over the preceding year was 20 1-2 per cent. On the first inst. the department had in bank funds 430,655, and in specie in the hands of postmasters 410,662. By the express mail the facilities of communication have been wonderfully increased. In 1835, the department was laboring under a debt of $600,000; in 1837, it has a surplus of $800,000.

The dead letters returned for the quarter ending June 30, were over 222,000; for that ending Sept. 30, were 525,000. The whole number of letters delivered from the post offices in the United States last year, is estimated at 29,360,992. For free letters and dead letters may be added at least 3,000,000 more. The number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c. paying postage, conveyed by mail annually, is estimated at about 25,000,000. The dead and free newspapers about 4,000,000.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Dec. 12, the bill introduced by Mr. Davis, providing that the public vessels cruise on the coast in the winter season, and give relief to distressed navigators, was taken up, and after a brief debate, ordered to be engrossed and read a third times.

Mr. Cuthburt of Geo. took his seat—thus showing his intention to serve, although it was reported that he would resign, owing to the late division in the Van Buren ranks.

In House, Mr. Adams offered a number of petitions from various parts of Massachusetts, praying against the annexation of Texas, which he moved should be referred to a select committee. Mr. Howard moved that they be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was chairman. The Chair decided that the question must lie over until next day.

Mr. A. presented various petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise of Va. moved to lay the question of reference on the table. The motion was decided—yeas 135, nays 70.

On presenting these petitions, Mr. Lawler, of Alabama, moved that the petition be not received. Mr. Adams called for the ayes and nays, and responded—in favor of receiving the petition, *one hundred and forty-four*—against receiving the petition, *sixty!* Mr. Wise then moved that the petition be laid on the table, which was carried.

In Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 13, there was a short sitting; which was chiefly occupied in the reception of petitions, and introduction of private bills.

After the adjournment, the Senators went, almost *en masse* to the House to hear Mr. Adams.

In House, Mr. Fletcher of Mass. rose and asked leave of the House to make a statement in regard to a publication which appeared in the *Globe* last night, and signed by Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Hamer, Jones, Atherton and Rhett, containing remarks upon a speech purporting to have been delivered by him in Fanueil Hall, Boston, and published in the Boston Atlas.

Mr. Fletcher proceeded at some length to explain the circumstances in relation to this affair. He said the publication in the newspaper in question was not prepared, nor revised, nor seen by him until it appeared. It was in no sense his statement; nor did he consider himself responsible for it in any sense—nor had his attention been drawn to it until it was shown to him in the card signed by the members of the majority of the committee. Mr. Fletcher expressed his regret that he had no intimation of their intended course, because he thought it desirable to have a statement of the facts from Mr. Sargeant of Philadelphia, a member of the committee; who is now absent, but whose statement he could have obtained. Mr. Fletcher then proceeded to state what he did say on the occasion referred to. At one of the earliest meetings of the committee, bills were introduced by the chairman (Mr. Cambreleng) which were known to have been drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and come directly from that department.

This publication, signed by the majority of the Committee, itself admits, that the drafts of the bills came from the Secretary; and Mr. Fletcher begged leave to assert distinctly, that the bills did originate with the Secretary, and were put in form by him; and in that form were submitted to the Committee by the Chairman. Mr. Fletcher considered such proceedings highly improper, unconstitutional, and dangerous. It was no matter of secresy.—There was no violation of courtesy in his speaking of them. He had spoken of them at the last session, in private, to several gentlemen, and among them all, he found but one opinion. It was also distinctly averred in debate here that the bills did originate with the Executive department. He made a similar statement at the Fanueil Hall meeting; and what he intended to charge, was that the bills were executive measures—not coming from the President himself to be sure—but eminating from the executive departments. Mr. Fletcher said that the burden of the comments contained in the card published in the Globe was founded on particular expressions attributed to him, but which he now disclaimed having authorized. He had said nothing that was not true; and nothing that was not in reality, sustained by the publication itself. He concluded by saying that he was always ready to discharge his duty; but the course which the majority of the committee had pursued towards him, prompted him to ask of the House, to be discharged from acting any longer on that committee.

Mr. Cambreleng and others of the majority, reiterated the charges contained in the card, when the question was put on granting Mr. Fletcher's request; and he was discharged from longer attendance on *that* committee.

The unfinished business of the day was then taken up, being on the motion of Mr. Adams, to refer all the petitions remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. Mr. Howard of Maryland, moved their reference to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Adams said, that when he presented the motion now under consideration, he had stated that it was with the assent and approbation of all his colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation in that House. They had all presented similar memorial numerously signed, containing the same remonstrance against the annexation of Texas to the Union, to those which he also had presented. Like himself, they too had viewed this question as one of the deepest consequence to their constituents and the whole country; and as a question which involves the integrity of the union by which this confederacy is bound together; a question, in short, of the most deep, abiding, and vital interest to the whole American nation. For, said Mr. A., in the face of this House and in the face of Heaven, I avow it as my solemn belief that the annexation of an independent foreign Power to this Government would, *ipso facto*, be a dissolution of this Union. And is this a subject for the peculiar investigation of your Committee on Foreign Affairs? Mr. A. thought it to be no part of the duty of that committee to consider the subject-matter of these memorials; to investigate that which struck a blow at the very vitals of the Government. The question involved was, whether a foreign nation, (acknowledged as such, in a most unprecedented and extraordinary manner, by this Government,) a nation 'damned to everlasting fame,' by the re-institution of that detested system, slavery, after it had been once abolished within its borders, should be admitted into union with a nation of freemen? For, sir, said Mr. A., that name, thank God, is still ours! And is such a question as this, he further asked, to be referred to the Committee on *foreign* Affairs?

Mr. Adams urged as a further objection to the proposed reference, derived from the change which, since the special session of Congress, it had been thought proper to make in the Committee on Foreign Affairs—a change, the contemplation of which impressed him still more deeply with the belief that that committee was decidedly adverse to the prayer of the memorialists. Three new members had been placed upon that committee; and, as if to make it still more emphatically a slaveholding committee, a gentleman from Virginia had been taken from the chair of another important committee, and placed upon this. For what, he would ask, was this alteration made? Whatever the motive, he must say it was, to his mind, an additional reason why, as one of the Representatives of the People of Massachusetts, he should not consent that their interests, as freemen, should be confided to it. Six out of nine of that committee were *slaveholding* members.

There has been recent evidence, (continued Mr. A.,) afforded as to the real origin of the insurrection in Texas. A citizen of Virginia who for years has been appointed to offices of public trust and profit under the last Administration, has just issued a pamphlet in this city, in which the author gives a copy of a letter written by himself in December 1830, to the President of the United States, in which he declared that, in February 1830, the person now called President Houston did, in this city, disclose to him, the author of the letter, all his designs as to the then State of the Republic of Mexico—Texas. And whoever will read that pamphlet will find that what that letter then contained as the disclosure of a scheme to be executed, is now a matter of history. It was written, be it remembered, in December, 1830, and discloses the particulars of a conversation held in the February previous; a conversation which detailed the plans of a conspiracy, since consummated, against the Republic of Mexico, to rob that government of the province of Texas!

Mr. Adams was repeatedly called to order by the Chair, and the members from the south. But there were loud cries, 'Go on! go on!' After a speech of great force and eloquence, other members introduced various motions in regard to the question under debate. Mr. Wise of Virginia, moved to lay the pending motions of reference on the table, which ultimately prevailed—yeas 127, nays 68. So the subject lies on the table.

In Senate, Thursday, Dec. 14, Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators. Mr. Davis of Mass. presented a petition from an individual who had contrived a great improvement on steam boilers, asking an appropriation to enable him fairly to test the invention.

In Senate, Friday, Dec. 15, no session.

In House, on motion of Mr. Adams, the use of the Hall of Representatives was granted to Rev. Mr. Wolff on Saturday, for the purpose of delivering a public lecture. Mr. Adams said, the name of this gentleman was doubtless already familiar to every gentleman on that floor. He was one of the most extraordinary men living on the earth at this time. He was originally a Jew, and after the most profound investigation of the Scriptures, he had been brought, by the aid of a most powerful intellect, to the conviction of the truth of the Christian revelation. To the propagation of that gospel throughout the world he has ever since devoted his powers.

The House adjourned till Monday.

In Senate, Monday, Dec. 18, Mr. Calhoun of S. C. appeared to-day and took his seat. Memorials and petitions were presented by different Senators. Mr. Wall of New Jersey, presented a memorial from his constituents, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to this Union; and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Preston of S. C. indulged a little rant about the fanatics, as he called the petitioners. He was followed by Mr. Clay, who is right on most points of general interests, but who certainly is *right* wrong in fostering slavery, and abetting the nefarious purposes of those rank *nullifiers*, Preston and Calhoun.

The testimony introduced from a large number of Senators was unanimous as to the rapid increase of the spirit of anti-slavery.

In House, after the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, who had been announced as a member of the committee of Ways and Means, in the place of Mr. Fletcher, arose and respectfully declined the appointment. This makes two who have declined—no one covets the honor.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1837.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The revolution in Canada seems to have bid adieu to its appropriate location, and to have taken up the line of march across the borders. Serious difficulties seem to threaten between the border towns on the two frontiers. Neutrality is violated at Buffalo by the open enlistment of volunteers in aid of the Patriots. Hearing that such things were in progress, the authorities of Niagara District, Upper Canada, addressed the Mayor of Buffalo, complaining of the act, and stated that if persisted in *all further intercourse between that District and Buffalo must be suspended.* The Mayor replied that the "limited powers" with which the authorities of that city were invested, would render it "impossible for them, to check by any summary process the evils."

The next mail will probably bring us news of a non-intercourse. What next? If we have no authority to take care of our own citizens, and they are disposed to embark in the contest, *war with England will be the inevitable result.*

At the meeting lately held in Buffalo, the proscribed patriot Wm. L. McKenzie was received with repeated cheers, which he gratefully acknowledged. He is described as a little man five feet five inches high, with a high head and sandy whiskers. He is said to look a little like President Van Buren. He delivered a matter of fact speech of a little more than an hour's duration. In the course of the evening he asked and answered several questions.

The scenes give ample room and verge for remark, and no exaggeration is required to make an "exciting history of recent transactions." In the morning, patriotism and coffee are discussed together at the breakfast tables in every house in Buffalo. Guns, swords, pistols, ammunition, and accoutrements poured in at the Eagle Tavern, Buffalo. A widow lady brushed up her husband's muskets and equipments, and sent them with her compliments to Mr. McKenzie.

A handbill, signed by a gentleman, Ex-Mayor of Buffalo, as chairman of the Executive Committee, to consult with Mr. McKenzie and others, in relation to supplies, stating where such would be received, was issued.

Patriot volunteers have been enrolled to a considerable number. An intimation that the Mayor and civil authorities would interfere, was laughed to scorn.

Ordnance from various quarters, was contracted for, and not only at Buffalo but at other points along the frontier, it was said that volunteers were ready to join the Patriot Standard. Liberal offers were made of land and money, to such as should engage in the contest.

The following handbill was posted up about the streets of Buffalo:

"Patriot Volunteers, will rendezvous this evening, at nine o'clock, in front of the Theatre, prepared to take up their line of march.

By order of the Commanding Officer."

An hour before the time they assembled. A standard was presented by Mr. Dean, who, in a handsome speech, explained it to the volunteers. It is a tri-colorod flag, with two stars. After listening to addresses by a couple of patriotic gentlemen, they marched out of the city, we believe, to Black Rock.

Still Later. A battle has been fought since that at Toronto. The town of St. Eustache has fallen. The Patriots appear to be unsuccessful in all their engagements. The loss in this conflict on their part is very great

Tract Distribution. In the City of New York there are fifteen tract missionaries, with 1074 visiters, who have distributed, during the past year, 48,135 tracts—four hundred and five have been rejected; three hundred and fifty three children have been gathered into Sabbath schools; twenty-nine persons gathered into Bible Classes; one hundred and eighteen persons persuaded to attend church; ninety-five Bibles given to destitute families; one hundred and sixty-two Testaments given to children, supplied by Young Mens' Bible Society; one hundred and seven temperance pledges obtained; two hundred and fifty-three distinct prayer meetings held; seven meetings on shipboard, under the direction of the missionary for seamen; thirty nine new visiters obtained; two backsliders reclaimed; twenty two hopeful conversions reported.

Crime in New York. From the 1st September, 1834, to the 1st September, 1835, the complaints against individuals at the Police were 14,548. Between the same period of 1835—6, the number was 15,888. Between the same period of 1836—7, the number increased to 18,956. Three thousand cases remain unacted on.

Banks. From a statement, says the National Intelligencer, appended to the annual Treasury Report, we learn that the whole number of Banks in the United States (country branches as well as Principal Banks,) was, on the 1st of January, 1836, seven hundred and thirteen; and on or near the 1st July, 1837, seven hundred and ninety-four;—the whole aggregate of "capital paid in" at the latter period being stated at three hundred millions, with a fraction of about $300,000.

A Fresh Mexican Outrage. An American officer belonging to the United States Natches, Captain Mervine, who was sent on shore with a communication to the American consul, was arrested on his arrival at the Mole at Vera Cruz, by the Captain of the port, under an alleged order from the superior authorities, with the pretext that he should first have reported himself to the commanding general. He was finally released, after a vexatious detention, and permitted to visit the Consul.

Attempted Murder. A murder was attempted to be committed in a house of ill-fame at New York, by one of its Cyprian inmates, upon a sister in frailty. She had her throat cut most effectually, so that her recovery is despaired of. No trace of the blood-thirsty perpetrator of the deed could be found.

Outrage. A gentleman in St. Louis, Missouri, whose house was surrounded by scoundrels in the night, on going out to ascertain what their object was, was seized, dreadfully beaten, had several of his ribs broken and his skull fractured.

Two Negroes Sentenced. The two colored men charged with the murder and robbery of an old man near Lexington, have been sentenced, by the Fayette Circuit Court, Kentucky, to be hung on the second day of January.

Eagles. A large eagle, which measured over seven feet from the tips of the wings, was shot a few days since in Quincy's Woods, by Mr. Joseph Hardwick, of this place. His brother killed one a few days before him, at the same place, nearly as large.

Hudson River. The Troy Whig states that the river opposite the city was closed by ice on the 14th ult. The fall has been remarkably favorable for business, and it is presumed very little, so far as navigation is concerned, remains unfinished.

Riot. The Philadelphia Ledger says that a great riot occurred in that city, the 10th inst. between whites and blacks, at the colored meeting house, in Coates' street. The spree began, it is said, by a black striking for some cause not stated, a white boy in the church, and afterwards outside. Quite a fight ensued, and brickbats flew, teeth were knocked out, jaws broken, shins hurt, and lips cut "very near off."

A Man Eat up by Rats. The New Orleans Picayune says that "a poor fellow was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horribly mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks, eye-brows were all eaten away."

Morning News. We occasionally receive a number of this excellent paper, edited by the gifted *Wm. J. Snelling.* The annexed paragraph pays a well merited tribute to our distinguished townsman.

If John Quincy Adams had no other claims on his country, his late speech in relation to the annexation of Texas ought to entitle him to its eternal gratitude. Every son of the north ought to commit it to memory and adopt every sentiment it contains. He has wiped a stain from the escutcheon, at least so far as Massachusetts is concerned. It will never be said that she suffered herself tamely to be leagued with thieves, robbers and pirates hereafter. Better a dissolution of the Union at once than such dishonor.

Specie Payments. An able writer upon money matters in one of a series of articles in the Boston Daily Advertiser, has the following in reference to the understood intentions of the New York banks:

"The New York banks are determined on resuming before the middle of May, when the indemnifying law expires. They seem all determined to pursue the straight forward course of contraction which will soon bring their currency to par with specie. As the exportation to Europe has already ceased, this event may happen any day. It appears to be the general opinion of the most intelligent persons connected with the banks, that they will resume at an early day, whether Boston and Philadelphia go with them or not. I see nothing to prevent their carrying it into effect; there is no difficulty in the case. Boston sustained with perfect ease and great advantage a specie currency from 1814 to 1818, whilst all the other commercial cities of the Union were content with depreciated paper. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it seems probable that the banks of New York will resume specie payments in the months of February or March. Boston must be in a condition to follow soon after."

Shocking Railroad Accident. The Portsmouth, Va. Times, gives the following account of an unfortunate Railroad accident, which occurred on the 11th inst., on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, by which from fifteen to eighteen persons were more or less injured:—

"The iron rails had from time to time become loose, and projected over the timber to which they had been secured, though timely precautions were taken against accident from the cause. Wherever a rail had started from its place, measures of security were ordered to be taken. But as if to evince the incompetance of human foresight to guard against danger, a part of the road, about forty four miles from Portsmouth, was, on the approach of the new engine Morris, discovered, when too late to avoid danger, to have one of its bars loose and elevated above the track.—One of the passengers was standing on the engine with the engineer at the moment the rail was discovered, and remarked simultaneously with him, that the tract was not at its level. They were then at a distance of less than one hundred yards. On approaching they perceived an alarming elevation, and, with the cry the rail has risen, leaped from the engine. The crash was instantaneous. The engine was thrown from the track, its wheels and lower frame work broken. The foremost car was crushed, the second car lifted and hurled from the track fifteen feet by the third car running under it, which in its turn was broken by the collision. There were in these cars from twenty five to thirty passengers. Among them six or eight were ladies living on the line of the road, who were induced to take an excursion with the view of entering the returning train. All of the ladies, not one, we hear, escaped without injury. The second car, being lifted by the third over the rearward cars, was hurled away, as stated, a considerable distance, but no injury was received by any of its inmates, among whom were Col Preston, of the United States Senate, and his lady, who escaped unhurt. Their companions in the first and third cars were not so fortunate.

NOTICES.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, by Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, of Roxbury. The following question is to be the subject of discussion, viz:—

Is the present Banking System of this State beneficial to the community

L. RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

At the convention, holden at Dedham, Nov. 3d, on the subject of Common School Education, it will be remembered that a county association for the improvement of common schools was formed, and the sixth article of the constitution, adopted by the association, reads thus—

'For the improvement of common schools, and to aid in furthering the objects of this association, the members of it shall, in the several towns in which they reside, use their influence in causing Town Societies to be formed and sustained.'

Pursuant to this article, parents and all others who feel an interest in the most important of all subjects—*education*—are requested to meet at the Centre School Room, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of considering what measures shall be taken in respect to it. It is hoped that there will be a full meeting in order that the objects of such a society may be generally and well understood.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. William Hobart, Jr., to Miss Ruth A. Baxter.

In Roxbury, Mr. Samuel Dudley to Miss Mary E. Gay.

In Dedham, Mr. Nathan Eldridge, of Hingham, to Miss Eliza Small.

In Bridgewater, Mr. Israel Packard to Mrs. Eliza Morton.

DIED.

In Milton, Miss Relief E., daughter of Caleb Hobart, Esq., aged 35.

In Dorchester, Capt. Joshua Lewis, aged 45.

In Newton, Mrs. Priscilla Davenport, aged 87.

In South Boston, Mr. Samuel Glover, of Dorchester, aged 68.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Hon. Edward H. Robbins, of Milton, aged 82

EAGLES. A large eagle, which measured over seven feet from the tips of the wings, was shot a few days since in Quincy's Woods, by Mr. Joseph Hardwick, of this place. His brother killed one a few days before him, at the same place, nearly as large.

HUDSON RIVER. The Troy Whig states that the river opposite the city was closed by ice on the 14th ult. The fall has been remarkably favorable for business, and it is presumed very little, so far as navigation is concerned, remains unfinished.

RIOT. The Philadelphia Ledger says that a great riot occurred in that city, the 10th inst. between whites and blacks, at the colored meeting house, in Coates' street. The spree began, it is said, by a black striking for some cause not stated, a white boy in the church, and afterwards outside. Quite a fight ensued, and brickbats flew, teeth were knocked out, jaws broken, shins hurt, and lips cut "very near off."

A MAN EAT UP BY RATS. The New Orleans Picayune says that "a poor fellow was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horribly mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks, eye-brows were all eaten away."

MORNING NEWS. We occasionally receive a number of this excellent paper, edited by the gifted *Wm. J. Snelling*. The annexed paragraph pays a well merited tribute to our distinguished townsman.

If John Quincy Adams had no other claims on his country, his late speech in relation to the annexation of Texas ought to entitle him to its eternal gratitude. Every son of the north ought to commit it to memory and adopt every sentiment it contains. He has wiped a stain from the escutcheon, at least so far as Massachusetts is concerned. It will never be said that she suffered herself tamely to be leagued with thieves, robbers and pirates hereafter. Better a dissolution of the Union at once than such dishonor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. An able writer upon money matters in one of a series of articles in the Boston Daily Advertiser, has the following in reference to the understood intentions of the New York banks:

"The New York banks are determined on resuming before the middle of May, when the indemnifying law expires. They seem all determined to pursue the straight forward course of contraction which will soon bring their currency to par with specie. As the exportation to Europe has already ceased, this event may happen any day. It appears to be the general opinion of the most intelligent persons connected with the banks, that they will resume at an early day, whether Boston and Philadelphia go with them or not. I see nothing to prevent their carrying it into effect; there is no difficulty in the case. Boston sustained with perfect ease and great advantage a specie currency from 1814 to 1818, whilst all the other commercial cities of the Union were content with depreciated paper. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it seems probable that the banks of New York will resume specie payments in the months of February or March. Boston must be in a condition to follow soon after."

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In South Boston, Mr. Samuel Glover, of Dorchester, aged 68.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Hon. Edward H. Robbins, of Milton, aged 82

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 18. At market 600 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2000 Sheep, and 75 Swine. About 150 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Extra at $7; first quality at $6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 6 00; third quality $4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep—Sales quick. Lots were taken at 1 75, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33, 2 62 and 2 75.

Swine—A lot of about 50 were sold, price not made public. At retail, 9 for sows, and 10 for barrows.

Sloop Star at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 15th, 1838, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Col. Ira Curtis's Wharf, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the good sloop STAR, which has been employed as a stone boat, is well found in sails, rigging, anchors, etc, and has one chain cable.

For further information please apply to

JAMES WHITTEMORE, *Auct.*

Weymouth, Dec. 23. 8w

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house occupied by Mr. Eliakim Turner, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, at Quincy Point, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following articles, viz.: One carpet, two dining tables, one work table, six flag bottom chairs, six common chairs, two looking glasses, one bureau, three beds, bedsteads and bed clothing, one timepiece, one brass fire set, one mahogany writing desk, one China tea set, one lot of crockery and glass ware, one stove, kitchen furniture, etc, etc.

Also—One wagon and harness, one gun, one spy glass, one wheelbarrow, one buffalo robe, and fifty pair of Bed Blankets.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Auct.*

Quincy, Dec. 23. 1w

One Cent Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the twenty-eighth day of November last, an indented apprentice boy, named JOHN OTIS SYLVESTER, about eighteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, etc.

SILAS PAIN.

East Randolph, Dec. 23. 3w

HINGHAM & QUINCY

Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at Little & Morey's Hotel, in Hingham, on MONDAY, the first day of January next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them; and that there will be a dividend.

By order of the Directors.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, *Clerk.*

Quincy, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

Laban Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ANSEL PRATT, *Administrator.*

Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

To Let or Sell.

THE south east half of the double house, situated on Washington street, Quincy Point, will be let and immediate possession given. The house can be purchased at a fair price on application to the subscriber.

Also—Two or three pleasant house lots for sale, as desirable situations as can be procured at the Point.

Also—Several articles of Farming utensils and materials for Ship building, such as trenails, keel pieces, etc, will be sold at private sale.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.

Quincy, Dec. 16. tf

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics,—Parts I., II. and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fur Caps & Muffs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' FUR CAPS, and Ladies' MUFFS and TIPPETS.

Quincy, Dec. 23. tf

Rubber Over Shoes.

A PRIME lot of INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Dec. 23. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

High School.

THE Winter term of the Rev. Mr. Miner's School, Neponset Village, will commence, January 1st. Tuition, $5. Board, $1,75 per week.

Quincy, Dec. 16. 4w

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of CHERRIES. Those who travel for pleasure or business and are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.

N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.

J. V. CLARK.

Milton, July 1. tf

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc, etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, JR.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD TO HIS FAMILY.

Weep on, poor wife! there was a day
When, had I seen thee thus distrest,
I could have kissed thy tears away,
And hushed thy sorrows on my breast.

Weep on—it grieves me nothing now,
To hear thee sob the night away;
And see thee rise with haggard brow,
To toil and suffer through the day.

I do not heed thy bitter sighs!
My soul is so obdurate grown;
I now can meet thy sad meek eyes,
And dash their pleading with a frown.

I know thy heart is breaking fast;
I see thee fading every hour;
And well I know that misery's blast
Has never crushed a lovelier flower.

Ah! suffer on! it grieves me not,
To think upon thy joyous youth,
When love's pure blessing crown'd our lot,
And home's sweet lay seem'd wholly truth.

It grieves me not to see that I
Have crushed the love that bloom'd for me;
And sunk thy hopes, so fair and high,
In abject want and misery.

Cry on! poor little hungry things,
It gives your father's heart no pain
To see you round your mother cling,
And shriek and plead for food in vain.

I know your cries pierce through her soul,
For hunger gnaws her life-strings too,
For yesternight she gave the whole
Of her remaining food to you.

I might procure you bread, I know—
Might see those wet eyes bright with bliss,
And make this scene of want and woe,
A paradise of happiness.

Yes! I might yet be loved again;
Might meet affection's smile once more,
And these poor, trembling children, then
Would meet me laughing at the door.

And peace might dwell within this breast,
Now by the vengeful furies torn;
And I would sweetly sink to rest,
And rise with health and joy at morn.

I might!—but no—it cannot be—
The spell is on my abject soul;
I have no power to break its sway,
No wish to burst its vile control.

Away! away!—this burning thirst,
I barter all to gratify;
I go, a wretch, abhorr'd! accurst!
Fiend-like and vile! *to drink and die!*

BOAT SONG.

Hark! brothers, hark!—the evening gun
(Pull away steadily—all pull cheerily,)
Booms from the land at set of sun;
(Pull away readily—all pull merrily,)
Bend to your oars, for the night breeze will soon
Ripple the wave to the silvery moon;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling my boat o'er the moonlit sea.

Pull away, boys, with main and might,
(Pull readily—pull mates, cheerily,)
Looks that we love are here to-night;
(Pull brothers, steadily—all pull merrily,)
Our boat like a sea-bird, skims swiftly along
To the dip of our oars and the chime of our song;
So hearty are we,
And jovial and free,
Pulling away o'er the dark-blue sea.

Ladies at best hold landsmen cheap,
(Pull lads, readily—all pull merrily,)
Beauties smiles are for the sons of the deep.
(Pull boys, steadily—pull away cheerily,)
And beautiful eyes, let them say what they will,
Beam ever brightest on blue jackets still;
So happy and free,
And gleesome are we,
Pulling our boats o'er the tranquil sea.

Merrily, when we reach the shore,
(Pull away readily—all pull cheerily,)
A can we'll drain to the lads of the oar;
(Pull, boys, steadily—pull away merrily,)
And frolic and fun shall be ours, till we
Are bounding again o'er the dark blue sea;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling our boat o'er the moonlit sea.

ANECDOTES.

LANGUAGE OF LOVE. 'Dost thou love me,' said the youth, in the holiest hour of love, the first, in which souls meet and give themselves away. The maiden gazed on him, but answered not. 'Oh! if thou lovest me, speak!' continued he; but she gazed on him still, and could not. 'Then I have but dreamed of happiness, and hoped that thou didst love me; but now all is over—both happiness and hope!' said the youth.

SHINGLES. 'Doctor,' said B—— to his medical adviser one day, 'isn't there a disease called Shingles?' 'Yes, to be sure,' replied Galen. 'Then I've got them for certain,' rejoined B——, 'for the *roof* of my mouth has broken out in more than a dozen places.'

A CANDIDATE. During the recent election in England, a candidate for Parliament solicited the vote of an elector, who replied—'Sir, I should sooner give my vote to *the devil*.' 'But,' retorted Mr. C. 'in the event of your *friend* not offering himself, may I expect the favor of your support.'

EXTRA BAGGAGE. A Frenchman, wishing to take a stage for Buffalo, was asked by the driver if he had any extra baggage. 'Extra baggage! Vat you call dat? I have no baggage at all but three trunks, five dogs and von black girl.'

'SICH A GETTING UP STAIRS!' 'Is your master up?' asked an early visitor of the Marquis of Blandford's valet. 'Yes, sir,' rejoined the fellow, with great innocence; 'the butler and I *carried him up* about three o'clock.'

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years* 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opodeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap*.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.

Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 20. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

☞ Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 121 Washington Street, by

WEEKS, JORDAN & Co., *Publishers*.

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law, and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President*.

S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary*.

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science: and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certian remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation or the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent*.

Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. tf

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.

Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REMINISCENCES OF YOUTH.

It was a beautiful afternoon, the heavens cloudless and the sun declining in majestic grandeur, as I rose from my study to take one of my usual rambles. I had been reading from the history of Egypt, and my mind was filled with the mighty wonders of that country. I walked on, absorbed in thought, hardly knowing where I went, until my feet, as it were by instinct, had brought me to the banks of the little stream which glides by near the door of my father's cottage. Ah! thought I, how insignificant, how meagre, how devoid of interest art thou, when compared with Egypt's noble Nile. Thy course is gentle, thy motions regular—no mighty flood sweeps over thy green and verdant banks—no wild and tameless animal prowls upon thy shores; but all is calm and quiet. No remains of ancient grandeur and magnificence—no monuments, no mausoleums—upon which the mind can dwell with wonder and astonishment. None of these can I see here to compare the present with the past, to assure me that these banks were once inhabited by a race of beings more wise, more powerful than those who now people its banks. Yet, lovely stream! thou art interesting to me. For often have I watched the ebb and flow of thy cerulean waters, and contemplated the greatness of Him who holdeth the sea in the hollow of his hand—often have I skipped the smooth stone over thy glassy surface—often have I sported in thy crystal bosom with joy and delight. Thou art dear to me—enshrined in sacred memory—though no poet sing thy glories, as erst he sung of ancient ruins.

Yet I can see the works of One, whose kingdom never fades, and whose power is omnipotent. I can see many mementos of youthful games and merry pastimes. Yonder tall oak, a tree which the ancient druids of our mother country considered as an emblem, as the peculiar residence of the Most High, what associations cluster around it! Its presence reminds me of the many pleasant walks I had taken, on a hot summer day, to enjoy its balmy and cooling shade, or to con apart from the noise and bustle of my school-fellows, the lively and vivid descriptions of Virgil, or to try my powers in the useful and healthy exercise of declamation. But other and more happy recollections it produced; for it was not always alone that I wandered to this lonely spot. But sometimes was accompanied by him, to whom I owe a thousand thanks, for the time, patience and labor he bestowed to make more plain the difficult and dark passages of my study. Beloved teacher, how can I repay thee! my heart swells with emotion, and my tongue utters gratitude and praise. What a happy and pleasant day was that when he proposed to the school to walk with him, and enjoy the cool breeze as it wafted across the river. I shall never forget it. We had finished our morning lessons, and felt free as we bounded over the smooth pebbles with joy and laughter. We gave full scope to our limbs, weary as they were by the close confinement to our benches in the pent up school room. But as our teacher had led us here for instruction as well as amusement, we were soon assembled at his request, under the shade of this solitary tree, standing upon a bank which affords a grand prospect of the surrounding country. And when all were still, he began by telling us of the people who lived here before our fathers; spoke of their queer habits and customs; their ignorance and barbarity. Ah! poor Indians—where are ye? Gone! and your descendants are fast sinking in oblivion. The white man is driving you before him, and ere long you will be known only on the pages of history. He told us about Columbus; his discovery of this world; the many difficulties he had to overcome; and the joy and triumph the stories of his discoveries produced in Europe. He told us about the first settlement at Jamestown; about Capt. Smith, and the Indian girl who saved his life; about the Dutch at New York, and the Pilgrims at Plymouth; and about our own town—more particularly that portion of it within the present range of our vision. This town, said he—and methinks I hear him now—was first settled in 1625, on yonder hill, which is called Mount Wallaston, from the leader of the settlement. It has also borne the name of Mari or Merry Mount. Capt. Wallaston did not remain there but a short time; and the people who remained, guided by one Thomas Morton, a cunning and wicked man, erected a

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and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent,
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NUMBER 52. QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1837. VOLUME 1.

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Yet I can see the works of One, whose kingdom never fades, and whose power is omnipotent. I can see many mementos of youthful games and merry pastimes. Yonder tall oak, a tree which the ancient druids of our mother country considered as an emblem, as the peculiar residence of the Most High, what associations cluster around it! Its presence reminds me of the many pleasant walks I had taken, on a hot summer day, to enjoy its balmy and cooling shade, or to con apart from the noise and bustle of my school-fellows, the lively and vivid descriptions of Virgil, or to try my powers in the useful and healthy exercise of declamation. But other and more happy recollections it produced; for it was not always alone that I wandered to this lonely spot. But sometimes was accompanied by him, to whom I owe a thousand thanks, for the time, patience and labor he bestowed to make more plain the difficult and dark passages of my study. 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Wallaston did not remain there but a short time; and the people who remained, guided by one Thomas Morton, a cunning and wicked man, erected a great pine tree, eighty feet long, and called it the May-pole, around which they danced, sung songs, told stories, and drank freely. They called the hill merry mount, and merry enough they were, too. They saw it was wicked and wrong; for in a wild and uncultivated country as this was then—and you must remember it was about two hundred years ago—it was necessary that all should be industrious and sober. Besides that, they were setting a bad example, and ruining themselves. They were teaching the Indians things forbidden by law, by instructing them in the use of fire-arms. They were selling or giving them strong drinks, and making them enemies to the white people, as the Indians called our fathers. They came, therefore, and sent him prisoner to England. He, however, soon returned, and was a great annoyance to the good and pious people of New England. He died at last a wretched old man, at Piscataqua. This hill was afterwards owned by Col. John Quincy, from whom the town took its name, when divided in 1792; previous to that time Quincy and Braintree were one town. The land extending east of the hill, of which we have a complete view, is called Germantown from the fact, that it was peopled by emigrants from Germany in 1750 or '60. These Germans were weavers and glass manufacturers by trade. It was the wish of the New Englanders that they should emigrate here, for they wanted these trades to be introduced amongst them. That spot was pointed out as the most favorable place; and there they were invited to settle, with the promise of many favors. Among other inducements they were told that cows and geese could be got in great plenty in the woods. On their arrival they had a jovial time. 'General Palmer and old Mr. Quincy roasted an ox whole for them, and such a merry time was never heard of before or since.' The ox was roasted in the large house you see between the trees. The same hearth is still to be seen on which the fire was built for the purpose, and the very wheel still remains in the side of the wall as then, by which he was turned, in order that all sides might be equally done. They lived there some time happily; made glass and wove. They also had a pottery and spermaceti works, in which they made earthern pots and candles. At length, having met with discouragement, they left, and now nothing is to be seen but the marks of where their buildings once were. Had they continued, Germantown would probably now have been a large and flourishing village.

This strip of land on which you live, and on which your school-house stands, was once called Bent's Point, from a man of that name who lived here. The house he occupied stood near the spot where the one built by Major Vinal now stands.* This Point at that time was mostly covered with trees and bushes. Then there was no bridge nor road. It is only a few years since it began to assume the appearance it now has. Your parents well remember when it was covered with trees. They can tell you of the good frolics they had when young, in gathering nuts from them. They would come here mornings after a high wind, as I have myself heard them say, and collect as many as they could carry away, without climbing a tree. You boys do not find it so; but instead you find those fine and elegant buildings; those plain and fertile fields, bringing forth in due time rich and abundant harvest. The name of Bent's Point was altered or changed to Quincy Point, by a vote of the inhabitants of the town. It has also been called Old Field's District, according to tradition, because once it was about the only place where corn was raised. It is now considered the pleasantest and most beautiful part of Quincy. Such were the instructions to which we listened with the great attention, that we might catch every word as it came from his lips.

At another time, he would question us about Geography, and take the opportunity which this site affords to point out the little rivers, bays, harbors, channels, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, hills, vallies and plains, thus making the study more pleasing and interesting, and better understood, by having before us the best of maps, the map of nature.

Such are the associations connected with this lovely stream. Can it be devoid of interest? Mistaken thought! Thou art entwined around my heart; and even now, as those reflections pass through my mind, I sigh in knowing that those happy school-boy days are past—forever past. The Nile, with its stupendous pyramids and magnificent ruins, might, could I behold them, excite admiration, wonder and curiosity—but never, never would they produce the feelings I now experience in beholding the scenes associated with my early youth.

* This house, which is the oldest on the Point, was built in 1804 or '5, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. William Johnson.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The close of another year reminds us that the time of our departure is at hand; for the earth having completed its annual revolution, has brought us one year nearer our eternal home. And with what rapidity has it passed away! and become like one of the years before the flood. For swiftness, our time may well be compared to 'the eagle when hastening to the prey;' and our life to 'the vapour which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. We have no continuing city nor abiding place; 'man cometh forth as a shadow, and as a flower of the field he flourisheth and groweth up,' but is soon cut down and withered. Truly, 'all flesh is as grass, and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field.' 'Man knoweth not his appointed time, for as the fishes are taken in an evil net, and as the birds are caught in a snare, so are the sons of men snared in an evil time when it falleth suddenly upon them.' How appropriate, then, the injunction of him who came to deliver us from the fear of death, and save us from its sting—'Watch, for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh. And now, though 'having obtained help of God, we remain alive to this present;' yet we have been called to witness the dying-scene of many of our friends and connexions, and to commit them to 'the house appointed for all the living.' The husband has given the parting hand to the wife, and the wife to the husband—the father when taking his last adieu of a son, has on turning away from the affecting sight, exclaimed in broken accents in the heart-rending language of a father in Israel—'O my son, would to God I had died for thee, my son! my son!' In many a dwelling has there been heard weeping and lamentation—the mother weeping for her offspring, and refusing to be comforted because they were not. Parents have been made childless, and children orphans—brothers have been separated from sisters—sisters from brothers—families have been disorganized—the man of four-score years, and the infant of a few days, have been numbered with the congregation of the dead. One has fallen in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet—another in the bitterness of his soul—and when eaten with pleasure, one has been carried away by the flood and found a watery grave—another surrounded by fond friends, and on a bed of down, has been hurried to the sepulchre of his fathers—one has been hurried hence by an infuriated mob! another by slow degrees has wasted away by that disease which baffles the skill of the wisest physician. Thus have the sons and daughters of Adam been carried to their graves, and the living been called to mourn. Yet no extraordinary contagion has prevailed—it is the fulfilling of a decree, 'dust to dust.' Solemn thought! Are we prepared for the summons? Are you who are in the morning of life waiting to hear the midnight cry, 'behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him?' Are you prepared for a residence in that celestial city, 'where nothing that defileth or maketh a lie can enter.' If not, give heed to the exhortation that Solomon, the wise king, issued—'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;' and let the declaration of Him who is wiser than Solomon sink deep into your ears—'If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins, and whither I go ye cannot come.' Are you who are in the meridian of life, prepared to hear the Arbiter of life and death say in his providence, 'Set now thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live?'—even though you should offer the prayer of David, 'O my God, take me not away in the midst of my days;' and though you also adopt the prayer of the Son of David—'O my father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will but as thou wilt?' Let this important question be decided; 'for ye know not what a day may bring forth.' And are you who have entered upon the fifth stage of human life ready to leave this world of trial, and enter into rest? The wintry season of old age has now overtaken you, and which is your last resort, in this season of life you must die, and 'there is but a step betwixt you and death.' Yet if you can with propriety say, with Paul the aged, 'for me to live is Christ.' Then, in view of death you can also say with Christian fortitude, 'to die is gain.' And as we are all on our way to the grave, and call only the present moment our own, let us make sure 'the one thing needful,' the 'pearl of great price;' then when the Heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements melt with fervent heat, we need fear no evil, for He who spake the heavens and the earth into being, who set bounds for the sea, and holds the winds in his fists, will hold us as in the hollow of his hand, and keep us as the apple of his eye.

J. T.

THE CHEAT.

CHAPTER I.—THE LOVERS.

"Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father? any how his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, suspense is the cause of the most miserable feelings. The captive criminal who is in doubt even in reference to his punishment, must certainly be the most wretched of mortals; I—I would prefer the guillotine, yes, the guillotine."

"Why Robert, what a philosopher you are becoming and what a truly philosophical comparison you have made! A lover to a captive criminal! and a guillotine too! Now who would have thought that you would have said guillotine in my presence? Robert am I to be your executioner?"

"No *you* are not; but I am afraid your father will be the executioner of us both, and that too out of pure affection for his fair daughter, as he was pleased to call you the other day."

"You think he loves me then, do you?"

"Yes, I believe he loves you; I never doubted it; and I have reason to believe that he has more good will for me, than for many whom he calls his friends.—But Julia, I am poor, and he has more than once hinted, that young ladies who have been reared in affluence, can never be happy in marriage unless they are united to men of wealth. Oh, if he knew how matters stand between us how he would frown and foam. I want the effervescence of his wrath to be over and then I'll tell him."

"We must not be too hasty, Robert: our situation requires caution; by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospect appears to be Now don't say any thing to papa about it yet; I had much rather you would not. The best possible way for us to accomplish our wishes is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon—too soon, Julia! Have we not waited for two years or more? and have you not been preaching the same doctrine of 'too soon' all the while? Too soon indeed!'

"Well now, don't be angry; throw that frown from your countenance and look pleasant; and we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect the object you so much desire. Come, smile away your anger; the skies of love are sometimes, clear, and——"

"Hoh! Julia, you've been thinking too long already; I'll ask him; good bye, I'm right off for the store."

So away went Robert, leaving Julia, his betrothed, in a sort of half good natured pet.

Lovers are impatient sometimes, and perhaps not without cause, for fortune is a fickle dame, and has only professed particular fellowship for Cupid and his votaries under certain circumstances. She it was who first gave rise to the remark "that the course of true love doth not always run smooth;'—and doubtless, upon some rough portion of the tide, there is sufficient to test the integrity of another such a man as he who once held forth in the wilderness of Uz, and perhaps even he would have flinched and remained wifeless, had he been obliged to encounter some of the difficulties and dangers which have assailed, in these modern times, the youthful sailors upon the sea of love. Many things have been said about "Love's philosophy," but the philosophy of love is another sort of thing, and in many points of peculiar trial is found to be a scarce article. Julia possessed as much, and it may be a little more than most girls of eighteen; certainly more than Robert. She was really, truly, and deeply in love; but so far from having lost her reason in the matter, she could coolly advise, and that too with her impatient suitor teasing at her elbow; and if her parallel is to be found, she can be in no other place than that which produced her; no such character ever existed between the English channel and the Orkney isles.

A lover who is crossed in his purpose may be compared to a ship in a storm with sail all up and no rudder to regulate her course. She is tossed upon the billows like a moat upon the wind, but the magnet directs the needle upon her decks with unerring certainty; no veer of the ship, however sudden, can interrupt its change, and its point is ever towards the steady pole. Circumstances are the winds and waves which rave in mad riot around the lover's hopes—his heart is his compass, and while his unfortunate mortality is driven about by the tempests which he cannot control, it remains fixed upon his fair enchantress, and,

"True as the needle to the pole,
Still turns and trembles there."

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hallowell, and she had loved him, about four years and a half—more or less; two years or more had passed since they had agreed, come weal come woe, they would trudge through life together. Two long, long years! no wonder Robert had lost his patience; the wonder is why Julia had not lost hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait on the eve of bliss, and yet delay the happy consummation.—Who can think without shuddering, upon two ardent lovers who are compelled to linger two years, upon circumstances, with the thermometer of their affections all the time indicating fever heart;—horrid! There is a point of courtship where, if matrimony should not ensue, it were better for the parties concerned that they were never in love, a millstone about their necks and they cast in the depths of the sea, were preferable for them, instead of being driven about upon the surface of misfortune, they would sink to the bottom and be at peace. Who has been delayed in love, and has not felt the truth of the remark?

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitant may remember the firm of Hallowell & Hadington. He was an upright and highly honorable man, but withall an old school aristocrat, whose *ipse dixit* was law supreme, wherever his power could be exercised. Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting-room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance generally allowed for the services of youth similarly situated, and amply sufficient to warrant him, in assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which would justify him in presuming upon the hand and heart of a wealthy shipper's daughter.

The character of the young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment; but—but is a wicked word—but the curse of Gingaukin was on him—*but he was poor*, that is to say he was not rich, and while all spoke well of him, the wealthy eulogised him as vastly their superior in every respect. Fortune can purchase respect, the quibbles of philanthropists, and cries of equalisters to the contrary notwithstanding; the rich libertine whose character bears the blackness of basest crime, is sometimes looked upon as far more respectable than he who honest poverty sustains. It is a pity that it is so, but it is too often the case that glittering villany is hailed with hearty welcome where true worth is despised. Robert had been in the counting-room of Mr. Hallowell since he was fourteen years of age; he had grown up in his family, and by the side of this lovely heiress, whom he had promised to a being of wealth and show; that being was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of the beautiful bride; and his soul had do it the stain of dishonor, and Julia had vowed before God that he should never call her wife. Mr. Hallowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, went and come with her when she visited her friends, and so on; but never dreamed that the wily Cupid was wielding his darts successively into the bosoms of both; and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love—too far to proceed, or return without each other.

CHAPTER II.—THE SECRET OUT.

"Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance, until I have grown melancholy myself. What's the matter boy?"

This question was asked Mr. Hallowell one day, when he and Robert were in the counting-room alone; and if any individual had passed through a like fiery trial he can have some idea of Robert's feelings, when the man whose daughter he loved, and was contriving the best plan to get from him, addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep however, into the secrets of Robert's bosom, for him to return a quick reply. Mr. Hallowell plainly saw that something was working upon his mind which made him unhappy, and he wished, if possible to remove the cause; he urged a candid revelation of all that affected his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve him to whatever amount he required. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off for that time, and trembled at the thought when at their next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she, laughing, "you were not quite so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be; now that was a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Ha! ha!

"Julia, do you think he suspects us?"

"Not a whit more than he does the King of the French."

"Well Julia, to tell you the truth about the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affection for each other; and if he refused I was determined to act for myself without further advice, but when I came before him I felt something in my throat choking me and I could scarcely talk to him about business, much less about love affairs. I could no more speak about it than I could fly—indeed I think I could have flown the easiest;—I felt like a lord when I was at your side, and like a sheep when at his—but Julia, if we are obliged to run away, desperation will make us both bold. An arrival from the Indies, you know, will soon settle matters.

"Now you're for talking about running away—I won't, Robert, indeed I won't, until it comes to the last pinch; and I won't talk about it, so good night."

Julia flirted away and left her lover alone in his glory, to meditate upon the cruelty of the god, and the apparent light heartedness of her for whose sake he felt that he could encounter a panther, but could not say a word to her father on the subject. She left him abruptly—a muff succeeded, followed soon by a reconciliation, and a few protestations of everlasting love and attachment. These are the natural consequences of love.

The lovers met oftener than ever, and the voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trial that seemed to await them. In the mean time Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness, more for the good of the young man than that he cared for the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered, he repeated his former question and insisted on an immediate reply.—Robert stuttered and stammered a good deal, and at last came out with it:—"I am attached to a young lady in the city sir, and I have reason to believe that she must be attached to me; but there is an obstacle in the way, and ——"

"Aye, indeed. And does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars? If it does not you shall not want it. I'll fill you a check now. Have all the parties consented?"

"Why sir, the cause of my—the reas—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is I am afraid her father will not consent."

"Will not consent! why? Who is he? refer him to me. I'll settle the matter."

"He is a rich man, sir and I am not rich."

"His daughter loves you, does she?"

"I think—I——yes sir."

"She says she does, any how, don't she?"

"Why, I—yes—she—she—yes sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe sir, he is tol—tolerably well off."

"And he won't consent! By the powers of love he must be an old Turk—he won't, hey! give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter; but stop—has he any thing against you? Is he acquainted with your character?—Does he know me?" Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth

while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a check for one thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to parson Green of the Presbyterian church, and the following advice from the lips of his father in law in *perspective*. He was to run away with the girl—to use his (Mr. Hallowell's) carriage and George his black waiter, was to drive it, and so forth.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before night the parties were before Parson Green, whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check.—George was directed to drive the carriage to the country residence of a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told: the old man thought the joke too good a one not to be enjoyed, sent out for some his neighbors, and midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things the aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successively played upon the wealthiest shipper at the South.

Early in the morning, Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hallowell, the young couple anxious for the *effervescence of their father's wrath to be over*—and the antiquated pair to witness the reception and act as modifiers on the question. They were met in the parlor by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were: "You young rogue you,—little did I know how my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert," he added, laughing heartily, "you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed. Here boy, my son, I suppose I must say: here is a deed for property worth eleven thousand dollars, and from henceforth you are my partner in business."

"And here," said the uncle, imitating Mr. Hallowell's manner; "is a draft for twelve thousand; and from henceforth you are to consider yourselves my heirs and successors to all I possess. Here be happy."

"The plot was devised and recommended by Julia," said Robert; "and she of course, is entitled to the whole—which I resign to her with all my heart."

"And I herewith," said Julia, "appoint you my agent to take charge of my property and manage my affairs."

The old folks embraced each other, laughed and embraced again. That day and many days thereafter, were spent in mirth and festivity and the affair went off finely.

THE YANKEE PEDLAR.

I raised a four year old colt once, half blood, a perfect picture of a horse, and genuine clipper, could gallop like the wind; a real daisy, a perfect doll, had an eye like a weasel, and nostril like Commodore [Rogers's speaking trumpet. Well, I took it down to the races at New York, and father he went along with me; for says he, Sam, you don't know every thing, I guess, you hant cut your wisdom teeth yet, and you are going among them that's had em' in their gums this while past. Well, when we gets to the races, father he gets colt and puts him in a waggon, with a worn out Dutch harness, and breast band; he looked like Old Nick that's a fact. Then he fastened a head martingale on, and buckled it to the girths atwixt his fore legs. Says I, father, what on airth are you at. I vow I feel ashamed to be seen with such catamaran as that, and colt looks like old Saytan himself—no soul would know him. I guess I warn't born yesterday, says he, let me be, I know what I am at. I guess I can see as far into a millstone as the best on 'em.

Well, father never entered the horse at all, but stood by and seed the races, and the winnin horse was followed about by the matter of two or three thousand people a praisn of him and admirin him. They seemed as if they never had see'd a horse afore. The owner of him was all up on eend a boastin of him, and a stumpin the course to produce a horse to run agin him for four hundred dollars. Father goes up to him, looking as soft as dough, and meechin as you please, and says he, friend, it tante every one that has four hundred dollars—its a plaguy sight of money, I tell you; would you run five hundred dollars and give me a little start? if you would, I'd try my old colt out of my old waggon agin you, I vow. Let's look at your horse, says he; so away they went, and a proper sight of people arter them to look at colt, and when they seed him they sot up such a larf. I felt een a most ready to cry for spite. Says I to myself, what can possess the old man to act arter that fashion, I do believe he has taken leave of his senses. You need'nt larf, says father, he's smarter than he looks; our Misister's old horse, Captain Jack, is reconed as quick a beast of his age as any in our location, and that are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of mile easy—I seed it myself. Well, they lafed again louder than before, and says father, if you dispute my word, try me; what odds will you give? Two to one says the owner—800 to 400. Well, that's a great deal of money aint it says father; if I was to lose it I'd look pretty foolish, wouldn't I. How folks would pass their jokes at me when I went home again. You would'nt take that are waggon and harness for fifty dollars of it, would you? says he.

As soon as it was settled, father drives off to the stables, and then returns mounted, with a red silk pocket handkerchief tied round his head and colt looking like himself, as proud as a nabob, chock full of spring like the wire eend of a bran new pair of trowsers gullusses—one said that's a plaguy nice looking colt that old feller has arter all; that horse will show play for it yet, says a third; and I hear one feller say, I guess that's a regular yankee Jack, a complete take in. They had a fair start for it, and off they sot, father took the lead and kept it, and won the race, though it was a pretty tight scratch, for father was too old to ride colt, he was near about the matter of seventy years old.

Well, when the colt was walked round after the race, there was an amazing crowd arter him, and several wanted to buy him; but, says father, how am I to get home without him, and what shall I do with that are waggon and harness, so far as I be from Slickville. So he kept them in talk, till he felt their pulses pretty well, and at last he closed with a Southerner for seven hundred dollars, and we returned having made a considerable good speck of colt.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers having been appointed a Committee by the NORFOLK COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, assembled at Dedham on 26th October, to see that the laws regulating licensed houses be duly observed in the towns of *Weymouth, Quincy, Braintree and Cohasset*, and having met agreeably to notice, do hereby make known the following requisitions contained in the Revised Statutes, Part. I. Title 14. chap. 47, entitled, 'of the Regulation of Licensed Houses.' Viz:—

SECT. I. No person shall presume to be an innholder, common victualler, or seller of *wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquor*, to be used in or about his house or other buildings, unless he is first licensed as an innholder or common victualler, according to the provisions of this chapter, on pain of forfeiting ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. II. If any person shall sell any *wine or spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous*, to be used in or about his house or other buildings, without being duly licensed as an innholder or common victualler, he shall forfeit for each offence TWENTY DOLLARS.

SECT. III. No person shall presume to be *a retailer, or seller of wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquor*, in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, unless he is at first licensed as a retailer of wine and spirits, as is provided in this chapter, on pain of forfeiting TWENTY DOLLARS for each offence.

SECT. IV. If any person, licensed to be a retailer as aforesaid, shall sell any of the above liquors, either mixed or unmixed, to be used in or about his house or shop, he shall forfeit for each offence TWENTY DOLLARS.

ALSO, the same Part and Title of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 50, entitled, '*Of the observance of the Lord's Day; and the prention and punishment of immorality.*' Viz:—

SECT. III. No innholder, retailer of spirituous liquors, or other person, keeping a house of public entertainment, shall entertain any persons, not being travellers, strangers or lodgers, in his house, on the Lord's day, or shall suffer any such persons, on said day, to abide or remain in his house, or in the yards, orchards or fields, appertaining to the same, drinking or spending their time idly or at play, or in doing any secular business; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding FIVE DOLLARS, for each person so entertained, or suffered so to abide and remain; and upon any conviction after the first, such offender shall be punished by a fine not exceeding TEN DOLLARS; and if convicted three times, he shall be afterwards incapable of holding a license; and every person, so abiding or drinking, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding FIVE DOLLARS.

ALSO, of the Statutes of 1837, Chapter 242, entitled, 'An Act concerning Licensed Houses, and the sale of intoxicating liquors. Viz:—

SECT. I. No licensed innholder, or other person, shall sell any intoxicating liquor on Sunday, on pain of forfeiting TWENTY DOLLARS for each offence, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the twenty-sixth section of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes.

The Committee have thought proper to give the foregoing information that all persons may take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth,
JONATHAN FRENCH, Braintree,
ELISHA MARSH, Quincy,
GEORGE VEAZIE, do.
WILLIAM E. DOANE, Cohasset,
Committee.

Weymouth, Dec 19, 1837.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Monday, Dec. 18, after the debate on the subject of referring the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the motion was taken, and it was decided by a vote of 25 to 20 to lay the motion to refer on the table—Mr. Clay voting in the negative.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 19, Mr. Swift of Vermont, presented a report and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and against the admission of any State whose constitution tolerates the existence of domestic slavery—affirming the power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and on the territories of the United States; and also to prohibit the slave trade between the several States; and requesting the representatives and instructing their Senators from Vermont, to use their efforts to carry the report and resolutions into effect.

Mr. King of Ala. objected to the reception. Mr. Calhoun moved to lay those instructions on the table. Mr. Clay suggested that it would be better to withdraw the paper for the present—to which Mr. Swift consented, avowing his intention to open the seige again on Tuesday next.

IN HOUSE, Mr. Everett of Vermont, having been announced as a member of the committee of Ways and Means, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Fletcher declining to serve any longer on that committee, rose, immediately after the reading of the journal, and said, considering what had taken place the other day, when the attack on Mr. Fletcher was made by a majority of his late colleagues, he could not, consistently with his friendship and high respect for that gentleman, accept the appointment; and therefore requested that he might be excused from acting on that committee.

Mr. Cambreleng asked the gentleman from Vermont to give his reasons.

Mr. Everett replied that he had done so; and he now farther stated, that he made this request in conformity exclusively with his own suggestions of what was his duty; and without consultation with any one. He was thereupon *excused*.

On motion of Mr. Haynes of Geo. the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. John Quincy Adams in the chair,) and the unfinished business of Friday, being the motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the finances of the country to the committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. Duncan and Halsey of Geo. made some remarks in regard to the propriety of reference to this committee, and against the arguments previously advanced recommending this course. They were followed by Mr. Williams of Tenn. who delivered a masterly speech against the measures and composition of the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Williams has taken at a bound a high stand among the best speakers of the House.

Mr. Cushing followed him, and addressed the House touching the question of constitutionality involved in the composition of the committee of Ways and Means. He concluded by introducing several resolves providing additional security for the public funds.

Mr. Slade of Vermont, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—and entered at once into the merits of the whole question in regard to these petitions. The speaker called him to order. Mr. Legare of South Carolina, begged Mr. Slade to desist, and in a speech of great warmth of manner and excitement he branched out in a brief reply to Mr. Slade and called him to yield. He told him the South could not listen to such remarks, as Mr. Slade was making. Their homes, their firesides, their domestic comfort, their hopes, their fears! all were interested, and he could not sit quietly and hear the South traduced. Mr. Slade went on, after Mr. Legare had concluded. Mr. Dawson, of Geo. begged that he would yield the floor. Mr. Slade refused to yield, and continued his speech, making some severe and exciting remarks upon the exciting topic of slavery.

The excitement in the House at this moment was very great. Mr. Dawson again begged Mr. Slade to yield the floor for the purpose of reply. Mr. Slade still refused, and went on. Mr. Wise said it was not in order to speak of the subject of slavery, and define what slavery was upon the mere presentation of a petition praying for its abolition in the District of Columbia.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Slade was not out of order, and he went on.

Mr. Slade proceeded with his speech, after numerous attempts to gag the freedom of debate, by calls to order, and the motion to adjourn, (although before 1 o'clock,) he went on with his forcible analysis of the subject, both in the abstract and the concrete. During the latter part of his speech great confusion prevailed, and much indignation was evinced by the Southern members when Mr. Slade entered upon the subject of slavery in Virginia. Mr. Wise rose in great warmth, and said, 'he has discussed the whole abstract question of slavery; of slavery in Virginia; of slavery in my own district; I now ask my colleagues to retire with me from this Hall.'

This Wise is the individual who threatened to SHOOT a helpless and inoffensive person who was undergoing an examination before a committee of which he (Wise,) was a member. Wise is a creature of passion.

Mr. Slade refused to yield the floor—but insisted upon reading an act of the Continental Congress of 1774. Mr. Halsey of Geo. requested the Georgia delegation to retire with him from the hall. Mr. Rhett objected to the discussion of the question of slavery in Virginia, and invited the whole Southern delegation to meet forthwith in the committee room of the District.

The Speaker vindicated the correctness of his course in allowing Mr. Slade to proceed—but stated that had it been in his power to stop the discussion, he would promptly have exercised it—but it was not. After an excited and desultory debate on questions of order, most of the Southern members having already left the hall, Mr. Rencher moved an adjournment, which was carried, by a vote of 160 to 63.

The meeting of the Southern members in the Committee room was very large. All the Senators from the slaveholding States were present, excepting Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Benton. Mr. Patton of Virginia was called to the Chair. On motion of Mr. Calhoun of S. C. a committee was appointed, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to consider the course to be adopted in this emergency.

The meeting again met at 7 o'clock to hear the report of the Committee, and several propositions were made and discussed. The result was the appointment of John M. Patton, of Virginia, to offer a resolution for disposing of the petitions and memorials relating to slavery and the slave trade, in effect the same as that adopted at the session before last, and called Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

It was also proposed to issue an address to the people of the United States in relation to the rights of the South—and it is not unlikely that such a paper will be prepared and published.

IN SENATE, Thursday, Dec. 21, the proceedings of the Senate were of little general interest. The proceedings in the House are thus described in the account given by the correspondents of the city papers.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Patton of Va. rose and asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect that all petitions, memorials, and other papers referring to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade—or the purchasing, selling and transferring of slaves in the States and Territories of the United States, be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred, and that no farther action whatever shall be had thereon.

Mr. Adams objected.

Mr. Patton then moved that the rules be suspended, so as to enable him to offer the resolution. Mr. Cushman, of N. H., demanded the ayes and nays, which were ordered, and the rules suspended by a vote of 135 to 60.

Mr. Patton then offered his resolution, and made a few remarks, declaring that he offered it in concurrence with the general wishes of the members from the South—and in the spirit of peace and harmony. Without giving utterance to the feelings which swelled his bosom at the recollection of the scenes of yesterday, he would now do what he had never done before, and seldom supported—he would for the sake of preventing excitement, move the previous question.

Mr. Adams rose under great excitement to address the House, but the Speaker told him the question was not debateable.

Mr. Adams said, 'The gentleman from Virginia prefaced his motion, with remarks——

'Order! order!' was shouted from all parts of the House. Mr. Adams persisted in his efforts to obtain the floor. Great uproar was produced; and never was the word 'order' shouted so loudly as it was from every quarter.

Mr. Adams finally took his seat. The call for the previous question was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Calhoun of Mass. demanded the ayes and nays on the point, 'Shall the main question be now put?' which was decided—ayes 129, nays 62.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was then put, and the ayes and noes ordered. When the name of Mr. Adams was called, he rose, and with great emphasis said: 'I hold the resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States—of the right of my constituents and the people of the United States to petition—and of my right to freedom of speech, as a member of the House.'

While the ex-president was pronouncing the above, the cries of order from the chair, and all parts of the House, were deafening; but he persisted until he finished his declaration.

The Speaker said that the member from Massachusetts had violated the rules, and must take his seat. And Mr. Adams, *having finished what he had to say*, took his seat.

The roll having been called, Mr. Adams asked that his answer might be inserted on the journal.

The Speaker said this was out of order.

Mr. Adams then asked that the journal might show he had made the request; and also show what reply was made by the chair. This was ordered. And as these procedings are on record, *Mr. Adams succeeds in having his answer recorded at length upon the journal*, which was all he desired.

IN SENATE, Friday, Dec. 22, the most important business transacted was the passage of the bill, restraining persons and corporations from issuing notes, of less value than five dollars; and individuals from passing them in the District.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1837.

S. G. GOODRICH'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening last, a deeply interesting Lecture was delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, by the Hon. S. G. Goodrich of Roxbury. The Hall was crowded to overflowing by the citizens of all classes, aged, middle-aged and young. Numerous were the children in attendance, stimulated, no doubt, by a wish to see and hear their old friend and much esteemed teacher, *Peter Parley*.

The subject was, the education of children, one, ever dwelling upon, and thrilling the mind of, the highly *gifted Lecturer*. He did not attempt to take all the branches of this important and all interesting subject. His remarks were confined, principally, to the influence of *fathers* and *mothers* over the intellect and affections of their children. He showed, in a lucid manner, the complete power which the mother possesses of moulding the *affections* or heart of the child during some of the first years of its existence. He then showed the controlling influence of the father over the *intellect*, when it begins to develope itself by a desire for information. Every mother and every father present, as the Lecturer expatiated upon these pleasing and important duties, must have felt, something of the vastness of that responsibility which the great Creator has imposed upon them in committing to their care a trust so high, a charge so great, a being endowed with such noble and immortal capacities. The remarks on religion, and the importance of truth were very appropriate and calculated to do immense good. Youth is the time when religious impressions are to be made. Then, the heart is tender and the conscience quick. Youth is the time, when the importance, the high value of truth, and the detestable and odious character of falsehood, should be deeply engraven in the mind. These impressions then fixed, become indelible. They are never to be effaced.

In the *facts* adduced to show the worth of industry, politeness and perseverance, every one must have felt an appropriateness and a utility rarely combined in a statement of facts on these subjects. In fine, we rejoice, that our community can enjoy the rich feast of such a lecture, and we feel confident, every individual of that crowded assembly, (who undoubtedly expected much, from their knowledge of the character of Mr. Goodrich,) must have retired from the Hall, highly gratified, and with their elevated expectations more than realized. And, we rejoice, also, that the influence of such a man is not confined to making books and Lyceum Lectures, (however important and useful these may be) but his counsels and his voice can and will have a mighty influence in our State Senate.

FLIES. We are told that a fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which makes three hundred and twenty; and it is computed that the produce of a single fly, in the course of the summer, amounts to three millions eight thousand and twenty nine.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA, &c. The papers of the past week possess but little important intelligence from the British territories. From the papers published in Buffalo and other frontier towns we learn that the Canadian Patriots have taken possession of Navy Island, which is at the foot of Grand Island on the Canadian shore and belonging to Canada—throwing up entrenchments and fortifying it with cannon. It is considered a secure position. Patriots from both sides are constantly joining the Patriot standard. General Van Renneselear, who commands the forces at Navy Island, was the private secretary of General Harrison, during the last war with Great Britain, is said to be busy, planning operations. His force amounts to nearly a thousand men, well armed and supplied with provisions and clothing, with five pieces of artillery, (three brass six pounders, and two nine pounders.) McKenzie has established a Provincial Government on this Island, and the prospect of the Patriots seem to look more favorable than they have for some time past.

In Lower Canada, the Royalists, under Sir John Colburne made an attack on the Patriots at St. Eustache, and succeeded in dispersing them, after a sharp conflict, in which the patriots suffered severely. "The Patriots defended themselves at first in the church, but two field pieces on the north east side of the church, and another in the rear of the village, with fire works, soon set the church on fire, and the Patriots fled in all directions. Three regiments and the cavalry, in the meantime, made a circuit round the village in rear, and took up positions to intercept the Patriots, when they should be compelled to abandon their position. The Nunnery and Presbytere, situated on either side of the church, were also destroyed, as well as several other houses in the village. The loss sustained on either side has not been accurately ascertained; but it is reported that eighty of the Patriots have been killed, and over one hundred taken prisoners. On the part of the troops, no account of any having been killed, except one man. Having taken possession of St Eustache, the troops proceeded to St Benoit, or Grand Brule, where the Patriots were strongly fortified, but upon the approach of the loyalists, they immediately surrendered and the troops returned to Montreal.

Sir Francis B. Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, has made a requisition upon Governor Marcy for the person of Mr. McKenzie, a fugitive from justice charged with certain felonies. Governor Marcy, has refused to comply with the demand of Sir Francis, on the ground, firstly, that the offences charged, were identified with the crime of *treason* a political offence, excepted by our laws from those for which fugitives can be surrendered by the Executive; secondly, that Mr McKenzie was not at the present time in the American Territories being with the Patriot forces at Navy Island, which is within the limits of the province of Upper Canada.

Meetings have boen held at Ogdensburg, Oswego and other places on the Canada frontier, at which the parties present have pledged themselves to aid and assist the Patriot Canadians in every legal and constitutional manner, and appointed a committee "to receive subscriptions for purposes not incon-sistent with our situation as a government, or our duties as its citizens."

An address has been published in the Buffalo papers signed by the Mayor, Gen Porter, and one hundred and fifty of the principal inhabitants, expressive of mortification at the late unlawful proceedings in that city, and calling upon the authorities of the city and country to interfere and put a stop to these illegal acts of publicly raising troops and supplying arms and munitions of war to the Patriots of Upper Canada.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. The Journal of Commerce contains a memoranda furnished by an English gentleman, from which it appears that there are three gigantic steam ships now building for the purpose of establishing steam navigation across the Atlantic—one at Liverpool of nine hundred tons burthen, one at London of seventeen hundred tons, and one at Bristol of thirteen hundred and twenty tons. The two former are not yet launched. The latter was launched in July last, and is now in the London docks receiving her engines. She will be entirely completed by the first day of January, and will make her first voyage to New York in March next. She is owned by a company of gentlemen in Bristol, called the Great Western Steam Ship Company, and is intended to run regularly between Bristol and New York. The Engines are two of two hundred horse power each. There is storage for six hundred tons of coal, which will last twenty days of full steaming. As she will not be under full steam during more than half the passage, being shiprigged, the quantity will be abundant for the passage. She is called the "Great Western," and is to be commanded by Lieut. Hoskins of the royal navy. She will cost $225,000.

SLANDER. The case of Rev. Moses Thatcher vs. Preston Pond, for slander, was lately tried at Dedham. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of five *dollars and* costs. Great interest was manifested in the case, as the Rev. Plaintiff had been somewhat famous for several years past, in consequence of the part he has taken in the various exciting questions of the day. A great deal of testimony, of the most revolting character, was introduced for the purpose of proving the plaintiff guilty of adultery; but from the fact that the jury gave a verdict in his favor, we conclude that they had not perfect confidence in this testimony.

WARNING. A girl employed in household of the publisher of the Worcester Spy, came near losing her life, from the effects of the carbonic acid gas. While the family were absent at meeting, she carried a furnace of charcoal into her bed room, to warm it, for the purpose of dressing herself, and was found after she had been there about an hour and a half, in a state of insensibility, and almost entirely cold. A physician was instantly called, and by the timely application of appropriate remedies, animation was restored, and, though still very feeble, she is in a fair way for recovery. It is believed, that if it had been a little longer, before she was found, life would have been extinct. It appears from her account of the matter, that having washed and nearly finished dressing, she became very faint, and suspecting the cause, set the furnace out of the door, but was too far gone to make any outcry, or to make her escape, and that is the last thing she recollects.

TRAVELING. This seems to be the age of traveling. A foreign paper states that the number of tourists who have gone up the Rhine, during the present year is estimated at 150,000. The year 1831, when the number of tourists was 50,000, has hitherto been regarded as the maximum year.

EDUCATION. At the meeting held last evening, at Centre School Room, to form a Society, auxiliary to the County Education Society, Mr. JOSIAH BRIGHAM was called to the Chair, and Mr. GEO. NEWCOMB elected Secretary. Many interesting and judicious recommendations were suggested, in regard to the advantages to be derived from the organization of juvenile debating Societies. A gentleman observed that there was one already in partial operation in his district, the members of which had formed a library, without expending a cent, by each depositing what books he could spare, of upwards *seventy* volumes—most of which are of a very useful character. The meeting adjourned to the second Monday of January.

BOSTON ALMANAC. This work has been forwarded to us by the publisher, Samuel N. Dickinson, Boston, of whom it may be obtained. It embodies a great amount and variety of useful information—is of suitable size for the pocket—very neat in its mechanical execution, and exceedingly cheap for a work containing so large a collection of useful matter.

THE TOKEN. Now is the time for New Year's Presents; and the token, which is purely American, is a work well adapted for this purpose. The articles are from writers of eminent abilities, and the execution of the work is equal to any of the London annuals. It is published by the American Stationer's Company, Boston.

DISGRACEFUL TRAGEDY. We have heretofore published a short paragraph stating that a Mr. Anthony, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, had been killed in a rencontre with Col. Wilson, the Speaker of the lower House. It appears from the particulars since received that this murderous outrage was actually committed on the floor of the House, while in session—the Speaker, in consequence of some offensive remark directed against him by the unfortunate member, came down from his seat, armed with a *Bowie* knife! The member, it is stated, was also armed with the same weapon, but the rencontre lasted only for a moment, the latter having been left dead on the floor, and the Speaker having had one hand nearly cut off and the other severely injured. Wilson was henceforth arrested by the civil authorities, and his name stricken from the roll of the House, by nearly a unanimous vote.

ANOTHER INVASION OF TEXAS. A private letter states that the Mexican army at Matamoras, about two thousand strong, had received a reinforcement of six hundred from the interior, and that the whole army had actually crossed the Rio Grande river to the Texas side, and about three hundred of this number were mounted men. They had on the 30th November, when they crossed, but two pieces of artillery; the general officers said they intended to march against the Camanche Indians; this was generally disbelieved, and it was supposed they intended to steal a march on the Texan frontier, as is not usual to take artillery to fight Indians.

DARING VILLAINY. At eight o'clock, in the evening as a young man named Charles Taylor, was crossing the Boston Common, he was accosted by three men, who inquired of him "what o'clock it was," and at the same time one of them inflicted a severe blow upon his head, which stunned and felled him to the ground, and at the same time stabbed him in his left arm. His pocket book was stolen, and they attempted to take his breast pin, but not unfastening easily they gave it up, and left him to reach his home as well as he could, which he did soon after. It is but a short time since a gentleman was knocked down in a similar manner, and near the same place.

THOMSONIANISM. *Richard C. Frost*, the steam doctor, whose trial in New York, occupied about a fortnight, in the course of which upwards of one hundred witnesses were examined, has been convicted by the Jury, of *manslaughter in the fourth degree*, and recommended to mercy. His counsel have moved an arrest of Judgment. Whatever may be the ultimate termination of this trial, the verdict of the Jury has settled the question as to the right of ignorant quacks to dose to death the patients who may be so weak as to entrust themselves to their charge.

ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL. The Cincinnati papers contain accounts of an extensive robbery of the Express Mail, while on its passage between New Orleans, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and of the discovery and arrest of the parties concerned, who, it appears, are the mail carriers themselves. A boy appears to have been master of the job. Upon searching his trunk, after his arrest, the officers found checks, post notes, and drafts, amounting to upwards of $70,000; which are in the hands of the Mayor. Shortly after, the city constables succeeded in finding about $1,600 in bank notes, which had been held by him.

A BATTLE. A lad in Northboro' from ten to twelve years of age, discovered in a piece of woods, an engle feeding upon flesh. The brave little fellow seized a club, and softly approaching the bird, while engaged on his repast, struck him with all his force. A furious battle ensued, but the eagle was finally beaten, and left in the power of his conquerer. He was one of the true breed, and measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip of the wings.

ECONOMICAL. The Baltimore Sun tells a story of a man who would not attend a scientific lecture, because the price *twenty five cents*, was too much; and because the place where it was delivered, "was not the most respectable." To kill the evening economically and respectably, the buck went twice the distance to a brothel, spent over five dollars in getting beastly drunk—lost a pocket book containing fifty dollars, and ended the night in the watch house.

COLLEGES. There are no fewer than ninety five colleges in the United States; of which eight are under the direction of the Catholics, and seven of the Methodist. There are also twenty six incorporated medical institutions, and thirty five theological seminaries.

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BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 25. At market 550 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2500 Sheep, and 70 Swine. About 100 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Extra at $7; first quality at $6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 6 00; third quality $4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep—Sales quick. Lots were taken at 1 75, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33, 2 62 and 2 75.

Swine—At retail, 9 for sows, and 10 for barrows.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late John R. Newcomb, aged 67.
In Canton, Mr. Samuel Tucker, aged 55.
In North Bridgewater, Mr. Moses Cary, aged 90.
In Boston, Mrs. Sally Brown, of Abington, aged 31.

Quincy Union Singing Society.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the Quincy Union Singing Society, beg leave to inform its friends and the public generally, that this Society is organized and in operation, and that all those who wish to patronize them, and hear their performances, can obtain Tickets at their rehearsals of the door keeper, for 12 1-2 cents, and yearly or season Tickets of Mr. Samuel Carter, at J. Briezler's store, for $1 00 each. The undersigned would state that the great object of the Society, is the advancement of the art of Music in the town, and to unite all the Musical Societies in the different Parishes, by combining in one all the principal performers of the whole, thereby creating an efficient Society for all extra occasions in the different Societies, and to further the first great object. The advantages of such a society must be apparent to all, but they must be limited, unless it receives that encouragement which its importance demands. The undersigned, therefore, look with confidence to the patrons and friends of the art, to encourage it by aiding the funds of the Society, by attending their meetings, thereby enabling them to meet their incidental expenses, and supply a greater variety of Music, thereby enabling its members, without too great expense, to give aid in further ance of the object of the Society.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, }
BENJAMIN CURTIS, } *Directors.*
NATHAN FISK, }
CHARLES CURTIS, }

Quincy, Dec. 30. tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between SWEATT & NUTTER is this day (Dec. 1st,) by mutual consent dissolved, and all persons having demands against the late firm will please present the same to Daniel Sweatt who is duly authorized to settle the same.

DANIEL SWEATT.
MATTHIAS NUTTER.

Quincy, Dec. 30. 3w

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30. tf

HINGHAM & QUINCY

Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at Little & Morey's Hotel, in Hingham, on MONDAY, the first day of January next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them; and that there will be a dividend.

By order of the Directors.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, *Clerk.*

Quincy, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the *best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States* and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to *have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.*

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algrebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakewell's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Vose's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wanostrocht's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Heintz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webber's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

☞ *READY FOR BUSINESS.* ☜

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTS,	SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL ROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's { Kid and Leather Walking / " " Village Lace } Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Brittania, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

☞ The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for *cash* or *approved credit.*

☞ All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. tf

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HCUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

☞ Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

IN consequence of the remote residence of the subscriber from the centre of the Town of Quincy, he will, for the convenience of those who may wish to see him on any business connected with the duties of Collector, be at the Store of Mr. Nathan Fisk every *Thursday*, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, until further notice.

Wm. B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 18. tf

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29. tf

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Collector.*

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. tf

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot.* Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

One Cent Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the twenty-eighth day of November last, an indented apprentice boy, named JOHN OTIS SYLVESTER, about eighteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, etc.

SILAS PAIN.

East Randolph, Dec. 23. 3w

Laban Pratt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ANSEL PRATT, *Administrator.*

Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w*

To Let or Sell.

THE south east half of the double house, situated on Washington street, Quincy Point, will be let and immediate possession given. The house can be purchased at a fair price on application to the subscriber.

Also—Two or three pleasant house lots for sale, as desirable situations as can be procured at the Point.

Also—Several articles of Farming utensils and materials for Ship building, such as trenails, keel pieces, etc, will be sold at private sale.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.

Quincy, Dec. 16. tf

To Let on Quincy Point.

A LARGE CARPENTER'S SHOP, (formerly occupied by Robert Hussey,) and situated opposite the Toll House. In this shop is a Horse Power which drives several circular saws, with many other conveniences.

Also—For sale, one hundred and fifty BOOT and SHOE BOXES, of different sizes.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at his house, No. 10 Washington Street.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Nov. 11. tf

Fur Caps & Muffs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' FUR CAPS, and Ladies' MUFFS and TIPPETS.

Quincy, Dec. 23. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by *J. S. Harrison*, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

☞ For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Rubber Over Shoes.

A PRIME lot of INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Dec. 23. tf

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

☞ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and *Varnishing* FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6. tf

High School.

THE Winter term of the Rev. Mr. Miner's School, Neponset Village, will commence, January 1st. Tuition, $5. Board, $1,75 per week.

Quincy, Dec. 16. 4w

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. tf

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Alpines,

OF good quality, and the most fashionable colors, for Cloaks and Dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Sloop Star at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, January 22d, 1838, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Col. Ira Curtis's Wharf, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the good sloop STAR, which has been employed as a stone boat, is well found in sails, rigging, anchors, etc, and has one chain cable.

For further information please apply to

JAMES WHITTEMORE, *Auct.*

Weymouth, Dec. 23. 8w

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Den. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23. tf E. GOSSOM.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc, etc; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, April 1. 4tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

☞ BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1y

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. tf Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28. tf

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOVE OF LIBERTY.

When southern breezes blow,
In nature's vernal spring,
Where rivers gently flow,
And feather'd warblers sing—
How is the thought,
Of being free
From tyranny,
With pleasure fraught!

When all the tribes and swarms,
Of air and earth and sea,
Express in varied forms,
Their love of Liberty—
Do not the heirs
Of nobler birth,
Than beasts of earth,
Love also theirs?

Yes!—'tis higher priz'd,
By heirs of Adam's line,
Than names immortaliz'd,
Or treasures of the mine—
However we
To fame aspire,
Or gold desire;
We will be FREE!

We will as 'tis our right,
And God has so decreed,
That whether black or white,
We should be free indeed—
And he invites
His Maker's curse,
Who takes from us
Our holy rights!

And the same blood that plays
In us, has even run
In hearts beneath the rays
Of Affic's burning sun—
Yet tyrant man,
For glit'ring gold,
Has bought and sold
The African!

If we neglect the tribes,
In cruel bondage bound,
The Pharisees and Scribes
Less guilty will be found—
Let us awake
From slumber's pall!
And pray that all
Their fetters break! J. T.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MEMORY OF GEORGE SOUTHER,

WHO DIED OCT. 19, 1837, AGED 24 YEARS 8 MONTHS.

Death, like an overwhelming sea,
Will shortly set our spirits free;
The numerous sons of Adam's race
Will soon be lost in death's embrace.
Alas! George Souther now is dead,
The cold grave his appointed bed—
There form and fashion fade away,
And in the shades of death decay.
No human art could give him aid,
No soothing balm his pangs allay'd;
His brothers and his sisters dear,
Now o'er his grave may shed a tear,
Or wander near his grassy mound,
While flowers shed their incense round.
We leave him in the hands of God,
Who is ever both kind and good—
May he be found in bright array,
To reign in one eternal day.

ANECDOTES.

DR. AMESBURY. 'I'spose you have heard of him, haint you?' 'I never have.' 'Well, then, I'll tell you. One day I met the Doctor at Uncle Simpkin's store, buying groceries. It was awful cold. I felt a little hoarse, and my tongue looked somewhat furry; so says I, my head feels rather disagreeable and akeish like, what do you think I'd better do? Says, he, friend S. the best thing you can do, is to go straight home, sonk your feet and take a sweat; 'cause if you don't, you might have a fever. Says I doctor, I was just now thinking a sweat would do me good, and I guess I'll try it. So home I went, and drank a bowl full of tansey tea, and if I didn't sweat like a beaver, it's no matter. The next morning my head was as clear as a bell, and I well again. Well, a day or two afterwards, I met the doctor, and says he, neighbor S. I have a small bill against you. I looked at him, and says I, a bill? and says he yes, a bill for advice, you know, at Simpkin's store, the other day. What do you think the doctor had charged me? why one dollar for telling me to go home and take a sweat. Well doctor, says I, (because I didn'nt want to be small, you know,) it's all right, and I'll bear it in mind. Well, a few days after, the doctor was passing by my door in his chaise, and some how or other one of the wheels got a little loose; so says I doctor, if you don't drive that lynch pin in an inch, the wheel might come off. Says he, I thank ye, and so he driv in the pin. Well, I went into the house, and just made a charge of it. When I met the doctor, I gave him the bill. Halloa, says he, what on earth is that? Why, that's for *advice*. Advice for what? says he. Why, for driving in your wheel pin, says I—and I have charged you just seven and six. Well, says he, the difference between your bill and mine is twenty-five cents. Yes, says I, that is all you owe me. Well, says he, *I'll bear it in mind*. But the doctor is as tight as a candle-mould, and I guees he's able to bear in mind.'

YANKEE TRICK. Uncle Eben, or Uncle Eb, as we used to call him, among a lot of good qualities, had a failing. He did love good liquor, but such was the state of his credit that no one would trust him. He therefore, one day, resorted to a trick, to answer the great desire of his appetite. He took two case bottles, put a quart of water into one of them, put one of them in each pocket, and started for the store. 'I'll take a quart of your rum,' said uncle Eb, as he placed the empty bottle on the counter. The rum was put up, and the bottle replaced in his pocket, when uncle Eb pulled from his purse what at a distance might seem a quarter of a dollar. 'This is nothing but tin, uncle Eb,' said the trader. 'Eh, now, it's a quarter,' said uncle Eb. 'It's tin,' said the trader, 'I shan't take it.' 'It's all I've got.' 'Very well, you can't have the rum.' Uncle Eb, without much demurring, pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it, poured it into his rum barrel, and off walked uncle Eb, chuckling.

THE LAST ONE. A school boy, being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied, 'If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes *upwards*, and the down ones *light*!'

VARIETY.

INDIAN CORN. All, or nearly all the accounts that are published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and the roots to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform their whole office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.—*Albany Cultivator.*

TO CLEANSE GLOVES. Lay the gloves upon a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling earth and powdered alum, and pass it over on both sides with a common stiff brush; then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whiting, and dust them well; this, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean; but, if they are much soiled, take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone; then pass them over with a woollen cloth dipped in fulling-earth or alum powder, and in this manner they can be cleansed without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

TOBACCO. It is remarkable that while coffee, with all its singular powers of cheering the human mind and refreshing the nerves, took nearly four hundred years to make itself known in Europe, and while the potatoe is scarcely more than coming into use in a large portion of the continent, tobacco took but little more than half a dozen years to be known as far as ships could carry it. The Spaniard sucks it, as he says, for the heat—the Dutckman for the cold—the Frenchman because he has nothing else to do—the German because he will do nothing else—the London apprentice because it makes him look like a gentleman.

THE DAY RIVER. It is said that in Peru, there is a river called the diurnal or day river; because it runs with a great current by day, but is wholly dry at night: which change is thought to be owing to the heat of the sun melting the snow that lies on the mountains; but when the sun goes down, and the cold night approaches, the snow hardens, by which alone the river was fed, and the channel is quite dried up. Not much unlike this river are all wordly contentments; which are only day comforts, In the sunshine of peace and prosperity, they flow with some pleasing streams; but in the night seasons of affliction, they vanish and come to nothing.

CONSUMPTION. The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time completely eradicate the disorder. Live temperately—avoid spirituous liquors—wear flannels next the skin; and take every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of green hoarhound. One who has tried says—'Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me a deep breath, long and free, strengthened, harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years.

PRESERVING EGGS. As eggs are usually very scarce during the winter, it may be well to take some method to preserve them. By immersing them for a few minutes in oil, melted tallow or beeswax, the pores will be filled so as to exclude the air, and cause them to keep much longer. It is said that eggs will keep well packed in sand perfectly dry. Eggs have been kept perfectly good more than a year in strong lime water, in which they should be completely covered. Some persons preserve eggs for a few months by packing them down in salt.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—*Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston*—give notice that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law, and that they *insure* against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the *immediate vicinity*, not exceeding

$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, *President.*
S. G. ROGERS, *Secretary.*
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8, are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable price will be given. tf Quincy, Sept. 2.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marseilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by
C. O. WHITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register.*
The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—*cheap.*
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentary, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"*Mr. Daniell*—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan 7. tf

Victoria Crapes,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—a few pieces just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Academical Register.

THE subscriber will publish on the first of December next, the first number of the *Academical Register and Ladies' Herald*, containing the locations, teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other useful information concerning colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, in the United States.

Notices of such institutions will be inserted *gratis*, if directed to the editor, and left at No. 121 Washington Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fifteenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete list of all the institutions for the higher branches of education of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the promotion of moral and religious improvement—so numerous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is proposed to issue the work in *quarterly* numbers, (48 pages 12mo.) and, in addition to the Register, to furnish a great variety of information, particularly interesting to the female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will please to notice it.

JOHN HAYWARD.

☞ The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER has been delayed in consequence of the universal depression of business; it is however in progress, and is expected not to disappoint its friends.
Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Nov. 4. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. tf

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack mediciner of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its curse. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarhœa and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bills, in the doses before recommended.

N B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleroux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, *Agent.*
Quincy, Sept. 2. tf

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15. tf

Peach Orchard & Sidney Coal.

JUST received, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal, Peach Orchard and Sidney COAL.
Quincy, Oct. 28. 3w

New Rich Prints,

OF handsome styles, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. tf